WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR AND WARM TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

[illegible]

A little classified ad in the Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DANGER IN SOUTH

Imperial Chinese Troops at Canton Joined Boxers After Li Hung Chang Left.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT THE CHINESE

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, August 2, received here today, says that after Li Hung Chang left Canton the imperial troops joined the boxers.

The dispatch adds that the provincial troops along the Yang-Tse river remain quiet, owing to the promise of the viceroy of Nankin to the foreign consuls.

Boxers, it is further stated in this dispatch, are murdering missionaries in South China, but are not disturbing treaty ports.

Troops are being secretly brought to treaty ports. Batteries of the Yang-Tse river, the dispatch says, are being repaired and new ones are being erected at Wu-Sung, despite the declaration of the viceroy that the work would be stopped. Five guns have been mounted.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—General Grodekoff has sent the following dispatch to the war office:

"Khabarovisk, Aug. 3.—Two columns from Blagovestichensk were ferried over the Amur river at 3 a. m., under Colonels Schwerin and Serkianoff, attacked the Chinese troops and took the town of Sakhalin, one gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges. The steamer Silenga suffered severely from rifle fire. The Transseisk detachment, under Colonel Pfotenhaur, bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars and the Chinese replied. One officer and five men were killed and fifteen men were wounded. Four armored steamers are patrolling the Amur."

A telegram received here today from Engineer Offenberg, dated Kawg-Kumschi Gascimur, in the Transbaikal province, Wednesday, Aug. 1, says:

"In the retreat to the frontier the agents, workmen and guards were surprised and bombarded by Chinese in the Shingan passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned."

NOTHING DIRECT FROM ALLIES.

London, Aug. 4.—Nothing direct from the allies operating beyond Tien Tsin is to hand, but a news agency dispatch from Shanghai today says a battle is expected Sunday with General Ma's 10,000 Chinese at Yang-Tsu.

The Russian and French contingents, according to this dispatch, are guarding the communications of the American, British and Japanese, who form the advancing column.

A dispatch dated at Tien Tsin, Friday, July 27, says another dispatch from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude McDonald, July 21, has been received, duplicating in part one sent by a different route, but adding the military information that the British, American, Russian and German legations held, July 21, provisions barely sufficient for fourteen days, and that ammunition was short.

The ministers had again rejected the proposal of the Chinese government that they leave Pekin under escort of Chinese troops.

Another courier from the Japanese legation brings a dispatch dated July 23, saying that but five days' provisions were left and twenty-five rounds for each man.

The British consul, Mr. Frazer, and the foreign community are leaving Chung-King, province of Sze-Chuen, in consequence of an official warning from Shanghai.

There is no trouble in Chung-King now or in part of Sze-Chuen, but disturbances are expected when the allies reach Pekin.

CHINESE FORTIFYING.

Shanghai, Friday, Aug 3.—According to trustworthy reports received here today the Chinese are fortifying the Yang-Tse river. At a fort near Nankin two six-inch quick fire guns were disabled at the first trial. Chinese officials affirm that the guns were mounted as a precaution against the boxers advancing southward.

NANKIN VICEROY FRIENDLY.

London, Aug. 4.—Admiral Seymour telegraphed to the admiralty today that he had seen the viceroy of Nankin August 2; that the viceroy was very friendly and seemed anxious to maintain peace in the Yang-Tse valley, and had agreed to the landing of a force of 3,000 British troops for the defense of Shanghai.

The viceroy returned the admiral's visit the next day and renewed his assurances of friendship. An agreement was arrived at for maintaining order in the Yang-Tse valley.

QUIET IN CANTON.

Hong Kong, Aug. 4.—All is quiet in Canton, but there is great activity at the Bogue forts, which are fully manned and on the walls of which flags are hoisted. Constant practice is had with the big guns at Channel targets.

The Chinese state that the Cantonese are in fear of an attack by the French.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

London, Aug. 4.—Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Chrirstians outside Pekin, a correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed as between ten and fifteen thousand, all defenseless converts. Imperial troops, so it is stated, did the ghastly work.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

There will be an important business meeting of Encampment No. 51, U. V. L., in U. V. L. hall, on Monday evening. Delegates to the national encampment will be elected at this meeting, and other important matters in connection with the encampment will be discussed. No. 51 is entitled to five delegates, besides the past colonels. Similar meetings will be held all over the country, at which delegates will be chosen. The executive committee will also meet in encampment committee headquarters in the Arcade building.

COMMITTEES WILL MEET.

Rome City, Ind., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The various committees in charge of preparation for the annual Venetian night celebration will hold a meeting at Spring Beach hotel Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Matters of vital importance in connection with the water carnival will come up at this time. Very rapid and extensive progress has been made in arranging details for the Venetian night, and it promises to be on a much grander scale than that of last year.

WANTED THEIR PAY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Not having been paid their salaries the Syracuse base ball team refused to play this afternoon and the umpire declared today's first game forfeited to Worcester.

WILL VACATE SAENGERBUND.

Every county officer will be in the new court house within the next sixty days. In fact, it is now believed that by the middle of September the county offices will all have been removed from the Saengerbund building. The county commissioners have ordered the county auditor to notify the Saengerbund society that on and after October 6 the county will no longer have use for the building. This is in accordance with the agreement given when [illegible] building was [illegible] the [illegible] agreed to give sixty days' notice before giving up the lease. In the months of October, November and December, 1896, the county officers were moved from the old court house into the Saengerbund building and in the January following the old building was torn down. The business of the county has, therefore, been transacted in the Saengerbund building for nearly four years and the occupancy has demonstrated that no better temporary headquarters could have been secured. Only the courts, sheriff and clerk are still in the Saengerbund building, all the other officers having moved to the new court house.

THE SARAZIN WILL.

The will of the late August Sarazin has been filed for probate in the circuit court. All the property, real and personal, is left to the widow, Josephine Sarazin, with the proviso that after her death it is to be divided share and share alike among the children.

ELEVATOR MAN IS INDICTED

A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST LLOYD J. SMITH.

Chicago Grand Jury Finds That He Had Practiced Fraudulent Methods in Elevators.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The grand jury today voted a true bill against Lloyd J. Smith, former manager of the Chicago Elevator company and member of the board of trade, charging him with fraudulent methods in the management of the elevators.

Six true bills were voted in the specific charge that Smitn, while manager of the Chicago Elevator company, allowed about 800,000 bushels of grain to be shipped from the elevators of that company without the proper cancellation of the warehouse receipts, which were hypothecated.

Smith was charged in May of this year of having speculated with the funds of the company for a period of more than two years and of having borrowed funds from prominent brokers on the uncancelled warehouse receipts. The net deficit shown on the books of the company was $248,000. The charges against Smith were investigated by a committee appointed by Governor Tanner, which included John N. Mitchell and which has not yet made its report, and by a committee from the board of trade, which found against him. Smith is one of the most prominent members of the republican state organization. Besides being a member of the Lincoln park board, he is a candidate for drainage trustee.

THE SIDEWALK CONTRACT.

D. C. Bunton, of Indianapolis, representing Bunton & Schroyer, lowest bidders for the sidewalk around the new court house, is in the city to sign his contract. Mr. Bunton is desirous of presenting a new bond, and if no satisfactory agreement is reached the commissioners may readvertise for the work.

GALE SWEEPS CHANNEL COAST.

London, Aug. 4.—Channel traffic has been interrupted today by a gale and the Welsh coast is strewn with wreckage of coasters and pleasure craft. The racing yacht Corsair was sunk in collision with a steam fishing boat off Ramsgate. A steam yacht, believed to be the Fairy Queen, was sunk.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Dessie Wyatt will spend Sunday at Rome City.

F. V. Culbertson returned today from a brief outing at Lake Wawasee.

C. A. Wood has gone to Wawasee, where he will enjoy a few day's outing.

Dr. and Mrs. English will spend Sunday in Rome City, the guests of friends.

Miss Wilbretta Williams, of Hicksville, O., is in the city the guest of friends.

Judge F. S. Roby, of Auburn, is in the city this afternoon on a business trip.

Miss Helen Flynn, of Toledo, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Baidy, of Bass street.

Homer C. Hartman is spending a few days at Clear Lake. He will return home on the 8th.

Mrs. R. L. Houser and Miss Della Bensman, of Madison street, left Friday evening over the Wabash for St. Louis, where they will visit for a few days.

A SERIOUS CHECK

AMERICANS FARE BADLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DETACHMENT MET DISASTER

FIFTEEN KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED.

RUN INTO SUPERIOR FORCE

NOTE FROM CAPTORS ASSURING GOOD TREATMENT.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped and was obliged to surrender or be extermin-ated. The message is as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington—First Lieutenant Alstaetter, corps of engineers United States army, with escort of fifteen men, attacked August 1st on road between San Miguel de Mayuma (Luzon) and San Isidro (Luzon), by armed band insurgents, reported 350 strong. Entire party killed, wounded or captured.

"Killed—Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Richard Dichler.

"Wounded—Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Charles M. Newman, wounded in arm, serious; Walter Brewer, wounded in arm, serious; Company A, battalion engineers, U. S. A., Edward Long, wounded in abdomen, serious.

"Captured—Company A, battalion engineers, U. S. A., Lieutenant Alstaetter; Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Arthur Bates, Charles J. Fuchsinger, Edward J. Cromer, George Knaub, William Gerrity, John Coughlin, Robert F. Taylor, Joseph T. Mealy.

"Wounded sent to San Isidro with note from Licaume Mioa announcing prisoners would be well treated.

"MacArthur."

STEEL WORKS CLOSE DOWN

YOUNGSTOWN BRANCH OF THE TRUST TO BE IDLE.

Three Hundred Men Notified That They Had Better Seek Other Places of Employment.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—District Manager Campbell, of the Republic Iron and Steel company, today notified all the 300 employes at the mills here that after tonight their service will not be required. They were advised to secure other positions.

WILL ARREST ANARCHISTS.

New York, Aug. 4.—It was rumored in London last night, cables the correspondent of the World, that several arrests are pending in London and that the doomed men are already marked by Scotland yard officials.

This report has caused intense nervousness in anarchist circles, and the love feast that was intended to be held in a tavern at Saffern Hill to celebrate Bresci's assassination of King Humbert has been bandoned.

The Scotland yard officials are reticent regarding their opinions against anarchists.

Extreme activity prevails among the special service detectives, and there was a consulation yesterday at the home between the heads of the different detective bureaus and the home's officials.

Malatesta, the master mind of the London Advanced circle, has disappeared from his lodgings, but has not left the country, for the reason that England is his only remaining asylum.

BRESCI'S ACCOMPLICE.

Monza, Aug. 4.—It is now fully believed that the shoemaker, Nicolini of "Billa," was Bresci's accomplice. Nicolini disappeared, but he telegraphed to Bresci on July 20 announcing his departure, "everything being ready."

PRESIDENT IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 4.—President McKinley returned to Canton at 10:45 a. m. on the regular Pennsylvania train from Washington. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Comptroller of the Currency Dawes. The president's carriage was in waiting at the station and he was driven direct to his home, after bowing greetings to a large crowd at the depot.

KING THANKS M'KINLEY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The King of Italy has sent the following message to President McKinley:

"Monza, Aug., 1900.—His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States of America: I heartily thank your excellency and the great American people, who, sharing my grief and that of my country, have strengthened old bonds of friendship existing between the two nations. Victor Emanuel."

GEN. COLLIER ON THE STAND

MILITIA COMMANDANT HEARD IN POWERS CASE.

Former Adjutant General of Kentucky Tells of Part the Troops Played at Frankfort.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 4.—Adjutant General Collier, whose direct examination was concluded at the adjournment of court yesterday afternoon in the trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of complicity in the Goebel meeting, was placed on the witness stand today for cross-examination.

General Collier told of keeping soldiers at the state armories at Frankfort prior to the shooting, but could not remember whether he had brought arms into the state capitol grounds.

He admitted having refused to allow civil officers to go into the executive building to execute the writ of habeas corpus, saying that he had orders from Governor Taylor not to do so.

Over the objection of the defense, Judge Cantrill allowed the prosecution to show by the witness that on two occasions prior to January 30—that is, on the day of the Colsoncott duel—and on the arrival of 1,200 armed mountain petitioners, the feeling at Frankfort was intense, but that no soldiers were then called to preserve peace.

Witness said that he never, before the shooting, heard any one say the best way to settle the contest was to kill Goebel. Witness told of preventing, by military force, the assembling of the legislature in the city of Frankfort on the day following the shooting.

After an objection by the defense had been overruled, witness stated that he went to the Capital hotel and warned the proprietor that he would close his hotel if he permitted the assembly to meet there. General Collier left the stand after two hours and Rev. C. T. Cody, of Georgetown, was called. He testified to meeting Wharton Golden about March 21 at the home of Witness John Stamper and of Golden saying that he had made a confession only for his own protection.

On cross-examination prosecution sought to show that the witness had displayed much interest in the case on the side of the defense.

Reuben N. Miller, of Breckinridge county, but later of Indianapolis, Ind., was next placed on the stand. He was in the general reception room of the secretary of state, next to the private office of the defendant, when Goebel was shot. He heard a rifle shot. The first shot seemed to come from the outside of the executive building. Governor Taylor came from his private office into the room and inquired what was transpiring outside.

Recess was then taken by the court.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH LOAN.

New York, Aug. 4.—So great was the demand for the new British war loan that before 11 o'clock this morning one of the United States agents announced that subscription already received would no doubt call for half of the entire £10,000,000 issue. Another of the banking houses named in yesterday's Bank of England circulars announced itself ready to take all the bonds if there was any likelihood of such a proposition being entertained abroad. Today's subscriptions came from insurance companies, corporations and private holders anxious to exchange United States government bonds for the new issue on account of the higher interest rate on the English loan.

DATE OF HUMBERT'S FUNERAL.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The date of King Humbert's funeral has been definitely fixed for Thursday, August 9.

CUNNING OF CHINA

Responsible for Fighting at Tien Tsin, But Not for Future of Ministers.

A SUBTLE DIPLOMATIC TRICK

Washington, Aug. 4.—Taken in connection with what has preceded them, today's cablegrams from China place the Chinese government in the unique position of denying liability for what the Chinese troops have done at Pekin while assuming responsibility for what they are now doing in the neighborhood of Tien Tsin.

The point thought to be made diplomatically is regarded here as of the utmost importance in the future settlement.

The tsung-li-yamen's polite intimation that it is inexpedient to allow communications between our government and its minister because fighting is going on near Tien Tsin, leaves little doubt as to who is responsible for the resistance being offered to the progress of the international forces.

The emperor himself, by edict, already had intimated that, while reparation might be afforded the powers for injuries sustained by their citizens before the attack upon the Taku forts, the Chinese government will not assume responsibility for what has happened or will happen as a result of the military operations following that event.

Of course this notice from the tsung-li-yamen can be construed as an answer to Secretary Hay's demand upon Li Hung Chang that free communication be opened with the ministers at Pekin and their own governments and in consequence the negotiations which were about to be instituted had that request been complied with may be regarded as indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile the Chinese ministers in Europe, and Mr. Wu, in the United States, are still maintaining a last combined effort to make plain to the imperial government the fatuity of the course now being followed by the tsung-li-yamen respecting the continued isolation of the foreign ministers, and it may be that their representatives will meet with a favorable response, if not now, certainly then after the first decisive victory achieved by the international column.

Strict censorship, strongly reinforced by immense difficulties in the way of speedy communication between Tien Tsin and the outer world still surrounds with mystery the progress of the international column toward Pekin.

The state department officials have nothing from their own agencies bearing on the movements of the column and while the war department has heard recently from General Chaffee, the officials will not make public his dispatch, and refuse to say whether or not they themselves know that the movement has been begun. It is known that the Chinese government is in the way to quickly take advantage of any information that may be published respecting the international column, and it is deemed bad strategy to afford the Chinese any assistance of this kind. There are signs that all is not well with General Chaffee and that he is meeting with greater difficulties than had been expected in his troops debarking for the start toward Pekin.

But the war department has given him unlimited power in the matter of financial resources and also is doing all it can to help him from this end.

There is a renewal of the rumor that something is occurring at Shan-Hai-Whan, at the eastern end of the great wall, which will surprise the Chinese. There is a fine military road from this point to Pekin over high and dry ground, and although the distance is nearly twice that from Tien Tsin to Pekin, its physical advantages may make this route practically much shorter in point of time.

It is believed here that a strong Russian column, ei[illegible] has or will be landed at that [illegible] to converge on [illegible] the international column and thus divide the Chinese opposing forces.

CIPHER MESSAGES BARRED.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Minister Wu called at the state department at an early hour this morning and presented to Acting Secretary Adee a copy of a cablegram he had received from his government relative to the transmission of messages between the foreign ministers in Pekin and their respective governments.

It is understood that this was simply a copy of the notification already served upon the French consul at Shanghai that the tsung-li-yamen had ordered that no cipher messages should be exchanged.

Mr. Wu has gone to Cape May to spend a day or two with his family.

Later the state department this morning issued the following:

"Minister Wu this morning handed to the acting secretary of state a copy of a telegram from the Taotoi of Shanghai, dated August 2nd, and received by Mr. Wu on the morning of the 3d.

"It confirms the message of Yuan Shih-Kai, governor Shan Tung, to Mr. Fowler, consul at Che Foo, purporting to communicate the same telegram of July 30 from the tsung-li-yamen, but it is to be noted that it contains a passage omitted from Governor Yuan's message, namely, the announcement that as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin, it is inexpedient to send cipher telegrams to the foreign ministers in Pekin.

"In this particular, the present telegram agrees with Consul General Goodnow's report, received yesterday, that Earl Li Hung Chang had told the French consul at Shanghai, on the 3d, that no messages would be delivered to the ministers because the foreigners were advancing on Pekin.

"The tsung-li-yamen's cablegram of July 30th is as follows:

"'Foreign ministers in Pekin are all safe and well. Recently vegetables, fruit and provisions have been repeatedly supplied to them. Relations most friendly. At present consultations are going on for the protection of various ministers going to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which will soon be concluded satisfactorily.

"'But as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin, it is inexpedient that cipher telegrams should be sent. Different consuls have been notified so that they may inform their respective governments.

"'Please inform the foreign office. Besides wiring to other ministers, I transmit the above to you.

"'Yu Lein Yuen.'"

TO BEAT THE BUCKET SHOPS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—By an almost unanimous vote the Chicago board of trade today resolved to restrict the posting of grain quotations to intervals of five minutes instead of sending them continuously as at present. This, it is believed by the board of trade men, will make it impossible for the bucket shops to continue business.

THE FEVER SITUATION.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has received the following telegram from the state health officer of Florida:

"Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 4.—Wesdon telegraphed me at Key West yesterday, reporting two cases of yellow fever at Tampa. Today he wires: First case, seen Tuesday and regarded as suspicious; second, a tailor, seen Wednesday morning; dying; autopsy yellow fever; third case, employe of laundry, seen yesterday; diagnosed yellow fever this morning; source not known. No other cases known. I will reach Tampa in morning. White with me.

"Joseph Y. Porter,
"State Health Officer."

J. C. Stevens, of [illegible] the New Aveline.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

MYSTERY HOVERS

Southwestern Part of the United States Has Been But Little Explored.

[Washington Post.]

ıcle Sam this summer is going xplore the least known region hin the limits of the United ;es—that mysterious country in ern Texas where the old-time ad- urer Coronado was lost, together his band of followers, while rching for the golden village of ın Quivara. He was led to believe there was such a village filled stores of the yellow metal by ;ales of treacherous Indians, who ıucted him into those wilds for purpose of losing the party and ving them to starve in the desert ;es. They were taken by their se guides across the Staked Plains this vast and horrible trap, but ng discovered the snare, they aged to make their way out of it. ıe government expedition will be ıded by Robert T. Hill, of the ;ed States geological survey. Yes- ay Mr. Hill said:

Notwithstanding the vast amount :ploration and scientific research has been going on, some of the st elementary features of Ameri- geography are at present prac- ly unknown. We may say, to ın with, that the most conspicu- feature of the North American tinent is the great Cordillera or sy mountain system, with its :ring ranges of gigantic sierras sing vast basin deserts. This :em stretches in a shape that may likened to a canoe, from British umbia to the drop off of the Mex- plateau south of the City of xico.

A TERRA INCOGNITA.

he eastern rim of the canoe, wn as the Rockies, has been ped up to date only as far as :a Fe, N. M. From that point on ough New Mexico, western Texas northeast Mexico are many at mountains and ranges which never been delineated on any rt. No definite idea exists as to arrangement, the elevations to ch they rise or the details of their ography. It is known, however, in Mexico, south of the mouth ne Rio Grande, the mountains of mighty system run into the sea, e the great costal plain that be- in New Jersey and runs down ast shore of the continent comes ın end.

The problem is to find out some- ng about these mountains, with er details necessary for the map- of this country, which at pres- is so completely unknown. Last amer I made a section across the front ranges in the Great Bend n of Texas and this year I am ng to reconnoiter the vast terri- which lies between there and :a Fe to the north and west. m the little that is known of the ntry in question it may be de- ed as a land of peculiar confor- on, mighty ranges of mountains rnating with vast stretches of :erless tablelands, bordered by pitous cliffs and inclosing im- ıse desert valleys called 'solsons' ıe Mexicans. The word bolson ıns literally a purse, and hence is .ed to these inclosed areas which no drainage outlet to the sea. ong the mountains one may men- ı the Sacramento group, the high- eak of which, El Capitan, is said over 13,000 feet in height above evel, and is covered with valu- pine forests.

ME OF NATURE'S FREAKS.

This region has many very re- ıable natural features, among ich I might speak of Howard bol- on the line between Texas and xico, with its strang lake of crys- salt. It is quite a large body of :er and is always covered with a layer of salt, which up to very ent times was the chief source of : supply for all of northern Mexi- The natives used to come hun- s of miles to get it. But the ways arrived, civilization was in- uced and an American named ward took possession of the lake er the settler's rights. That was t ten years ago. Inasmuch as aborigines had always considered ake the common property of all, resented the monopoly and mur- ed the new owner. Of course the is derived from the rocks of the ıntains surrounding the lake, be- carried into the latter by streams. ere is no outlet and evaporation ıg very rapid the saline element ıdily accumulates.

ought not to forget to mention wonderful Desert of White Sand, h covers several hundred square es. Over all of its area there is ing but the purest white sand, h is not quartz, like beach sand. composed of grains of gypsum abaster. As you may imagine, very beautiful. Contrasting this are the equally interesting ais lands, the surface of which de up of lava. This lava makes ad ribbon running forty miles ıward from a crater situated ey between the Sierra Oscura the Sacramento range, the vol- itself rising from the center of ın desert. The lava is bubbly, ropy, and cinderlike in different parts, and has the appearance of having been discharged in a molten condition at a very recent period.

WONDERFUL LANDS.

"Again, there are the wonderfu' vermilion lands—vast stretches of blood-red landscape, broken only by occasional stripes of snow-white gypsum. They are an outsrop of the times 1,000 feet or more above the desert plains are the superb escarpred clays and rocks of the ancient Permian formation. Rising somements of tho plateaus, the summit cliffs of which are often so sheer and vertical that the traveler is obliged to follow the edge for many miles before he can find a place where it is practicable to descend. These tremendous cliffs are called by the Mexicans in their picturesque nomenclature 'Cejas' or 'Eyebrows,' and of this character is the mannifi- cent Ceja de Galisteo, not far to the southward of Santa Fe.

"Hardly any water reaches the ocean from this weird and uninviting country and only two rivers lead out of it—namely, the Pecos and the Rio Grande. But these two streams are not at all like ordinary rivers, which all along their course gather fresh contributions from every creek and rill. The Rio Grande and Pecos can scarcely said be said to have any tributaries; they are merely canals passing through the country, as one might say, their waters being derived from the snows of the mountains of Colorado. On a large map of western Texas you will find a great many streams of various sizes, but they are all head and no tail, being absorbed eventually into the sands of the deserts. It was a great volcanic country once—the territory I am describing. Its volcanic craters are not mere necks or cores, like most of the so-called craters of the United States; they are gigantic heaps of cinders and preserve their contour so perfectly as to convey a vivid notion of their recent activity.

REICS OF FORGOTTEN RACES.

"In the vast stretch between the Pecos and the Rio Grande are many ruins left behind by an ancient aboriginal population. Some of them, such as that of the Gran Quivira—not to be confused, by the way, with the mythical golden village of Coronado—show evidences of having been occupied by a once numerous people of which there is no record in history or tradition. There are remains of extensive irrigation works where now there is no water, and the only reasonable theory seems to be that the population was driven away by the drying up of the water supply which formerly existed.

"Not the least interesting point about this mysterious region is that its settlement and development have preceded its exploration by geographers. Railroads are being built through it, its vast pine forests are being attacked by sawmills and prosperous towns are growing up in those portions of it which are habitable, and yet almost nothing about the country is authentically known."

THE SCOTCHMAN'S TOAST.

The Glasgow Weekly Mail publishes the following verbatim report of the chairman's speech in giving the toast of "The Queen" at a recent agricultural show dinner in Scotland: "Noo, gentlemen, will ye a' fill your glasses, for I'm about to bring forrit 'The Queen.' Oor queen, gentlemen, is really a wonderfu' woman, if I may say it; she's ane o' the guid auld sort. Nae whigmaleeries or falderals about her, but a douce daecent lady. She's respectable beyond a' dool. She has brocht up a grand family o' weel-faured lads and lasses—her auldest son being a credit to ony mither—and they're a' weel married. Ane daughter is nae less than married to the duke o' Argyll's son and heir. Gentleman, ye'll may be no' believe it, but I ance saw the queen. I did. It was when I took my auld broon coo to Perth show. I remember her weel—such color, such hair!" (Interruption and cries of "Is it the coo or the queen ye're proposing?"). "The queen, gentlemen. I beg your pardon, but I was talking about the coo. However, as to the queen, somebody pointed her oot to me at Perth station, and there she was, smart and tidy-like, and says I to myself: 'Gin my auld woman at hame slips awa', ye needna remain a widower anither hour longer.' Noo, gentlemen, the whusky's guild, the night is lang, the weather is wet, and the roads are saft, and will harm naebody that comes to grief. So aff wi' yer drink to the bottom! 'The Queen!'"

TOOK OFFENSE AT THE SPIRES.

A Rome correspondent describes the pope as particularly grieved at the destruction of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in Pekin, toward the erection of which he was a generous subscriber. It seems that the building was an object of offense to the empress dowager by reason of its spires opertopping those of the imperial residence. To satisfy her scruples the archbishop of Pekin acquiesced in various architectural alterations, but apparently these were not sufficient to avert the antagonism of the lady and the boxers.—New York Post.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

NATIVE FILIPINO PLAY.

The Performance Lasts Three Days and Three Nights and Is Very Interesting.

A letter from San Isidro, in the Philippine Islands, gives an interesting description of a native theatrical performance. It follows:

"That Filipino audiences are in many ways like those that support 'one night stands' on the mainland of the United States is not difficult to believe when one has seen and heard a fair or market place comedy such as we have viewed at San Isidro during the week just ending.

"There was in evidence the same impatience at delay, the same little hushes of deep interest, broken by ripples of laughter or by murmurs of appreciation, as telling lines were delivered. The same craning of necks as hungry eyes followed the gorgeously costumed players, and then, as a final bit of proof of similarity, there came a burst of jeering laughter when a trouserless boy of six, who had strayed away from father or older brother, appeared at the back of the improvised stage. The little fellow stood gasping helplessly while a hundred voices shouted what was evidently Tagalo for that word so dear to gallery gods at home, 'Supe! Supe!'

"We are in the provinces, and the open air theatre suffers sadly in comparison with the gay Teatro Zorilla in Manila. But the performance was free, and, moreover, the audience was with the players from the beginning. For was it not the story of Christian and Moor done into Tagalo from the Spanish of last century by some local and native adapter? The Christian triumphed after three days and nights of continuous dialogue, jest, and combat, and the visitors from Gapan, Jaen or other nearby pueblo have driven away satisfied dramatically and inwardly by the offering of the stallkeepers in the market place—made in honor of the patron saint of all givers of good bargains and full measures.

"We went to the second installment. It was the first night, but the play had begun at an early hour of the afternoon. Seats were provided for General Funston and his staff, but the others of a thousand spectators stood or squatted while they gaped at the bewitching Christian maiden, Mariana, or admired the valient prince who slew whole armies of the infidel Moors with a gilded bolo of wood.

"Tall bamboos supported the elevated stage of split strips of the same material. Lashed to the same uprights at a higher level was a roof of matting and bana leaves. The light was furnished by a score of tumblers of cocoanut oil hung in a frame and suspended from the roof—each tumbler with one of those curious floating wicks of pitch. A dingy and much frayed drop, showing the Eternal City, was at the back for all the scenes of city, while a background of green boughs placed vertically replaced the drop when the armies fought or the court left the grand palaces and went afield. A huge prompter's box sheltered the author from our sight, but did not shut out the steady sing-song of his voice as he read line after line of the three days' play. Heroes, princesses, and clowns stalked, posed, or stood listening while awaiting, not cues, but the actual lines. At intervals the prompter beat upon a little drum to give the tempo of march or battle music, and then, as the orchestra sawed vigorously, knights and infidels fought valiantly. Oftentimes the Christian princess was engaged in the combat, and was rightly equally often victorious. It may be remarked that it did not please the American soldier element of the audience to see the men players at combat with the women of the cast, and they took occasion to so express themselves. After a brief exposition in Spanish by the manager that the play called for such action the affair proceeded. Since every word had to be read to the players by the prompter the play dragged miserably. Even the combats were not continuous, but consisted in part of fantastic posings and turnings, while the bolos, or swords, were twirled and brandished.

"Acrobatic performances were introduced and were creditably performed. Notning can exceed the nimbleness of the Filipinos. Then, too, the are the most supple jointed beings imaginable. Young and old can sit squarely upon their heels while working or eating. Hence it follows that any acrobatics that call only for an ability to twist grotesquely or bend at astonishingly acute and difficult angles are possible even with the amateurs of this race. I have never grown accustomed to the sights that one may see at any hour in the market places or around the tiny booths where most of the business of these islands is carried on. A woman comes shuffling along on those high-heeled wooden sandals that are made of sycamore wood brought all the way from the United States. She, like all Filipinos, is unable to buy even 2 cents' worth of betel nuts or sugar without bargaining for five minutes, so she steps out of her wooden slippers, tucks her flapping skirts snugly around her person, and then sits down on her shoes. Imagine a seat but two inches in height!

"To return to the 'comedy,' as the market play was universally called. Following its completion the whole town has given itself over to the Santa Cruz de Mayo (Holy Cross of May). Night after night hundreds of children have marched through the streets with tapers and wreaths. Dressed in their simple best, and guided by whole families of their elders, the little ones have straggled and crowded along to the music of that most faithful band. It is the same scene and the same music over and over again. Each night the procession passes our headquarters, as it goes shrilling to a new rendezvous. Soon it halts before one of the better houses, and then the children crowd beneath two suspended frames, from which hang gifts of mangoes, bananas or little packets of 'dulce,' neatly wrapped in the clean, green strips of banana leaf. Oftentimes near at hand has been erected a long, slender bamboo, thoroughly coated with cocoanut oil, and bearing at its top some simple gift wrapped in gay colored paper. This afforded great amusement for the crowd of small boys in the procession, who sought industriously to pluck the gift from the dizzy height, succeeding only at a sacrifice of their one garment—a shirt.

"For half an hour after the arrival of the crowd at the rendezvous the band played lively airs, while anxious mothers sought advantageous positions beneath the gifts for their eager-eyed little ones. Then the frames were quickly lowered and a great scramble for the fruits and what-not followed. We have sought diligently for an explanation of these ceremonies, but to no purpose.

"'It is the Santa Cruz de Mayo, an old custom, senor.' That it is a religious ceremonial is evident from the cross and tapers that are carried, but it seems to be more largely a mere matter of making gifts to children—a midsummer Christmastide. Why the elders should troop along and stand gaping while the children scramble for a score or more of mangoes or bananas is incomprehensible. They can give no reason, nor can we guess one.

"The most recent addition to the machinery of administration in the Philippines is the court of first instance in each province. Corresponding to the courts of common pleas of the states, and with judges, prosecutors and clerks, all of native birth, these courts are already administering justice and in a manner that is a strange mixture of the New York code and Spanish formality. The army has had much said as to its multiplicity of papers; but a Filipino court is fairly crimson with its red tape and huge seals of wax. Our judge at San Isidro is a shrewd, well-educated man of forty-odd years. He is fully impressed with the dignity of his position, and is also properly cognizant of the amount of his salary, but he has ridiculously attired himself in American clothing.

"He explained that he believed it to be his duty to dress in such garments, since he was now an integral part of the judiciary of the great United States.

"The various courts, civil and military, native and American, are rapidly filling the penal institutions throughout the archipelago. Bilibid, the great Spanish prison of Manila, is fairly bursting with dishonorably discharged soldiers and native criminals. Fortunately for our good name, the latter class greatly predominates. Pangasinan and Zambales each has its Carcel Publica, and Nueva Ecija's prison is here at San Isidro. In this latter place are confined more than 300 convicted guerrillas, Ladrones, ordinary malefactors and nearly 100 of the grist from the various courts-martial throughout the department of northern Luzon. It is the provost court that, however, tries the greatest number of offenders. These courts are judge, jury and lawyers all combined in the person of one army officer. The limit of punishment by the provost court is one year's imprisonment at hard labor, and, in addition, a fine of $1,000 (Mexican) may be imposed. If the fine is not paid it is to be worked out at a rate of one day's labor for each fifty cents of the amount. Thus it is seen that nearly seven years of incarceration may be awarded to Juan or Pedro if they cut the telegraph line, or commit assaults or rob friends or aliens and have not the funds to pay off the money part of the sentence.

"The Carcel Publica of Nueva Ecija, as this prison is officially designated, is in charge of Major Alfred Reynolds, of the Twenty-second infantry. For guard and overseers a company of the major's regiment is available.

"Within the four brick walls, with strong, grated windows, have been established tailor shops, a smithy, carpenter shop, and the great kitchen for the prisoners. Work begins at 6:30 o'clock, and with an intermission of one and one-half hours at noon, continues until 5:30 o'clock. It is work, too, and not a mere shuffling pretense. Many of the prisoners have sought to complain of the difference that prevails in our methods and those that obtained under the Spanish regime. They say, 'When the Spanish had a prison here they did not require the prisoners to labor as do the Americans. Why do you not allow us our feast and holy days?'

"Already the prison has become a terror throughout the province. Rice and canned salmon, with an occasional addition of canned roast beef, while plentiful in amount and quite identical in components with the food of the common people, does not seem inviting fare on which to build roads, dig deep drains through swamp lands, or on which to do twelve hours' work a day in the great rock quarries. No prisoners of war are confined in any of the carcels. Men of that class are kept at the various garrisoned points and are not put at labor.

"It is not difficult to see that confinement is even more irksome to the ease-loving Filipinos than to the American prisoners. Certainly it is a sad-eyed lot of men that greets a visitor when he passes through the heavy barred doors and enters into the great whitewashed courtyard. On Sundays, when visitors are allowed to have brief interviews with the prisoners, come from all the provinces troops of the women and families of those confined. Many bear little wicker baskets of mangoes; some carry clean and stiffly starched shirts, or perhaps a bowl of cooked fish or chicken. A half hour is the limit for visitors, and most of that time is usually devoted by the prisoner to the delicacies that have been brought him. Then back he must go to the companionship of his 400 fellows, an humble 'hombre,' and the wife and little family are left to patter off down the dusty streets to wait in a roadside cottage for one more week to drag its tiresome length around."

ART OF BREATHING.

"It may seem strange enough," said a doctor the other day, "but really over 900 per cent of the population do not know how to breathe. Nature kindly enough adapts herself to imperfect methods of respiration, as she adapts herself to the unnatural quantities of tea, coffee or alcohol a man floods his system with during his lifetime, but all the same she does not approve. Why, one of the first things an actor or a singer has to do is to begin to learn how to breathe before they can learn how to produce the voice properly. The first point is to fill the lungs. Very few people take the trouble to do that. As a rule they distend them until the lungs are about three-quarters full and then they stop, leaving the base of the lungs unemployed, and naturally ready for any mischief, like most idle things or persons.

"If people would only take the trouble to breathe properly consumption would no longer be heard of. Why is exercise so beneficial? Simply because in running, rowing or cycling people are obliged to fill their lungs to their utmost capacity to breathe—in short, as nature meant them to breathe. I have frequently recommended those whose business will not permit of any outdoor exercise to practice breathing for an hour in the morning and at night; exercise is not a necessity—breathing properly is. How to go about it: Watch an infant lying on its back if you want to see breathing done as it ought to be; or if you have got out of the habit of proper respiration, one of the first points to remember in learning to breathe is to keep your shoulders down; they are inclined to go up long before the lungs are filled. Another part is to get control over your lungs; fill them slowly, lying on your back if possible and feeling them fill; then empty them at will—sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly. Unless the mind has control of the muscles which distend and empty the lungs, then it is no use trying to breathe. An hour's practice daily will do you more good than all the gymnasiums in the world. Yes, breathing is undoubtedly a lost art, and, if we are to remain a healthy nation, it must be recovered."—Boston Transcript.

HIGH ALTITUDES IN COLORADO.

The highest village in Europe is Avers Platz, in Switzerland (7,500); the highest inhabited point in Europe is the hospice of St. Bernard, in Switzerland (8,200 feet). In Colorado the mining town of Leadville, with 15,000 inhabitants, is over 14,200 feet above sea level; other mining camps are still higher and some gold and silver mines are worked at an altitude of over 12,000 feet.—New York Evening Sun.

IT HELPED WIN BATTLES.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

TO WATCH THE MAGNETS

Three New Government Observatories in Which to Study the Magnetic Curents.

(Washington Letter.)

Near this city, at Honolulu and at Sitka, Alaska, Uncle Sam has just selected sites for three of the most unique scientific workshops you ever heard of. They are to be occupied by corps of specialists, who will make a careful study of old earth's magnetic climate.

Every minute of every day there are thrills of this strange influence called magnetism coursing this way and that, through the sky above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth. Such is the case. It is also certain that the pulsations have an important bearing upon human economy, comfort and safety. The magnetic climate of this huge spinning top upon which we dwell is one of storms and calms. A magnetic storm may be at its height when the sky is cloudless, the winds hushed, the sea salm. A magnetic clam may occur during rain, hail, snow, tempest, lightning or tidal wave. To probe deeper into the many mysteries of magnetic climate is the purpose, then, of these projected institutions.

Near the national capital will be erected the most important of the three. It will be known as the "standard magnetic observatory." Its foundations will be straightway dug at Cheltenham, a Maryland town, sixteen miles southeast of here. Its architectural eccentricities will astonish the villagers thereabout. It will be a square, box-like, flat-roofed house, with no windows and but one door. It will be a house within a house. Between the inner shell of the larger and the outer shell of the smaller structure will be left a space three feet wide all around and over top. This will be filled in with sawdust tightly packed. Against the front end of the building will be a smaller square house about half as high. This will be a large vestibule divided into three compartments, each shut off by a door.

During this hot weather the thought of living in a house without any windows and only one entrance is appalling. Yet this freak building will in summer be the coolest of Uncle Sam's government institutions. The absence of windows, the sawdust layer and the great vestibule with its three compartments were designed for the express purpose of preventing outside air from mingling with that inside. Thus will the interior atmosphere the year around be kept at an even temperature somewhere between 40 and 50 deg. Fahr. The nervous compass needle, which will play the all important part in the investigations of the observatory, is extremely sensitive to heat and cold. As it grows warmer its magnetism diminishes. Hence it cannot be depended upon to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, unless protected from heated currents of air.

Automatic scientists, actuated by clockwork, will do all of the routine work of this queer institution. Machinery is not only doing the work of man's hands, but of his brains, in these progressive days. Just as the new census machines will be depended upon to perform the drudgery of counting and classifying our millions of fellow countrymen, these new automatic magneticians will be expected to look out for magnetic storms and keep a record of every fickle current which distracts the compass needle.

The last of the three doors leading into the innermost portion of the observatory building will open into a central hallway separating two pitch-dark rooms. One will contain the self-actuated instruments, the other various complicated compasses and other magnetic needles, to be studied by the observers employed at the institution. These savants, as well as those at Honolulu and Sitka, will be under the direction of Dr. L. A. Bauer, chief of the coast, and geodetic survey's magnetic department.

To the popular mind, the most fascinating work to be performed in these observatories will be the study of magnetic storms. At the approach of an ordinary storm of wind and rain, the weathervane whirls and cuts various capers, which tell the lay weather prophet that the elements are preparing to pour forth their wrath. Similarly as to the magnetic storm. His eye riveted upon his delicate compass, the magnetician in one of the new observatories will see its needle suddenly jerk to one side, swing rapidly back and forth for a while, and finally come to rest to one side or the other of its true north and south line. Here it may remain displayed for several hours, or several days. These the manetician will at once recognize as the symptoms of a magnetic storm. At such times the earth's magnetic currents often form into whirls and funnel-like vortices in the upper atmosphere, just as do currents of wind.

Magnetic storms are the opposite of thunderstorms, in that they increase in intensity as we approach the colder regions of the earth. In August, 1894, a magnetic storm lasting two days affected telegraph wires running east and west. At the same time there occurred brilliant displays of the aurora borealis, or northern lights. Dr. Bauer tells me that there is an unquestionable connection between sun spots and magnetic storms. Every eleven or twelve years old Sol's face breaks out with a serious eruption. At the same period the storms are most numerous. Th next season of greatest sun-spot activity will occur in 1903-4. We may then anticipate severe disturbances of the compass needle and telegraph wire.

As if entering a Mohammedan mosque, visitors at the projected observatory must doff their shoes at the door. This taboo will, however, apply only to footwear having iron nails in the heels. Before passing the threshold the guest must also remove all iron or steel buckles, buttons or clasps from their garments and empty their pockets of keys, knives or such articles liable to attract the magnetic needles. The magneticians employed at the building will wear special clothing. Their slippers will be sewed rather than nailed at the soles and heels. The automatic observers in Germany are so sensitive to iron or steel that a small sewing needle will detract them from their sensitive work. Recently a sudden and serious magnetic storm was indicated by the record of the instruments now temporarily installed in a room of the coast and geodetic survey. The cause of the phenomenon was traced to laborers who had been carrying iron pipes through the building.

The trolley car is the arch enemy of the magnetician. It is on this account that the new standard observatory must be placed sixteen miles out of town. The delicate German instruments will show the effect of trolley car movements eight miles away. Were the observatory near an electric railway system the instruments would daily experience a storm lasting from the time the power house current was turned on in the morning until turned off again at night. The kaiser has decreed that no electric tramway shall be built nearer than twelve miles to his magnetic observatory at Potsdam. The car with the single trolley and current creates much greater havoc than that with the double trolley. An electrical railway with the latter could operate within a half a mile of the new observatory without doing damage.

The three new observatories will from time to time issue maps showing the mariner and surveyor the exact changes which have occurred in the magnetic climate.

Another interesting bit of work in which our magneticians will cooperate is the re-location of the north magnetic pole and the discovery of that to the south. When first discovered seventy years ago by Captain Ross, of the British navy, the north magnetic pole was at or about Boothia Felix, in British North America, above Hudson's bay. At this spot the dipping needle stood on end, its north extremity pointing down toward the center of the earth.

Borchgrevink, the Antartic explorer who recently reached latitude 78 degrees, 50 minutes south, and thus came nearer to the south geographic pole than any other explorer, claims to have passed a point where the south end of his dipping needle pointed straight downward, or toward the center of the earth. This spot, whose location he has not yet disclosed, may be the south magnetic pole.

Through the German ambassador here, President McKinley has promised Emperor William that our magnetic observatories will be ready on September 1, 1901, to co-operate with the great German-English Antartic expedition now fitting out to explore the south geographic and magnetic poles. The north magnetic pole is known to be always on the move, and there is every reason to believe that that to the south is none the less restless.

HOW TO TIE SHOE LACES.

It is well to remember that there is a way of securely fastening the laces of shoes. Proceed exactly as if you were to tie an ordinary bow, but before drawing it up pass the right-hand loop through the knot, and give a steady pull on both sides. You may walk, dance or ride a bicycle all day, and the knot will remain intact. In untying, be sure to pull the right-hand string, and you will have no trouble, but if you pull the other you will only strength the knot.

DIVIDED SKIRTS BARRED.

Paris is greatly disturbed over the action of the archbishop of Rouen in denouncing the wearing of the divided skirts by women. The archbishop has sent letters expressing his views to all the clergymen of his diocese and has dclared that no woman "in unwomanly clothing" will be admitted to the cathedral.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

WEIGHT OF THE EARTH

A German Technical Scientist Figures It Is 11,913,000 Trillion Pounds.

The earth weighs 11,913,000 trillions pounds, or written in units, 11,913,000,000,000,000,000,000 lbs.

Dr. B. Borchardt a German technical scientist, has arrived at this conclusion after years of study and numerous delicate experiments. Modern technology deals with the most infinitesimal as well as the most enormous quantities. The tremendous masses of stone piled upon each other in the majestic pyramids of ancient times dwindle almost to naught, in point of weight, compared with the masses of iron and steel bolted together in the modern skyscraper. The Eiffel tower in Paris required 900 tons of structural iron. In the Masonic Temple 3,700 tons of iron and steel were used, in the Monadnock building 5,800 tons, and the new federal building will require 11,000 tons. But there are other uses for the ore dug from the earth. Locomotives and railroad cars, modern steamships, and the big fighting machines of the navy require thousands upon thousands of tons of iron.

All these enormous weights are taken from the earth and yet still belong to the earth. Even the balloon with all it carries departs not one moment from the earth, if the latter is considered as a planetary unit. How much, then, does the earth weigh? Is it at all possible to arrive at any satisfactory answer, and if so, how is the result reached? Dr. Borchardt has made some interesting experiments in this direction. In his measurements he used the centner, or hundred-weight; the kilo, about two pounds; the meter, about three feet, and the liter, about a quart, and for simplicity's sake these designations may be retained here.

ERROR IN THE QUESTION.

In the first place, the German scientist maintains that the question, "How much does the earth weigh?" is in form not quite correct, because weight is no quality which is unalterably attached to any body independent of its surroundings and independent of any relations to other bodies. The pressure which a body exerts upon its support, or the pull it causes when suspended, is its weight, but this weight is changeable though the body remains the same. For instance, the ordinary spring scale used in the household, if taken by the arctic explorer to the polar region, will register a heavier weight than in this latitude, and if taken to the tropics each kilo will show a loss of two or three grammes. The body to be weighed remains the same, but the surrounding conditions differ. Thus, a kilo of the earth would weigh only one-fifth on the moon, but 27½ on the sun.

Hence, if the question of the weight of the earth is asked it can be only in the sense that the entire globe could be weighed; that this globe were subjected to the influence of the earth and hence would exert pressure upon its support and a pull upon the beam of the scale. But this is not the case. The question should be: "How many kilograms does the entire mass of the earth contain?"

Nearly one-half of the earth is oxygen. About one-fourth is silicum, which causes the stone formation, and the remainin fourth consists of numerous metals, among which the silvery aluminium and iron occuy first place. The density and mass of these substances are known; form and contents of space of the earth are also known to a reasonable degree of exactness, hence the layman would think it a rather simple problem to figure out how much mass there is to each of these substances and hence to the entire earth.

PERPLEXITIES OF PROBLEM.

But the problem is not so simple as it looks. The component parts named have reference only to the crust of the earth which is known to scientists, while the red-hot interior of the earth is altogether beyond their knowledge. Hence there must be a different method to answer the question at issue.

The movements of celestial bodies have shown that all bodies in the universe attract each other; the gravity of earthly bodies is only a specific case of the general attraction, which is proportionately greater than the larger masses are, and is less, in an augmented ratio, the farther distant from each other the masses are. If the distance is doubled the masses exert only the fourth part of the original force upon each other. If it is trebled the attraction has decreased to the ninth part. If the distance is ten-fold it is only one-hundredth part. Now, knowing how heavy a certain mass, a kilo for instance, is on the surface of the earth, you may imagine the earth as a globe which acts exactly as if its entire mass were united in the center, and the effect of this enormous mass upon its surface, that is for the distance of its radius of 6,378 kilometers, is still so great that a kilo attracted by it presses a spring with a certain force. This force is measured in the simplest way by the product of the attracted mass and the velocity which it assumes in its descent to the earth in each second which, in the middle latitudes, is about 9.81 meter in each second.

If it were possible to ascertain the force with which a known mass, say a bulk of lead of 1,000 kilo, attracts a body, it would be easy to calculate how much of this force would remain at a distance of 6,378 kilometers, the radius of the earth. As many times as the known effect of the attraction of the earth surpassed the effect of the bulk of lead at this distance, so many times would the mass of the earth surpass that of the 1,000 kilo of lead. The entire problem, therefore, culminates in the attraction of a known mass on any smaller known mass.

But this is easier said than done. The mutual effect of the masses on one another cannot be ascertained exactly, because the effect of the earth, the gravity, surpasses everything else and attracts all bodies uniformly.

SOME EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

The first scientist who tried to master this problem was the English astronomer Maskelyne, who died in 1811, while director of the Greenwich observatory. Nearly forty years prior to his death he made the measurements which come into play in ascertaining the weight of the earth. He established the proposition that a formidable mountain might exercise an effect upon a free swinging pendulum and deviate the latter from its usual direction toward the center of the earth. Maskelyne chose the Shehallien peak in Scotland and found that on each side of this peak there was a slight deviation in the direction of the pendulum, which could be ascribed only to the influence of the mountain.

The amount of this deviation shows the attractive force of the mountain. The mass of the latter can be calculated if its form and dimensions as well as its component parts are known. The measurements made for this purpose resulted in a reasonably exact product, whereupon the mass of the earth was ascertained in the manner already indicated. The enormous figure which results is usually not stated; it is preferred to divide it by the contents of space of the earth, 1,083 trillions, cubic meter, and thus is ascertained the mass which on an average comes upon each liter on the earth. For this medium density of the earth Maskelyne found the surprising result of 4.71—that is, each liter contains on an average five times as much mass as a liter of water, 4.71 kilogram.

This result was so much the more surprising because the solid parts of the earth crust are on an average scarcely half so dense, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that measurements of the earth's density were tried after other measuremnts, so much th more because the result ascertained could not be considered to be exact, for the mass of the Shehallien was in many respects only an estimate. Of the different methods which were possible and which were tried a direct weighing promised the best results. But how should such a scale be constructed to suffice for the desired purpose?

The usual scale appeared, at first sight at least, to be in no way fit to ascertain the influence of a larger mass on a smaller because both scales would be uniformly influenced. It was necessary, therefore, to construct a special apparatus, the so-called Cavendish scale. From a horizontal arm a light horizontal stick with a small leaden ball at each end is suspended by a silk thread. To turn such a stick on the horizontal plane but little force is required, because the gravity has to be combatted in no manner, but only the infinitesimal resistance of the silk thread, which in this experiment has to overcome a torsion or twist. If upon the turntable of the scale two large bodies, lumps of lead, are placed close to smaller ones, however on different sides, one before the other behind the smaller ones, the insignificant attraction exercised by the larger will suffice to bring the turning scale out of its equilibrium. The scale will turn slowly against the larger mass until the resistance of the twisted silk thread prevents further forward movement. Then follows the retrogade movement until finally the turntable stops. It will be found then in a position slightly different from the original one. From this difference the attractive force which was at work can be calculated, and from this force in turn the force which would be exercisd at a distance equal to the radius of the earth.

This turning scale was used for the first time by Lord Cavendish in 1798. This eccentric genius is known in chemistry by a number of meritorious works. It was he who applied a turning scale, measuring a one-hundred-millionth of burden, with absolute accuracy, for the measurement of the attraction of the masses and the density of the earth. For the latter he established a much larger product than Maskelyne—namely, 5.45—and a series if subsequent experiments after the same method, made later on, led to the same result, so that it can be taken as provided that a liter of earth mass contains on an average 5½ kilo.

The more delicate geometrical instruments and methods of measurement of modern times, however, led to the desire to ascertain the result with greater exactness. Particularly the scale has become an instrument of precision which promised the best results.

How important this instrument is in astronomy may be learned, for instance, from the fact that the mass of the earth is the unit after which the masses of the other planets and of the sun are fixed. Of the various experiments which have been made in this respect in recent times there is one the principle of which is of a positively startling simplicity. Imagine a so-called double scale—that is, a scale from the bowls of which others bowls are suspended by a stick a little more than two meters in length. If two masses of equal weight, a kilo, are placed on the bowls, one in each, either the two upper or the two lower, the scale will balance, but if one of these masses is placed in the upper bowl of one side and the other in the lower bowl of the other side, there will be a small difference, because the upper kilo is farther from the center of the earth than the lower, and therefore lighter. The difference is an insignificant one but still it is a difference perceptible with a delicate scale.

Now, if a heavy mass is brought between the upper and lower bowls it increases by its attraction the weight of the kilo above and lessens in like manner the weight of the lower. Hence if the kilos are placed, one on an upper, the other on a lower bowl, they show another difference than the one mentioned, and these two differences combined permit the calculation of the attraction of the heavy mass upon the two kilos.

For the last thirteen years measurements after this principle have been made in the fortress of Spandau with a mass of lead 100,000 kilograms (100 tons) in weight. The fortress was chosen on account of the amount of lead required and because other conditions, such as isolation, assistance, etc., were perfect. After thirteen years of arduous work and painstaking experiments it was found that the medium density of the earth is 5.505—reasonably close to the work of Lord Cavendish, if the latter's crude instrument is considered.

The contents of space of the earth are figured at 1,083 billions cubic kilometer, that is 1,083 trillions cubic meters. Each cubic meter having 1,000 liter, and each liter averaging 5.5 kilo, it follows that the entire mass is 5,956,500 trillions, or nearly six quadrillions kilo. In numerals this figure would be 5,956,500,000,000,000,000,000 kilograms, or nearly 120,000 trillions hundred-weight. or 5,596,500,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

Nobody can have any adequate conception of this enormous mass. If, as many suppose, the earth resulted from the gradual concentration of meteors, and if it is supposed that in every second a meteor of 100 pounds had aggregated, then it would have required 400 billion years before the earth would have assumed its present mass.

ARE NATURAL MERCHANTS.

When the outside interference which is now inevitable shall have removed or modified the existing bars to trade China will leave Japan far behind from the industrial standpoint. The Chinese are as remarkable for their commercial morality as the Japanese are for the opposite; they are more solid, better balanced, take longer views, and are, in short, more merchants and less peddlers than the same class in Japan, and the natural resources of their immense country are such as Japan can not hope to compete with, poor as she is in mineral wealth and subject to the most disastrous natural convulsions.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

DO PLANTS REASON?

In order to find the true answer to this question a daughter of a prominent Mexican planter tried the following experiment: This young lady drove a nail in the wall some distance from the tendril of a morning glory plant. The tendril began at once to grow toward the nail. The nail was shifted and the tendril shifted its course. Finally a cord was hung up to tempt the tendril, and it shifted its course toward the cord, and left the nail, which it had five times persisted in following.—New York Times.

A BARCELONA BULL FIGHT.

At a recent bull fight in Barcelona the audience came to the conclusion that the bulls were not fierce enough and the fighters were cowards, whereupon a number jumped into the ring and drove the animals into their pens, while the fighters fled and boarded a train which happened to leave conveniently.

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

A BRUTAL FATHER.

"Dollars ain't everything, marm," said Mr. Elijah L. Poggson. "I've made my pile, and it ain't perhaps a small one. But there's nothing but trouble ahead. There's my daughter; she's a fine girl. It's her clear duty to me and her country to marry a British lord. There's Lord Telfer and Lord Bulper and the Earl of Hurley to select from. They'll all jump. But she says she's ruther have no truck with lords. She don't vally them a cent. She's ruther marry a man she really loves and live in a cottage. Did you ever hear such gall? It makes me downright sick. What's the good of my slavin' all my life and going down-town every day if my daughter's going to keep house in a cottage?"

"It is only an expression, you see," she says said Lady William Nowell, with a compassionate smile. "It does great credit to your daughter's heart, but I expect the cottage she contemplates would be one standing in extensive grounds and with all the latest improvements, including the electric light."

"A cottage at Newport, maybe," said Mr. Poggson. "And a lord. But she says she hain't no use for lords. And then there's more gall. My secretary—he was real cute, down to every trick in the game on the other side. This side he seems to have developed into a puffect fool. This old country is too local for him. He don't understand. The all-fired fool got a letter asking me to subscribe to a local institootion, signed 'Bletchingdon & Denton,' and he mailed back a refusal, beginning it 'Dear Sirs' and addressing it 'Messrs. Bletchingdon & Denton'—and it was from the dook himself all the time."

"Why don't you have an English secretary to manage your English correspondence?" said Lady William, with animation. "One who would know the ropes exactly—steer you clear of all these—er—contretemps—and help you in many ways?"

"Local man to run the local business?"

"Exactly. Now, it happens that by a curious coincidence I happen to know of just the kind of young man who would suit you exactly"—rude people said that Lady William by a curious coincidence always did happen to know of the very thing that people wanted, and that this knowledge was of value to her. "He was not too young, thoroughly up-to-date, of very good family, and very good looking."

"Sounds a bit dangerous. I reckon Mary Antinette is just the sorter girl to fall dead in love with him, specially if he hadn't a cent."

"But, surely, Mr. Poggson, you could then exercise your parental authority?"

"Certny, I could exercise it; but I ain't certn that drivin' is the safest way of keepin' girls on the straight, and I wouldn't bet much that Mary Antinette mightn't bolt in the opposite direction."

"I can assure you, my dear Mr. Poggson, you need have no cause for alarm. When I have told you all about the young man you will see how exactly suited he would be, and that you need have no anxiety whatever. It is quite providential that you told me just now—

This was how it was that Mr. Charles Newton became private secretary to Mr. Poggson, the American millionaire, for the English department, so to speak. He was engaged at by no means an excessive salary, but, on the other hand, he was to board and lodge with his employer.

Mr. Poggson chuckled over this to his daughter, the romantic Marie Antoinette.

"It don't cost me a cent more to put him in one of the guest rooms that ain't used and to let him eat what the servants would waste. And it saves me a clear hundred a year. Besides, I have him always at hand."

Marie Antoinette was one of those remarkably brilliant blondes whom America seems to have the monopoly of producing. She owed her designation to her dead mother's devotion to the memory of the unfortunate queen of Louis XIV. Never was there a more glaring contrast than between the name and its owner. The American beauty's most striking features were a pair of big, China-blue eyes, and a retrousse nose with a scornful tilt that was all-impertinent and not in the least suggestive of imperial dignity or queenly hauteur. She had a great deal of fluffy, fair hair, which was more reminiscent of the hairdressers' advertisements than the coiffure of the martyred queen. The one thing that could be said to be in common between Miss Poggson and her namesake was the inclination for romance which proved so disastrous to the reputation of the Austrian lady and was so strongly disliked by the father of the American belle.

Miss Poggson's nose acquired an extra scornful tilt when her parent informed her of his arrangement with Mr. Newton. She dubbed him "the hired man" forthwith.

"Lady Nowell says he is of thorrowly good family," observed her father.

"Oh, yes; that's your style, pop. Lords and good family. I've no use for lords, and these old Britishers with pedigrees as long as Fifth avenue and about a dime to their names make me tired."

"I reckon you won't see enough of him to make you tired. I ain't hired him to beau you around town, but to write my letters, and see that the next duke that applies here ain't sent away snortin'."

"Beau me round the town!" said Miss Poggson, with deep disdain. "A hired man."

"'Sides, he ain't that style at all," continued Mr. Poggson. "No use for women. Not taking any. Had a good time and wants to square. When you come on he'll skedaddle, you bet."

There was something so unusual, not to say unnatural, about such a view of life in Marie Antoinette's opinion that she became possessed with a violent desire to inspect the strange being who held such horrible sentiments. This did not prevent her firing a parting shot at her father.

She saw the secretary for the first time from the stairs and was surprised. Really, for a hired man and the author of such reprehensible notions, he was rather attractive in appearance. If he had not given his name in the perfectly audible voice which is one of the characteristics of the day, she might have thought it was some fresh one or other of the gilded youth come "on the hunt," with herself as quarry.

She made his acquaintance at lunch and dinner and found him agreeable. She soon perceived that the feeling was reciprocated. This at first amused her. Then she presumed on it to interrupt him at his work. She found that there were quite a number of things which she wanted to know and when the thirst for knowledge came on her she marched ruthlessly into the secretary's room, sat down, with an apology, in front of him, and encouraged him to converse with her.

Mr. Poggson, catching her in the act, objected strongly.

"I don't pay my secretary to gas to you, but to write my letters," he said, with parental frankness.

"You pay him so much!" retorted Miss Poggson, with scorn.

"I pay him what he asks," replied her father, firmly. "If he's worth three times that salary to me, so much the better for me. But don't you come blandishing around disturbing him. There's Lord Buler and the earl of Hurley dyin' to pop if you didn't choke them off with both hands. It's your business to go and blandish to them."

"Which?"

"I would prefer the earl myself. It's more toney. But if you're not stuck on the lord I give you a free hand."

"Thank you for nothing," replied Marie Antoinette, disdainfully. "I wouldn't take them if they were sold at a dime a dozen. I'm told that Hurley's generally known as 'Early-Purly' because he drinks, and Bulper's known as the 'Bull-pup' because he's so hideous."

"Well, you might cure Hurley, or you needn't look at the 'Bull-pup'—he is blamed ugly; but as you've got to marry one or the other—"

"I'm an American girl," said Miss Poggson, with decision.

"I'm an American father," replied Mr. Poggson, darkly, though he could have scarcely explained his meaning.

The result of this passage of arms was that Marie Antoinette, in defiance of her father, persisted in making inroads on the secretary's time and showing a very agreeable side of her character to him, while she proffered nothing but thorns to the noble suitors whom Mr. Poggson favored.

The millionaire stormed in vain about this disobedience.

Matters came to a climax at the ball which Mr. and Miss Poggson gave to the elite of London society, with the kind assistance of Lady William Nowell. By the bye, it was whispered that Lady William's kindness made a difference in her banking account to the extent of four figures.

Now, Lord Hurley, otherwise "Early-Purly," was really very much in love with Marie Antoinette Poggson, and at the same time in awe of her. He wanted to marry her, but whenever he approached the subject she contrived to chill him to the marrow, so that he was quite unable to proceed. Yet he received the most warm encouragement from her father, who made no secret of his wishes. The result of the various spurs to action was that Hurley determined that come what might, he would propose at the Poggson ball.

Unluckily for him, when the night came his tremors arrived also, and he adopted the injudicious plan of keeping his courage up by trying to fix it with repeated "pegs." The result naturally was that he became a trifle more lively than was altogether well.

Marie Antoinette did not discover that there was anything amiss until she danced with him. Then she thought his steering bad even for a young peer. Lastly, the exaggerated tone of his conversation showed her what was wrong. She was so disgusted at the discovery that she shook him off at once, and, leaving him there, seized the arm of Mr. Newton, who was standing near.

"Take me away," she said; "that wretch is tipsy."

The hired man quickly danced her round the room, and they disappeared into the sitting-out places.

Now the whole of this had been witnessed by Mr. Poggson. He did not refer to it that evening, but in the morning he gave Marie Antoinette a solid lecture on her misconduct. She had insulted a peer of the realm; she had made a show of herself with a mere common secretary.

"He's not a common secretary!" cried Marie Antoinette angrily. "He is of just as good family and a far better man than that wretch Hurley; and he is a gentleman, too, which Hurley will never be."

"One would think you were in love with him to hear you talk!" cried her father with rough decision.

"Well, then, perhaps I am in love with him," retorted the daughter, with flashing eyes and flaming cheeks.

"Oh, this must be stopped at once," said Mr. Poggson with determination; and he rang the bell which communicated with the secretary's room.

"What are you going to do?" cried his daughter in alarm.

"Wait, and you'll se," he replied grimly.

When Mr. Newton arrived his employer attacked him at once, charged him with having misused his position of trust to entrap the affections of his employer's daughter.

The secretary replied in a manly and straightforward manner. He denied the charge entirely. As for his own feelings, they were purely private. He was not insensible to the attractions of Miss Poggson—no one could be. If this was an offense, it was an irremediable one.

"You hear, Marie Antoinette?" said Mr. Poggson, with a huge laugh. "My hired man actually has the assurance to say that he is in love with you. Now, then, my girl, show your spirit; stamp on him."

"No, no; you're quite wrong; wrong all the time!" cried Marie Antoinette, in a pained, low voice, putting out her hands as if in search.

The next minute, somehow, she was in Mr. Newton's arms.

* * * * *

"I don't think," said Mr. Poggson to Lady William Nowell, on the day when Mr. Newton and Miss Poggson were married, "that Marry Antinette has quite got over my brutality. She hasn't an idea that you had told me that only two old men of eighty or thereabouts stood between him and the earldom of Finchley, and she don't guess that we may have reckoned that the best way to induce a girl to bolt in a certain direction is to drive her hard all in the opposite. But she'll come round in time. I suppose, marm', we are all as pleased as I am."

"These diamonds certainly are lovely," said Lady William, without apparent relevance, as she contemplated a very handsome bracelet on her wrist.—London World.

THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

The English language, according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list with the enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words. German comes next with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,500, and Spanish, with 20,000.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

DISPUTES THE SPEAKER.

The man who asks questions and insists on their being answered is a familiar presence at all party meetings. One of England's many debts to Scotland is the loan of the expressive word used to describe him He is known as the heckler. The speaker is not allowed to disregard him. If a statement is disputed it is the orator's place to make it good. Any member of the audience may rise to his feet and shout out a contradiction whenever feels like it, and by the custom of English public life the speaker is expected to make some reply on the spot. He is not, of course, bound to, but unless he has forgotten all the impromptus that shrewd men carry about with them for such emergencies he usually does. Mr. Chamberlain was always a dangerous man to cross in debate, but the personal feeling against him was so bitter for years after his withdrawal from the ranks of the separatists that many an unhappy man was driven to tilt against his shield. It was delicious to watch Mr. Chamberlain's handling of the situation. He would pause when the interruption grew serious and give the heckler a chance to make himself well heard. "Now, if you will allow me, I will ask that gentleman to get up on a chair, that we may all have the pleasure of seeing him." A dozen anxious hands would hoist the objector into unwelcome prominence. "Now, sir," came the clear, passionless voice, "will you kindly speak up? I should be sorry if anyone missed what you have to say." The heckler, now quite unnerved, would stammer out something, and Mr. Chamberlain, listening with a malicious smile, would quietly readjust his eyeglass, and, turning to the audience, fling out a reply—cool, cutting and decisive.—Harper's Magazine.

BRYAN'S OLD TEACHER.

One of the most picturesque figures in the convention hall at Kansas City was Miss Ida Boarman, the old school mistress of William Jennings Bryan. She was accompanied by Miss Ruth Bryan, the young daughter of the democratic leader. In spite of her feebleness and advanced age Miss Boarman had traveled forty miles by stage to Lincoln, where she took the train for Kansas City to see her former pupil nominated for president. Miss Boarman is the type of the old school southern gentlewoman. Her rather tall and spare form is perfectly erect. The old style black silk and the bit of ancestral point lace at her throat tell of better days, before the civil war. Her hair, as white as snow, is parted on the brow and falls in soft curls around her wrinkled face.

"I am a very old woman now," she said. "I was an old woman when I taught William the rule of three and the boundaries of the states, of which I hope he will soon be ruler. It was always hard for him to remember the different positions of the states and territories, and I remember that on one occasion, when I threatened to whip him for missing his geography lesson he told me that he didn't think it was at all necessary for an American boy to know which way the rivers ran and how many miles Maine was from Florida. It was enough, he thought, for the American boy to know what states there were. I don't believe he ever did know the geography lesson in his life.

"But he never failed in arithmetic. Perhaps this is the reason he has calculated on 16 to 1. I do not understand the platform or anything pertaining to political standards, but I am sure that what William Bryan does will be done from a sense of duty and not from any selfish motive. I don't believe he has done many things in his life without weighing the results and following the line which his duty dictated."—Washington Times.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Shooting, hunting, and fishing are obvious survivals of our wild days. At one time this was the only way people could procure food for themselves and their families. Of course, the most skillful man in the tribe, who came home with the greatest number of fish or birds or beasts, was the most respected. And so now, when sporting fishermen never eat their catch, and when the sporting shot does not even sometimes pick up his game, the man who makes the best bag or fills the biggest basket gets most honor. The love of sport is merely a savage trait which civilization has not yet blotted out.—New York Telegram.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL) Notary Public
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggist, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing
C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
0-8-tf Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE GREAT OUTING POINT,
THE OLDEST
WESTERN CHAUTAUQUA,
ISLAND PARK,
ROME CITY, IND.

The Chautauqua program opens July 25 and will continue 21 days, closing Aug. 16. The very low rate of $1.00, with one-day assembly privilege on ground, is made from this station.
J. E. ROSS, Agent, G. R. & I. Railway

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS AND THE CHILDREN, SHOWING THAT THE SAVIOR USED THE LITTLE ONE AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, August 5, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus and the Children."

Text—Matthew xviii., 1-14.

INCIDENTS IN LIFE OF JESUS.

The portion of scripture now to be studied and the incident in the line of Jesus now to be surveyed we may name an object lesson for all kinds of gleaners who would lead a higher life. There was what we may call a surprising circumstance which occasioned the blessing of the children. To catch the run of events which lead up to it we recall the Transfiguration—last lesson—and remember that Peter, James and John were the honored witnesses on the mount of the amazing glory of their Master, when His face and form were flooded with spiritual splendor. Then departed saints descended on the high summit of the mount and the higher summit of communion with God to hold converse with Christ. To crown all, there came a voice from the invisible, saying: "This is My Son, My chosen, hear Him."

When the master and the three members of His apostolic class went down from that altitude of opportunity and experience Jesus led the way back from the region of Cesarea Philippi, where we have seen Him in the last two lessons, toward Galilee. Galilee, and especially the city Capernaum, had of all places the most powerful attractions for Jesus. When He and those with Him arrived there now the Jewish authorities tested His professed loyalty to law by (Matt. xvii., 24) calling upon Him for the temple tax. Addressing Peter the officials asked: "Doth not your Master pay (the half shekel) tribute?" He said, "Yes." When Peter submitted the matter to Christ the Lord showed reasons why He should not be thus taxed. Nevertheless, "lest we cause them to stumble," it shall be paid, and it was paid.

This episode being out of the way, and He was, as Mark (ix., 33-34) writes, "in the house"—in privacy, where the eager outside crowd could not hear what He might say to His disciples—there He had an interview with His chosen which culminated in the act of blessing the children. If we may paraphrase the accounts in the gospel probably it would be like this: "Brethren," said Christ, "on your way hither after the transfiguration event I heard excited tones in your talk with each other. What topic were you discussing so warmly?" He waited for an answer, for they held their peace, being ashamed to face the facts. Possibly they supposed He had not heard them; and possibly imagined that unless He were within earshot He could not have known, thus making the mistake which we are likely to make, of thinking that as we do not see Him He does not see us. So "they held their peace," "for they had disputed one with another on the way who was the greatest." Ambition! ambition! ambition! the vice of both weak and strong men, the plague of the peace of both high and low, essential to those who would succeed in life, and at the same time an enemy of the best success. Again and again had contention as to rank risen among Christ's little company. Nor had it been cast out of them as an evil spirit up to the very last night before He was crucified. Possibly in the present juncture, after He and the other three came down from Hermon and joined the rest, the three favorites indulged in some airs of superiority. They had beheld their Master's glory as those left below never had seen it, or could expect to see it. Hence their self-satisfied tones might easily excite the envy of the others.

CHILD AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

To meet these conditions the Master first administered a solemn admonition and then set before them an object lesson, the blessing of the children. The admonition is in Mark ix., 35: "He saith unto them, if any man would be first he shall be last of all and minister of all." Let us be careful not to misread the meaning of that remark. Jesus did not intend to say those in this world who "would be first"—first in popularity, first in property—shall be, it is decreed they shall be, "last of all." The truth is to the contrary, for the ambitious among seekers for celebrity, rank and riches are usually those who obtain them. It is those who have a hot ambition to be rich that become rich. ertainly those who care nothing about money rarely accumulate. Then what did the Master intend to teach? This—that in the new kingdom which He came to establish past conditions and conditions then prevailing would be reversed. For in the kingdom of heaven, when it shall be set up on earth, they will be most honored and crowned who will be "minister of all." This has partly come to pass. Such us have studied and striven to serve their God by serving their fellow-men rank higher than titles, talents, or attainments of any sort have uplifted others to enjoy. Thus talked Christ in (possibly) Peter's house in Capernaum concerning the relative greatness of men. But He did not stop at that. There may have been a little child running about the room, and that furnished Jesus with an object lesson which He promptly set before them (lesson verse 2). He not only gave His estimate of a child, but gave all adults to know that if they will have any part in the kingdom of heaven, here and hereafter, they must have the child spirit developed in their lives. This virtuous possession is not common to mankind. Indeed, it is necessary, in order to secure it, that we "be converted" (lesson verse 3), or turned around from what we are by birth to which we must become by a new birth.

SIMPLE NATURE OF A CHILD.

The characteristics of a little child are many, and while we do not suppose the Master meant to have us carry out a comparison between a little child and one who would be a citizen of the kingdom of heaven, there are yet little traits which must appear. A little child is teachable. So must one be who would belong to the corporation of Christ's kingdom. A little child is trustful of others whom it has had reason to trust. A little child lives in the confidence of care from those who are its natural caretakers. No solicitude does it feel for food and clothing and defense. It looks to the parent to take all such precaution and make all such provisions. Assurance of our heavenly Father being pledged by His very nature to do for us where we are incapable is another grace that belongs to the child of God by faith in Jesus Christ. Thus may we go through a list of traits, tempers and tendencies which are found in a little child and hear Jesus say: "If you would become a citizen of the kingdom of heaven these things that characterize the child must become yours."

What is the meaning of the Master's dictum: "Whoso shall receive one such little child (lesson verse 5) in my name receiveth me?" This, as I suppose: That whoever accepts one as Christ's child because of the child's traits in him accepts in that act Christ himself. How to accept of Christ is a question of questions. Some seem to think accepting Christ is done by joining the church. Joining the church is a becoming and highly beneficial thing to do when done in the right spirit. But too often have people united with the church and then shown by their unchristian traits that they were never joined to Christ. What they lack is a new life begun within, which new life manifests itself in the tempers and dispositions that mark a little child.

THE MASTER'S ADMONITION.

According to Mark's account (ix., 38) there was a diversion at this point caused by a question which the disciple John propounded. Said that disciple: "Master, it occurs to me to inquire whether we treated a certain man as we should have done. We saw one casting out devils in Thy name and we forbade because he followed not us. Were we right in so doing?" Jesus said: "Forbid him not on such ground. The fact that he does not associate with us may be due to various and sufficient reasons. Possibly he has not been properly taught. Possibly he may have heard of the squabbles between you who are following me, and he naturally revolts from communion with those who are contentious. The mere fact that he declined to join your company should go for nothing to his discredit, provided that his conduct is all that it should be." Then as we have it (lesson 6-7), the Master widened his word of admonition to say, put no hindrance in the path of any one who has the child spirit in him. So sacred to me is every "little one," every one who is possessed of my spirit, that to harm such is a capital offense. Better to have a great stone hung to the neck and be cast in the sea than to cause one of my true but inexperienced one to stumble and fall. Mark here the difference between what people often consider to be the only thing deserving to be called wrong and what Jesus Christ calls wrong. The popular idea is that to murder, or steal, or lie, or indulge low passions, is sinful.

Jesus decides that one who causes a dear child of His to miss his footing and fall would be well off if he were sunk out of sight before penalty is inflicted, so disastrous will that penalty be. And having opened the matter of the sinfulness of sin, our Lord enlarges (lesson v., 7-9) in truly terrible terms. He enjoins upon them, and by this gospel still enjoins upon us, to regard what the world might esteem a small matter of evil as a vital matter. If thine eye, or foot, or any member cause thee to sin, better pluck out and cast off the offending member than to let the evil evolve and spread over the whole person. Better use the surgery of self-discipline and denial to an extreme extent than to allow the whole being to be defiled. Of course, we understand that Jesus spoke in figurative language here. How do we know He did? Because He was too wise to talk nonsense; and it would be stark nonsense to suppose that chopping off a foot or gouging out an eye would effect any change in one's choices of good or evil.

LANGUAGE IS FIGURATIVE.

Jesus used the language in our lesson (verses 7-9) figuratively, and He intended to teach us that so destructive is evil, whether evil dispositions or evil desires, that wisdom would decree to conquer and cast them out at whatever extreme cost of effort, or expense of pain.

Having laid down these penetrating precepts concerning evil, he returns to the gentler instruction as to the treatment that should be given to the "little ones," the undeveloped ones, the partially instructed ones. Let them not be (lesson verse 10) despised on account of their imperfections. For, as the Master adds, these which some despise are in the dear care of God, who appoints angels to watch over them. For the most part, I suppose, this provision of guardian angels for the "little ones" is understood to belong only to little children—in infancy and youth. But if it does refer to such, it as certainly pertains to those who are Christ's—of any adult or riper years, who are, notwithstanding their age, but inexperienced in religion. Furthermore, the Master, by adding a bit of a story of a stray (lesson 12-14) sheep being sought for and found, and greatly rejoiced over, beautifully illustrated the truth that outside the circle and company of those who are recognized as His, even as His "little," undeveloped ones, there are the wanderers who are the objects of God's searching love.

WHERE KIPLING LIVES.

Rottingdean is a tiny and primitive place, a mere hamlet nestling in a small hollow in the down on the edge of the sea, about four miles away from the enormous and fashionable town of Brighton. The original village lay about one-eighth of a mile from the sea, out of the wind and in the sun—the south coast of England is a fairly bright region. It consisted of a few houses and an ancient little stone church, clustered about a small green with a tiny pond in it. One of these houses, a simple and unpretentious one, belongs to Mr. Kipling, another, across the green, to his cousin, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, son of the celebrated painter.

The original village supported itself nominally by agriculture, actually by smuggling, and all the old houses have cellars bigger than the houses themselves. Now the village has crept down to the very edge of the sea by the addition of some rather ugly modern cottages which have occasional lodgers when Brighton grows too full and overflows into the neighboring hamlets. There is now an omnibus line between the city and Rottingdean, and on Sundays and holidays come a good many "trippers," a great part of whom are attracted doubtless by the prospect of "seeing where Kipling lives."—Saturday Evening Post.

TWO WIVES BUT NO QUARRELS.

J. N. Rickles, proprietor of a carriage establishment at Chanute, Kas., enjoys the unique distinction of having two wives who do not quarrel, although they are frequently in contact. He was visited recently by Mr. Broadhead, of St. Louis. While the two men were talking in Mr. Rickles' office Mrs. Rickles came in and was introduced.

"This is my wife—that is, one of my wives," said Mr. Rickles. "She is wife No. 2. My first wife is over there in the corner."

Mr. Broadhead considered the remark a most unusual one. Noticing his perplexity Mr. Rickles volunteered to explain. He led the salesman to a pine box in one corner of his establishment. Lifting a lid off the box, he displayed to the astonished salesman the form of a petrified woman. The form was perfect and the features almost as natural as one could expect to see in life. Mr. Broadhead says that Rickles explained to him that his first wife had died nearly a quarter of a century ago, while he was living in what is known as the "bad lands" in North Dakota. Several years later he had the body exhumed for removal and found that it had turned to stone. He then concluded to keep it in his possession and since then has taken the body with him wherever he went. In this instance Mrs Rickles No. 2 is not the least bit jealous of having Mrs. Rickles No. 1 in the house.

Millions have been spent in civilized countries in futile efforts to preserve grapes. The Chinese have known the secret for many centuries and millions more have been vainly used in the effort to drag from them the recipe.

ALL THE OTHER TICKETS

Presidential Candidates Who Are Neither Republicans Nor Democrats.

[New York Herald.]

In all the furore attending two great political conventions it must not be forgotten that there are several very earnest gentlemen outside of the two great parties who have been duly nominated for the highest office in the gift of the American people. In their own communities they are persons of consequence, for their neighbors will to their dying day refer to them as "So-and-So," who was the candidate for president in such and such a year. Among the presidential impossibilities this year are men of character, who stand for their own peculiar views and those of a small following.

Their followers believe if they keep on voting that eventually the time will come when they may have their own particular kind of a president in the white house. One party wishes to have a chief executive who will serve no champagne to foreign diplomats when he gives state dinners. Another party would be happy if it had a president who believed that all wealth should be distributed equally, and that "the money power" should be forever silenced. There is a vice presidential impossibility on the list who might wish to convince the senate that after all Thomas Jefferson did not have much to do with the declaration of independence, as there is evidence of an internal character to show that it was a practical joke and was written by George III.

All the presidential impossibilities have been busy for weeks preparing to manage their campaigns. They are perfecting their organizations throughout the country as methodically as though Wall street were laying even money on the possibility of their being elected. Their followers do not for a moment believe there is anything in the talk that they are merely throwing away their votes. They point to the despised abolitionists, who were once in a hopeless minority. They expect by persistent voting to force their "isms" and theories upon the attention of the American people, and who knows but that they may eventually succeed?

The presidential nominee of the populists this year, for instance, is a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, while the socialist labor party has named for the office of president a machinist, and for vice president a glass blower.

Joseph H. Maloney, the socialist labor party's candidate for president, is here in New York under the watchful eye of his managers. He is a machinist, whose home is in Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Maloney is thirty-seven years old. He was born in Providence, R. I., where he learned the trade of machinist. He went to Lynn fourteen years ago, where he worked for an electric company. He was elected president of the Lynn machinist's union. He took the stump years ago in behalf of the socialist labor party. He was, in 1898, the candidate of his party for congress in the Seventh district of Massachusetts.

One of the interesting characters of the campaign is Valentine Rummel, the running mate of Mr. Maloney. He was busy at his trade in a Pittsburg glass factory when a telegram was brought to him which contained the information that at the convention of his party held in the Grand Central palace, in this city, he had been nominated for the office of vice president. He put on his coat, for the glass worker wears as little as possible when at work, and went to the office of the factory, where he wrote a message accepting the nomination. He then went back to blowing glass. He had been blowing glass until a few days ago, when the Pittsburg factories shut down. Mr. Rummel's specialty is lamp chimneys.

Mr. Rummel is now about forty-six years old. He was eleven years old when he entered the employ of Evans & Co., his present employers, and he has been there ever since. He has for years been interested in socialism and is one of the most enthusiastic leaders and workers in his party. He is the chairman of the socialist state executive committee of Pennsylvania. He was at the last city election a candidate for mayor of Pittsburg. In the last presidential election the socialist labor party polled 36,274 votes.

Prohibition has for many years had a large following in this country. The party at the last election polled 132,007 votes. The favorite emblem of the prohibitionists of recent years has been a fountain of bubbling water.

John G. Woolley, the candidate of the party of the fountain, is from the president making state of Ohio. He was born near Cincinnati, in the little town of Connellsville. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan. Mr. Woolley has been for many years one of the leading speakers in temperance and religious conventions.

Harry B. Metcalf, the prohibitionist candidate for vice president, is seventy-one years old. He lives in Providence, R. I. He is president of a savings bank, the superintendent of a Sunday school and a trustee of the Church of Our Father, at Pawtucket, R. I.

Wharton Barker, the first presidential nominee, was chosen at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the "middle of the road" populist ticket. He said that his nomination made that of Mr. Bryan "clearly impossible." In this matter he was mistaken, however, for Mr. Bryan was nominated by the populists, whose fetich was not in the center of the highway.

Mr. Barker is well known as a banker throughout the world. He was born in Philadelphia in 1846. Mr. Barker visited Russia in 1880, where a contract for developing the coal resources of that country was offered to him. He also obtained large telegraph concessions from China. Mr. Barker objects to trusts and is opposed to the concentration of wealth. In an interview Mr. Barker said:

"It may seem curious, but the people who made the abolition party in the north and those who supported secession in the south are alike working for my election. I expect to see the people's party state ticket elected in Georgia on October 6, and that will show that the party is not the mere cipher that some persons seem to think it. We will get at least 40,000 votes from the democrats in Kentucky and 10,000 from the republicans. Then who will carry Kentucky? We will get 50,000 votes in Missouri and 60,000 or 70,000 in Indiana."

Ignatius Donnelly, Mr. Barker's running mate, is one of the quaintest characters in politics. He is about sixty-eight years old. He originally came from Philadelphia. He went to Minnesota in 1856. He was once a republican. When he was younger he was an indefatigable campaigner. He traveled for hundreds of miles in the wilds of Minnesota during his campaigns, and in many cases was obliged to swim swollen rivers. He is principally known to fame for his theory that the works of Shakespeare were in reality written by Francis Bacon.

Charles A. Towne, nominated with Mr. Bryan on the populist ticket, is from Minnesota also. He was born in Michigan in 1858. He was educated at the University of Michigan. He is strongly opposed to the gold standard. He was elected a member of the fifty-fourth congress as a republican.

PROMOTES GOOD ROADS.

I think the future of rural free delivery is bright with promise, not only for the farmers whom it directly benefits, but for the country at large, writes First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in the Saturday Evening Post. Wherever it has gone it has brought good roads. These, in fact, are made a prerequisite of the establishment of the service. It is causing a revolution almost as marked in its influence on the people as that of the establishment of the great trunk railroads across the continent. It is welding city and country together, and will in time turn the tide of emigration, which now sets in from the country into the cities, back from the overcrowded purlieus of the cities into the free air and wholesome vocations of the country. Of course, like all great changes, it removes old landmarks and disarranges long-established habits. There were sentimentalists who complained that the Pacific railroads had exterminated the buffalo and driven the blanket Indians from their happy hunting grounds. But where the buffalo once roamed descendants of the finest blooded cattle of Europe now graze in countless numbers, and where the buffalo grass once sprouted waving fields of wheat now make Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas the granary of the world. With well-built agricultural roads traversing every part of this great country, and the free delivery of the mails brought to nearly every farmer's home, I confidently believe that a social revolution will be effected the benefits of which will be felt for generations to come.

DIDN'T WISH TO BE A GIRL.

Everett Prior, of Jersey City, N. J., rebelled against his father's orders to wash dishes, cook meals and perform other duties about the house and ran away from home. He was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem police court. When questioned by the magistrate the boy said he had left home because his father abused him and wanted to make a "girl" of him. Magistrate Zeller told the boy he had done right.

A NEW YORK TREE.

A towering elm tree which used to stand in St. Paul's churchyard, New York, and which was said to be 100 years old, has been cut down. The tree used to stand on a line with Washington's pew, and was one of the picturesque landmarks of lower Broadway.

THE SIBERIA OF TODAY

It is No Longer to Be Known as the Land of Torture and of Horrors.

[London Spectator.]

It is six years short of a century since Mme. Cottin published "Elizabeth; ou Les Exiles de Siberie," and during all this time children have drawn from its pages their first notions of Russian government and Russian life. Apart from whatever merit the book may have—a point on which the recollections of few people, probably, are clear enough to speak—there was something about the penalty of banishment, and banishment to Siberia, which took an extraordinary hold on the imagination. The enormous distance which the exiles had to travel, the Arctic climate and surroundings in which they were supposed to be doomed to drag out what remained of life, the impossibility of escape except at the cost of untold risk and suffering—all helped to make a picture of appalling cruelty. The horror was heightened by the circumstance that the whole body of exiles was popularly invested with an interest which really belonged to a single, and that a small, class. No one remembered the crimes of which the majority had been guilty: they were all assumed to be sufferers for conscience sake. Siberia, in the imagination, at all events, of western Europeans, was peopled by political prisoners. It is quite conceivable that the French judges who sent conspirators against the Second empire to Cayenne, with a comfortable conviction that they were doing a service to society, discoursed to their children when they went home on the wickedness of the Russian system of political punishment.

It is possible that if the popular idea of Siberia and its exiles had been nearer the truth the czar's latest reform might not have been proclaimed. Had Siberia resembled the north pole as closely as we thought when we were children, it would have mattered very little by whom it was peopled. Had all the exiles been sent to Siberia for political reasons, they might have gone on living there without the Russian government taking any further thought about them. But the true Siberia and the real exiles brought in a different set of considerations. The Siberia of fact has very little in common with the Siberia of fiction. It has been the fate of many countries to be judged entirely by their winter climate, and this has been specially the case with Siberia. For many years past geographers and men of science have known the value of some, at all events, of the vast provinces which go under this general name, and the slow development of Russian policy in the far east has of late turned the mind of the government in the same direction. The great Siberian railway has not been constructed merely to carry prisoners. If it has its political end in Manchuria, it has its economic end on the road to Manchuria. The vast plains over which the new line is carried have agricultural possibilities yet to be developed and in the combination of farming and mineral industry the Russian government sees, or thinks it sees, a future of unexampled prosperity. But how is the country to be peopled? That is a problem which presents no difficulty to a Russian statesman. He is confronted by the spectacle of poverty nearer home, and the simplest way to remedy this is to move the Russian peasants from land where they are too thick upon the ground to land which is waiting for some one to cultivate it. Russia, like Ireland, has her congested districts—congested in point of proportion of population to means of subsistence if not in proportion of inhabitants to the square mile—but Russia, unlike Ireland, has ground enough and to spare for her whole population, with no sea to cross in order to get to it, and no change of life or administration to encounter on their arrival.

As soon as this state of things came to be realized the Russian authorities could not but reconsider the contribution they have hitherto been making to the provinces in question. They have managed to associate Siberia with crime, and with the punishment of crime. It has been the empty space into which the criminals of the empire have been shot like so much rubbish. The transportation system may have more advantages than Englishmen are accustomed to seeing in it. It may give men a chance of making new lives for themselves which no other way of disposing of them can give in the same degree. It may plant a population in regions which, though no one would go to them of their own accord, yet can be made habitable and even profitable, if inhabitants can once be got there. But there is one thing which a transportation system will not do. It will not dovetail into a system of voluntary labor. Emigrants do not care to work side by side with convicts, or to see their children intermarrying with the children of convicts. Consequently, as the future of Siberia grew in importance, as its possibilities as a field for emigration became better known, as the center of gravity for the empire tended to move eastward, and the Asiatic provinces played a larger and larger part in the dreams of Russian politicians, the question how to relieve Siberia from the convict taint must have often presented itself to the czar and his advisers. The result of their meditations on it is visible in the news that has come to hand this week. The czar, we learn, has abolished exile to Siberia.

One of the most striking incidents of exile has been abolished at the same time, and nothing perhaps could so forcibly bring home to us what Siberian exile meant to the sufferers. In future a criminal sentenced to imprisonment—the penalty which is to take the place of that which is to be done away with—will lose his freedom for the term of his sentence and nothing more. When he comes out of prison he will resume the ordinary relations of life, which have only been suspended during his detention. But the sentence of banishment to Siberia carried with it civil and social death. The property of the criminal went to his heirs; the wife or husband of the criminal was free to marry again; whatever provision he had made for the guardianship of his children came at once into effect. The sense of impassable distance lay at the root of all these provisions. Family relations imply the possibility of physical contact, and Siberia was so far off and the means of intercourse with its inhabitants so wholly wanting that it seemed natural to assume that the criminal had actually passed out of the world. So long as the conditions of life in Siberia lent themselves to this view of the criminal's positon, the punishment was deterrent in the highest degree. But with railways and population it must have soon come to be regarded in a very different and much less serious light. In that case the objections to using Siberia as a place of punishment would have retained all their force, while the supposed advantages of this method of punishment would have disappeared.

There can be no question, therefore, even in the minds of the most conservative Russians, as to the wisdom of the step the czar has taken. It must, so to say, have been taken for him by the opening of the railway and the growth of population. That it marks an advance in the treatment of prisoners may also, we think, be assumed. The hardships of the journey, often very terrible, and the completeness of the consequent separation from every earthly tie, must have been a great undesigned addition to the severity of the punishment. Though Russian prisons may have terrors of their own, they are less remote as regards situation, and, so far, less removed from the possibility of inquiry and improvement.

SUGAR IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

Sugar is a substance that dissolves easily and in considerable quantity in water. When in solution it easily passes through an animal membrane by osmosis, and so the question of its absorption seemed simple enough. The disease, diabetes, showed, however, that sugar might exist very plentifully in the blood, and yet the nutrition of an individual suffer very much for the lack of it. Something else beside its mere presence in the system was necessary to secure its consumption by the tissues. Bernard thought that the liver was active in the consumption of sugar, and that disease of this organ caused diabetes. He therefore secured some of the blood going to the liver of a living animal and some of the blood that was just leaving it. To his surprise the blood leaving the liver contained more sugar than that entering it. After assuring himself that his observations were correct, he tried his experiment in different ways. He found that even in the blood leaving the liver of an animal that had been fed only on substances containing no sugar, sugar could be demonstrated. Even in a fasting animal the liver itself and the blood leaving it showed the presence of a form of sugar. The only possible conclusion from this was that the liver was capable of manufacturing this form of sugar out of non-sugar-containing material, or even from the blood of a fasting animal.

This was the first time in physiology that the idea of an internal secretion was advanced. Glands within the body that gave off a secretion always possessed a duct by which this secretion was conducted to where it was to produce its effect. The idea that glands exist which poured their secretion directly into the blood stream had not occurred.—Catholic World.

Two of the greatest literary productions of the Chinese are a dictionary in 5,020 volumes and an encyclopedia in 22,937 volumes.

The first Protestant missionary in China was Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, who was sent out by the London Missionary society in 1807.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com



THE ARIZONA KICKER

Some Specimen Ads From the Wild West Weekly.

By M. QUAD. —Copyright, 1898.

Ho! For the Coroner!

This is to notify the public that I, Charles F. Davis, have been appointed coroner for Giveadam Gulch and surrounding country, and that I shall hold myself in readiness at all hours of the day or night to whoop up business for those needing anything in my line. No delay in ascertaining cause of death. No blunders made in identity or burial. Everything found in the pockets of deceased persons promptly handed over to friends or the authorities. I am jolly, good-natured, and sympathetic, and it will be a pleasure even for the dead to call for my services. If I am asleep at night, one warwhoop under my window will arouse me. Don't waste your breath to whoop twice.

If You Want Law

Come to Maj. Hopkins to get full satisfaction. Office over Brown's drug store, and office hours from sunrise to sunset. No objections to turning out at midnight to do business. I am entitled to practice in every court in Arizona, and I win nine-tenths of my cases. If you want to sue—if you have been sued—I am the man to take your case. Embezzlement, highway robbery, felonious assault, arson and horse stealing don't amount to shucks if you have a good lawyer behind you. My strong point is weeping as I appeal to the jury, and I seldom fail to clear my man. Out of 11 murder cases in hand last year I cleared nine of the murderers, and would have made a clear sweep if the other two hadn't begged to be hung in order to get out of the territory. I have at the present time five libel suits against the Arizona Kicker, and am the only lawyer in town whom the editor can't bulldoze. My charges are reasonable, and when I take a case I push it for all it's worth. Having been in jail no less than four times myself, my experience cannot fail to prove of value to my clients. Come early and avoid the rush.

Reward.....Reward.

I, Henry Dean, will pay a reward of $50 cash for the arrest of the critter who stole my cayuse from pasture near Panther creek last Sunday afternoon or evening. The thief is a short, heavily built man, lame and cross-eyed, and he took the road leading north. The cayuse had no shoes on his front feet, and carries his head to the left when loping. Should anyone encounter the man and think it too much trouble to arrest him, he can be otherwise disposed of, and I will pay $25 for the return of the beast. The fellow has a gun, but being cross-eyed it is not believed that he can do any straight shooting. A letter or telegram will reach me at Devil's Elbow.

A Few Plain Words.

I am known to everybody for 50 miles around Giveadam Gulch. My name is John Hastings and I am the only undertaker in this whole territory who knows his business sufficiently well to pull off a funeral in A 1 shape. I never reach the graveyard a half an hour ahead or behind the deceased, nor do I let him get away from me en route. I have buried 155 people in the last six years, and I do defy my most vindictive enemy to find where I have made one single blunder. I understand that the critter down the street who has lately set up in the same line of business, and proposes to sell grindstones and washing machines as a side issue, is finding fault with my methods and trying to break in on my trade. Pay no attention to him. I have traced back his record and found that he knows as much about the undertaking business as a Digger Indian does about politics. He paid 50 per cent. higher for his coffins than I did, and so must charge you higher prices, and he is as apt to leave a dead man on top of the ground as under it. I have no hesitation in pronouncing him a galoot at the business, and in warning my old patrons that any dealings with him will be to their detriment. Come to the reliable old house when you want to be buried. No misfits—no blunders—no extortionate charges. I always weep with the mourners, and make no extra charge for it. Do not give your business to a man who will guy the driver of the hearse all the way to the graveyard, and figure on the profits all the way back home.

A New Arrival.

This is to inform the public of Giveadam Gulch that Dr. Henry Jackson has arrived from Chicago to take up his permanent residence among you, and has fitted up an office three doors below the Kicker office. I am a graduate from Edinburgh university. I have six diplomas as a doctor and a surgeon. While I shall pay particular attention to family practice, and my charges will be very reasonable, I shall stand ready at any hour of the day or night to extract bullets, trepan skulls, set broken limbs, dress gunshot or knife wounds, or do any other business in the surgical line. I have the only case of surgical instruments in Giveadam Gulch, and will not be obliged to use hoes, axes and crowbars, as has been the case with my professional brethren. In my five years' practice in Chicago I saved 30,000 people from the grave.



"The Only Lawyer in Town Whom the Editor Can't Bulldoze."

I do not stick to any of the "pathys," but give medicine to cure, no matter what the ailment. I never diagnose a case of bilious fever for smallpox, and when a patient is able to sit up in bed and hold a gun on a straight line I pronounce him cured and my visits cease. I shall work in connection with Mr. Hastings, the popular undertaker, and will answer all calls left at his establishment. Come and be cured and resolve that life is worth living.

TOLD BY M. QUAD

The Humorist Tells Two Funny Stories—Joe Had Got Too Peart.

—Copyright, 1898.

At the little railroad station of Bell River there was a young man lying on the platform with a broken leg and a dislocated shoulder and as we inquired what sort of an accident he had met with, an old man who was supplying the victim with water to drink, explained:

"It's my son, Joe, and it was the bullgine on that other train what laid him out. Jest picked him right up and histed him 30 feet away, and he won't git over it fur months."

"He got in the way of the engine, did he?" was asked.

"Yes, sah, and he got thar' on his own account. I told you not to do it, didn't I, Joe?"

"Yes," was the faint reply.

"He reckoned no bullgine could buck him off the track, but he didn't stand no show. If it had been a elephant he might have got hold of his trunk, or if it had been a bull he might hev got hold of his horns, but thar' wasn't nuthin' to ketch on to. Joe was too rampageous. I knowed he was goin' to be, and I says to him:

"'Joe, don't go to makin' a fule o' yourself. That bullgine is machinery, and no man can't tackle machinery. You'll git histed, fur sush.' I said them words to you, didn't I, Joe?"

"You did," replied Joe.

"But you thought you was earthquakes and whirlwinds rolled together, and you jest throwed down your hat and whooped and dared that bullgine to come on. Joe was too peart, gentlemen—a heap sight too peart."

"And he's badly injured, is he?" asked one of the passengers.

"I reckon he is," replied the father. "You'd call it badly injured, wouldn't you, Joe?"

"Yes."

"That leg is broken, shoulder all out o' shape, and he seems busted up all around. I knowed he would be, but I couldn't hold him. When a young man gits too peart the sense all goes out o' his head. He'd tackled b'ars and bulls and men, and he thought nuthin' on airth could stand agin him. That's what you thought, didn't you, Joe?"

"Reckon I did," replied the victim, as he opened and closed his eyes.

"Yes, that's what you thought, and you was knocked 30 feet high and all busted to squash as a consekence."

"If he gets well he'll probably know more," said the conductor, as we were ready to proceed.

"That's what I'm thinkin'," replied the father, as he sprinkled on more water. "He's a rip-roarin' young man, Joe is, but he was gittin' altogether too peart. He'd got to that pass whar' nuthin' had too many claws and teeth fur him to tackle. I'm thinkin' it was the doin's of the Lawd to bring him to his senses. Do you feel that it was good fur you, Joe?"

"I reckon."

"Yes, I reckon so, too. If you'd whopped that bullgine you'd hev turned on your father, and your own father would hev driv you out o' sight into the airth and bin a murderer. Yes, it's all happened fur the best, and if any of you folks kin leave me a chaw of terbacker and a leetle whisky, I'll git him home and see that he don't tackle nuthin' bigger'n a landslide arter he gits well."

AFFECTS THE VISION.

For several months past I have been making the rounds of our large tobacco factories in Cincinnati making examinations among the employes to determine how many of them were affected with tobacco amblyopia, as well as to collect such other statistics as were available in regard to this subject. Some years ago I spent a year or more in making a similar series of these examinations in our tobacco factories. Findings in my recent examinations correspond in most particulars with those in the first series. The factories examined into employ collectively over 2,000 people, of whom something over one-half are females, ranging from 16 to 45 years of age. Out of this number 153 males were examined and 50 females. Of the males, 23 were more or less affected with tobacco blindness; of the 50 females only two were found to be affected. The males examined were between 35 and 65 years of age, and they were all known to be heavy smokers or chewers of tobacco. Some of them both chewed and smoked, but as a general thing the heavy smokers were not heavy chewers and vice versa. None of these men drank to any great extent.

The majority of those examined showed evidence of a contracted condition of both pupils. This was present in many who showed no other evidence of tobacco poisoning, but it was marked and persistent in those who showed other well-marked evidence of tobacco infection. Twenty-three out of the 153 complained of a gradual failure of vision. Three-fourths of the men examined were over 35 years of age, and the oldest man examined was 65. Some of those examined smoked as high as 20 cigars a day. Many of them declared that they were compelled to stop smoking for a month or so at a time on account of unpleasant feelings in the head and a difficulty in reading, from confused vision. When I commenced my examinations in the factories, I was under the impression that the constant inhalation of the dust, and the odor of tobacco in the workshops would tend in itself to bring about symptoms of tobacco amblyopia. I am inclined to think this hardly takes place, for in my examination I found that those who did not smoke nor chew were, with two exceptions, free from troubles of vision of a toxic nature.

As a result of all my investigations in this department, the following would be a fair resume of the principal symptoms which characterize chronic tobacco poisoning, affecting both the general system and the organ of vision. The subjects are light eaters, and the appetite is easily satisfied; a large number have a decided antipathy to meat. Constipation is usual. The sleep is usually disturbed, often by disagreeable dreams. They usually go to bed late, as they claim, in order to be able to fall asleep. They often lie awake for some time. They usually complain of more or less palpitation of the heart, and the pulse usually ranges at about 90 or over.

There is almost always a gradual but progressive failure of visual acuteness in both eyes. This was noticed more or less in a large number of all those I examined. Luminous objects dazzle the eyesight, and a bright light is worse for reading by than a subdued one. These patients see better in the evening than in the middle of the day. In addition to this patients often complain of a glimmering mist which covers all objects, especially in a bright light. These subjects almost always confound colors for central vision. First in order comes red; this is generally taken for dark brown, pink or black. Then in order comes white, which is taken for dark gray or black. Pink to these subjects often looks like blue. It must be remembered that it is only for the central visual field that these colors are confounded; the periphery is usually seen all right. Persistent contraction of both pupils is generally present, and this was the most frequent of all the symptoms noticed in the cases examined.—Francis Dowling, M. D., in the Journal of the A. M. A., Chicago, and Condensed for Public Opinion.



HOMELESS HARRY.

Tragedy in a Young Life and How Amends Were Made for the Wrong Done.

Two days before Christmas, and asleep in the chilly air where the snowflakes were flying, was a 12-year-old boy, a vender of Christmas greens. A dark, handsome, neglected child, he lay with his unsold bundle of mistletoe and cedar beside him on the steps of a brown stone house, and there two homecomers found him.

The carriage drew up, out jumped Laura Webb, and more slowly came Mrs. Webb, and the coachman set on the steps a basket of champagne. He set the basket close to the sleeper.

"Why," cried Miss Laura, "here's a boy! Wake up, boy; you'll die sleeping here in the storm. Why don't you go home?"

He was in a second broad awake and alert; he was used to waking on the defensive. "How can I go to what I ain't got?" he said, crossly.

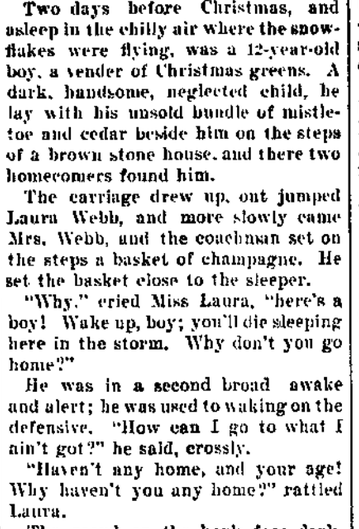
"Haven't any home, and your age! Why haven't you any home?" rattled Laura.

The scowl on the boy's face darkened. "Long o' that," he said, and he hit the champagne basket with his foot.

"What is that, my son?" asked Mrs. Webb, turning from the parcels in the carriage.

"What! Why, I'm like a thousand other boys—rags, barefoot, hungry, no home but an empty box or bin, sellin' Christmas greens an's such, long o' the poison rich people take such a shine to, and poor folks as well. Killed my mother, too." And he was far from a pleasant-looking boy, then, grief, hate and woe contending in his face.

"Laura!" exclaimed Mrs. Webb, with a new decision in her voice, "my mind is made up; to please you I did agree to wine for Christmas and New Year's—agreed after all my old lesson, but



"I'LL BUY YOU EVERGREENS."

it must not be. Here, James, carry back the champagne to Mr. Sill, and I will call there and explain about it."

"Oh, aunt," expostulated Laura; "no wine, and to look so queer and dismal, all because this boy's father, and other poor fellows, will get drunk on gin and rum."

"Oh," said the boy, shrugging his shoulders, "my father was a gentleman once, and my mother was a lady always. I'm glad she's dead;" but his lips quivered as he spoke.

"Glad, you wicked boy! you monster!"

"Better be dead than cold and sick and hungry, miss."

The carriage rolled away.

"Child," said Mrs. Webb, "I'll buy your evergreens. Come in, you need a dinner, and to get warm. You look frozen."

"And some clothes he needs, too," said Laura. "but he won't get them here. That is one thing we need—a boy in the house."

"Boys is plenty," mumbled the waif, following Mrs. Webb in. "Hundreds of 'em round the streets, without a place to go. Why, I'm not nice enough to sit in this fine room, ma'am."

"Sit down there before the fire on the rug, and I'll ring for some dinner. What's your name, child?"

"Harry, but I don't like to tell the rest. I makes up a name for some, but I don't like to make up to you."

"Shocking to tell stories," volunteered Laura. "Aunt, if he won't tell his name there's something wrong about him."

"So there is something wrong," asserted the boy, defiantly.

"But I shall feed him all the same, poor boy," said Mrs. Webb.

"Just as like as not he's a pickpocket, or helps housebreakers, like that boy in Dickens—that Twist boy," said Laura. She laid the loss of her wine to the boy, and was angry.

The hot temper of the forlorn child boiled over; he leaped from the rug. "There is something wrong," he cried, turning his back on Laura and holding out his hands towards Mrs. Webb; "but it isn't that. I'm ashamed of my name, ma'am, for it was my father's, and he's in the state prison for life. I am ashamed, for my mother said my grandfathers were as nice as any, and I've seen the good house where they used to live, and rich folks live there, while I run like this. It was drinking did it, ma'am; my father went wild on drinking, and his name—my name, ma'am, was Harry Livermore Richards."

"Harry Livermore Richards, and in state prison for life!" said Mrs. Webb, faintly, and quivering as in a palsy, as she sank back in her chair. "God forgive me! Your father was my cousin, and his first intoxication was at a party at my house." And she began to sob hysterically.

Then Laura came to the rescue. "Why, you boy, what was your mother's name? Aunt went to your father, after he was sentenced, and he said you and your mother had died in a hospital. She had not heard of him for six years before."

"Mother's name was Annie Lynn; she died," said the boy, in a passion of tears; "but I got out. I wish I hadn't; oh, oh, dear, oh, me!"

"His mother," protested Mrs. Webb, to Laura, "never forgave me because I first put temptation in Harry's way. I don't wonder she felt so. I tried often to find them all after I came from Europe, and then the first news was his sentence. Oh, poor boy! poor boy!"

The dinner had come, and the servant retired wondering. Harry was crying bitterly. "I'll go," he said; "I can't eat—I'm not hungry any more. I'm sick or something." And he stumbled to the door.

"Go!" cried Mrs. Webb, running after him; "go! never; not so long as I live. If I ruined your father I can save you. And maybe your mother will forgive me, now she is dead, for your sake."

People said after that that Mrs. Webb had an adopted son—a bright boy, named Harry Richards. The story of his father no one ever knew, and in three months after their first brisk encounter Harry and Laura were the best friends in the world, and she was his teacher in English grammar and deportment.—Mrs. J. McNair Wright, in National Advocate.

Two Kinds of Statistics.

"I suppose," said the man who was going east to promote a Cripple Creek gold mine, as he looked at the St. Louis drummer on the opposite seat, "I suppose you have been traveling for a number of years?"

"About 15, sir," was the reply.

"And during that time you have carried a knotted rope in your grip to lower yourself from a hotel window in case of fire?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"In 15 years," said the promoter after a little figuring, "there are 5,475 days and nights. We'll say that for 5,000 nights you have taken that rope from your grip and placed it on a chair where you could grab it in case of alarm."

"You are certainly correct," replied the drummer.

"Now, then, turn it about. In 15 years you have stopped at perhaps 3,000 different hotels. Would you say the number was about 3,000?"

"Fully that."

"But not one of them ever caught fire while you were a guest?"

"No, sir."

"Then, sir, you have lugged around an old rope for 15 years—you have taken it out of your grip 5,000 times—you have taken a needless precaution more times than you have got hairs in your head, and what has it all amounted to?"

"My friend," said the drummer after a moment's thought, "you are a man about 50 years old?"

"Yes, sir—just 50."

"You have probably traveled 50,000 miles by rail."

"Fully that."

"And have encountered perhaps 1,000,000 different people."

"At least 1,000,000, sir."

"Did any one of them ever call you an ass?"

"Never, sir—never!"

"Then, sir, you have lived half a century, traveled 50,000 miles, talked with 1,000,000 people, been selected to promote a Colorado gold mine, and what has it all amounted to?"

The promoter looked out of the window for three or four minutes without winking, and then he pulled a flask from his pocket and asked the drummer if he wouldn't take something to keep the cotton from growing in his throat.

An Anti-Tobacco Congress.

The second International Congress Against the Abuse (which is here synonymous with "use") of Tobacco will be held in Paris during the summer of 1900. The work of the congress will be divided into seven sections, dealing severally with (1) history, statistics, various methods of the employment of tobacco; (2) chemical and physiological researches on tobacco; (3) diseases caused by tobacco; (4) hygiene and sociological questions; (5) education as a means of restricting the use of tobacco; (6) the morality and criminality of tobacco users; (7) miscellaneous. Papers may be read in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Russian. Those desiring to become members of the congress are requested to signify their intention to the president of the committee of organization, M. E. Decroix, 20 bis, Rue Saint-Benoit, Paris. The subscription to the congress, which has been fixed at five francs, should be sent at the same time.

Her Announcement.

Medium—The spirit of your dead husband is present, madam.

The Widow—Tell him I am engaged. —Up to Date.

Double Ethereal Prospect.

La Flancee—I can't bake bread, but I can make angel's food.

Le Fiance—How nice!—and we'll live in one of my air castles.—N. Y. Herald.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK

Coffee injures growing children, even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation, and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. 4

The German Association for Saving the Shipwrecked rescued last year 207 persons, the largest number since its establishment.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 8 22 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 40 am	* 8 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 8 25 am
Mansfield and Lima		†12 00 m
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 05 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	* 3 30 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 10 pm	† 7 15 am
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect June 17, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.	
For Grand Rapids and north	11 55 p.m
" " " " "	3 50 a.m
" " " " "	4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m
SOUTH BOUND.	
For Richmond and Cincinnati	7 0 a.m
" " " "	6 [illegible]
" " " "	12 [illegible]
From Grand Rapids arrives	8 50 [illegible]

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 8 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 21 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p.m
No. 48 Penn Accom. daily arrive	9 37 a.m
No. 50 Toledo Accom, Sunday s only	7 10 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express - daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily	8 20 p.m
No. 51 Penn Accom.—Sunday s only	11 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	10 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 0 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

9-7-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 10
Western Express, No. 4	7 00
Local Freight	17 25

WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at appropriate meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	3 50 p.m
No. 456 Chi. Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 10 p.m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 463 Way Freight	8 53 a.m
No. 455 Through Freight & Mail	11 45 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p.m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	8:20 a.
No. 131 Local Freight	8:00 a.

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives	
No. 42 (daily ex	
No. 44 (Sunday	
No. 130 Local	

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS.	SUGARS.
Choice C Sugar, 5c lb.	Coffee A Sugar, 6c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5¼c lb.	Best Granulated Sugar, 6¼c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6¼c lb.	Powdered Sugar, 6¼c lb.

COFFEE.	COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.	Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb.	Roasted Java, 35c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Mocha, 32c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.	

TEAS.	TEAS.	TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.	Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.	English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best, Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb.	Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb. packages, 25c lb.	Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can.	Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.	Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.	Early June Peas, 11c can.
California White Cherries 22c can	String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.	Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.	Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
California Apricots 18c lb.	Pitted Cherries, 16c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.	New Currants, 8c lb.
	No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

FISH!	FISH!!	FISH!!!

Family White Fish ¼bbl., $1.60	Best Mackerel, kit, $2 25
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c	Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15	Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Labrador Herring 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 85c gallon	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon	Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.	Lard Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.	

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 30c per gallon.	Good New Orleans Molasses, 25c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c, gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.	Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatel, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 90c.	Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.	Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.	Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Hiawatha Fine cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.	Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb
Artistic Cigars, 55c per box.	Golden Star Smoking, 23c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 8c	Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb	Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 8c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.	Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 20c each.	Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, good 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 23c.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 35c	Ingrain Carpets good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c.	Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.	Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

It Is a Singularly Silent Foe, But It May Be Detected by Balloon.

(London Mail.)

Experiments made in good light and on a smooth sea have resulted in fixing the distance at which the submarine, running on the surface, would become visible at about seventeen hundred yards. To be on the safe side it has been decided in practice to make it one mile. This is, therefore, described as the "maximum range of visibility."

It is thus obvious that beyond a distance of one mile the submarine can navigate on the surface of the water without fear of its being discovered; to approach any nearer it must sink below the waves to ensure safety.

But should it happen that in sinking the submarine is deflected from its course, the compass would not show the deviation, providing the vessel kept parallel to the course decided upon Therefore some time before arriving at the distance decided upon as the best for launching the torpedo (270 yards), the submarine will come rapidly to the surface, verify or correct its position, and then, again submerging itself, it will move up to within 270 yards of its object, launch the torpedo, and hastily retire, not coming to the surface again until quite a mile away.

The one weak point in this maneuver is the return to the surface at a distance of four or five hundred yards, that is to say, within the radius of visibility. If the sea was very calm the optical tube, or conning tower, could be employed up to within 500 yards. At that distance, however, the tube would begin to be visible to those on board the object of attack.

A more interesting case presents itself in an attack on a moving object—for example, a war vessel maneuvering in the open or changing its position in a squadron. Then we have an exhibition of somewhat more complicated tactics.

The submarine must first of all estimate the speed of the moving object. Calculating upon this basis, it will take a course which will enable it to intersect that of the warship at a given point. That is a very common problem in navigation and in artillery work, and one that causes a sailor little trouble. Difficulty, however, may arise by the warship modifying its course or its speed while the submarine is submerged. Therefore, besides coming to the surface at the usual distance of 500 yards, the submarine will have to repeat the maneuver at 270 yards just before launching the torpedo.

One curious fact must be noted in fixing the military value of the submarine. It has been asked, while admitting the invisibility of the submarine during naval operations, whether it is not possible to be otherwise advised of its approach and avoid attack. As is well known, all battleships are furnished with microphones, which receive the sound of the waves and notify, especially in the night time or during a fog, the presence and approach of other vessels. However, while at a considerable distance the approach of ships of even small tonnage is notified by the microphone, this apparatus remains mute as far as the submarine is concerned. The explanation of this fact is to be found in the absence of oscillation from the submarine's electric motor, the motion of which is a continuous rotation and not the spasmodic jerk of the ordinary piston which so much affects the microphone.

It has, however, been remarked that while from the bridge of a ship a submerged object can be discovered when it is quite near the surface of the water, if observations are taken from a greater height the depth at which an object may be perceived is greatly increased. It is, therefore, probable that the progress of aerostatics will before long have a considerable effect in modifying the invisibility of the submarine. Experiments made by means of captive balloons attached to the warships have established the important fact that at a height of 200 or 300 yards submerged objects can be seen at a depth of from 30 to 40 yards and at a radius of more than 200 yards around the balloon. The higher the balloon goes the wider becomes the range of observation, and naturally the greater the security of the aeronaut. It has been thought of adding to the equipment on every war vessel a balloon for the purpose of keeping a watch in the depths of the surrounding sea, and it may well be believed that if aerial navigation becomes a practical reality it will prove to be the most formidable adversary of the submarine. This is a possibility which requires to be noted.

At a distance of from seventy-five to eighty-five yards from the object of attack the explosion of the torpedo is quite harmless to the submarine and its crew. On account, however, of the great elasticity of water, which is an admirable conductor of sound, the noise of the explosion is heard in the submarine and sometimes causes the crew to experience a temporary deafness.

SWISS NATIONAL INSURANCE.

In a report to the state department, Consul General Dubois, at St. Gall, gives some interesting facts about the proposed Swiss accident and military insurance law. This law, which was recently defeated by a two-thirds vote, prescribed obligatory insurance in cases of sickness and accident. The government's share of the expense of the entire premium of the insurance was to be 20 per cent., the labor 20 per cent., while the employers of labor were to bear 60 per cent. The text of the proposed law contained 400 articles, among which was the military insurance clause, which met considerable opposition by the military classes. The project was defeated this time by 195,000 votes. Glarus was the only province out of the twenty-two cantons which gave a majority in favor of the proposition. There are various causes which helped to defeat this measure. In agricultural districts it was considered to be of advantage to the industrial centers. Great dissatisfaction was shown by the people engaged in house industries, because the law was made compulsory for some and optional for others. Strong opposition was met with among the large manufacturers, especially those of the silk industry, because they were convinced that the law would tax them heavier than they were being taxed under the compulsory system which is at present in existence.

SECRET COMMISSIONS.

Lord Russell of Killomen was thought to be exaggerating the evils of secret commissions in the business world when he first tackled that question two years ago. His first speech on the subject drew forth many indignant disclaimers. In particular the medical profession was highly affronted by the statement that doctors received commissions for recommending undertakers. Truth has within the last few days published the information that certain west end caterers, who trade as a limited company, have placed the greater part of their shares with butlers and cooks in private families, securing thereby the certainly of recommendation. A more ingenious scheme of indirect bribery it would have been difficult to devise. Again, a gentleman writes to the paper to say that his eyes have been opened with regard to the cost of his garden by a chance perusal of his gardener's catalogue. The catalogue was intended solely for the man, and not for the master; it contained the offer to gardeners only of a commission of 10 per cent on any order amounting to £10 and upwards.—London Correspondent.

BOTH CLASSES BENEFITED.

There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark which might with advantage be copied here. During the summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country exchange places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country and receive in exchange country children. The result is that the town children are strengthened and gladdened with country air sights, while the little rustics enjoy the pleasures of town life and the festivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holiday, and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.—Chicago News.

PRAIRIE GRASS MATTING.

Prairie grass matting is a fragrant floor covering manufactured out of the long, sweet scented grass that grows on the western plains. Some think that it bids fair to more than compete with Chinese matting. The Commercial Tribune explains how it is made. The grass is wrapped by means of fine twine in ropes the thickness of a man's finger; these are colored and tightly woven together. The natural color is green, but both red and blue tints appear, which are said to be produced from the roots of the white walnut and the wild indigo.

Grass baskets are also coming in in novel shapes, such as little trunks, ice chests, etc.

The prairie grass industry aims at modern styles in shapes and patterns. The material seems so suitable for the purpose to which it is applied that one wonders it was never thought of before.

WHEN RUSSIANS WED.

A most peculiar thing about the Russian marriage ceremony is the fact that when the couple enter the church both groom and bride make a dash for the platform on which is the pulpit. It is believed that the one whose foot touches the platform first will live the longer and the children will take after that one in size, health and beauty.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BOGUS GEMS COMMON.

They are So Well Made as to Defy Detection Except by Experts.

[New York Press.]

In the lavish display of jewels affected by women of fashion there is a barbaric magnificence that is impressive, whatever one may think of it from the point of refinement. Fortunes are invested in rings, collars, tiaras, pendants and every sort of jeweled ornament that can add to the splendor of a woman's toilet and dazzle the beholders. The wearing of conspicuous gems is not confined to the ball room or the opera, but everywhere, on the street, in promiscuous gatherings, by day as well as by night, the flash and glitter of gems and precious stones are seen. A few years ago such display would have been considered the height of vulgarity; today it passes unchallenged.

But although jewels of fabulous prices are worn with reckless profusion, all the stones that sparkle are not diamonds. There are many poorer kinsmen of the aristocratic gems that have come into favor along with the rage for display and help to augment the gorgeousness in which their superiors take the lead. Moreover, the most lordly of precious stones are imitated with a cleverness that has not been approached heretofore, and even those who are rich enough to own the real thing do not hesitate to mingle the pretended article with that which it seeks to imitate.

One of the things that always has been considered the most difficult to counterfeit is the pearl, the only substitute that resembled the original enough to deceive anyone but the merest tyro heretofore being the Roman pearls, which were beautiful at first, but did not wear well owing to the wax in their composition that causes them to melt from the heat of the body. Recently, however, a new process has been perfected by a French manufacturer which turns out pseudo pearls of such quality as to defy detection by any but experts. fish scales and silver being used in their composition. So closely do they resemble the genuine that they have been strung in alternation with them without betraying their secret.

Pearls are so highly prized and so many can be worn without overdoing the matter that even those women who can afford necklaces and collars costing thousands of dollars are fain to add to their collection a few additional strands at a more moderate price. These French pearls are not so very cheap, either. A string of them of no great pretensions costs about $150. If it were of real pearls it would cost at least ten times that amount, however. In a great many cases the pearl eardrops that my lady wears are these clever imitations. If the stone has been pierced for the setting one may be pretty sure that it is the counterfeit, for the real pearl is seldom pierced, the aim being to preserve it intact and to show that it is so.

The same firm that imports these remarkable French pearls brings over rhinestones of great brilliancy and beauty which easily may be mistaken for diamonds. They are used extensively for belt buckles and other clasps, for brooches, for combs, for the little pins for catching up stray locks at the back of the hair and even for rings. A popular fancy is to mix imitation and real stones, for example, a well counterfeited pearl with real diamonds or pseudo diamonds and real pearls. This is only carrying to the extreme the tendency to enrich an already profuse decoration of expensive ornaments by deftly arranging among them ornaments of a less costly character that will not suffer by contrast with the precious stones and will add to the richness of the effect. The whole front of a rich evening gown may be emblazoned in this way without giving a hint of the economy practiced.

Among the recent importations by the most prominent dealer in semi-precious and high-grade imitations of real gems are some magnificent dog collars, consisting of six or more strings of medium-sized pearls with clasps of brilliant stones set in silver or platinum, the whole making a rich and effective collaret costing from $100 to $300, whereas if it were what it seems to be it would cost from $15,000 to $20,000. The pendants to be worn on a small gold chain, which are much approved by fashion, are imitated skillfully, even to the pear-shaped pearl of conspicuous size which is seen in many of them.

Some new belt buckles are extremely beautiful, having a morning glory or some other flower design in natural colors inclosed in a circlet of "diamonds." These buckles cost from $25 up and are warranted to keep their brilliancy and color indefinitely. Similar designs are shown in slides for neck velvet or ribbon.

Large hearts composed of small imitation diamonds are popular and can be bought for as little as $25 or as much as $150. Scintillating butterflies can be had for about the same price. Emeralds can be imitated excellently, but opals, with their elusive lights, have baffled the most cunning counterfeiters of gems.

Turquoises are creeping into fashion again, both in combination and other jewels and by themselves in strings for the neck and similar uses. Brooches consisting of fine, small miniatures painted on mother of pearl and set in imitation diamonds are finding their way here from Paris, where they are much worn.

OF MARVELOUS STRENGTH.

The death of "Val" Kraushaar removes a character who was as well known in Louisville as almost any man in a more public position. As a strong man his reputation extended throughout the middle west. About twenty-five years ago, when he was in his prime, he was the peer of any man in this section of the country. His hands were large and possessed great strength. He had as much power in one of his fingers as the ordinary man has in his arm. The story of how he mastered a mule is still going the rounds. A farmer stopped in front of his saloon at Twenty-fifth and Market streets one day and tied his pair of mules to the hitching post. Kraushaar went out to admire them. Suddenly one of the mules kicked at him. The animal was large and powerful and the hind leg shot out with the rapidity of lightning. Kraushaar dodged and with one hand caught the beast's hoof as it passed his head. With a jerk he then threw the animal on his back.—Louisville Courier Journal.

SWEET PEAS.

The sweet pea in America is just beginning a new era in its development. In 1876 there were only six known varieties of the flower. As the result of the most careful cultivation there are today seventy different kinds, each with an individual name more or less significant of its peculiar characteristics. Within the next few years an infinite number of new and even more beautiful varieties will be cultivated. It is an essentially American flower, which first attracted attention in its natural growth, and has since been cultivated for its fragrance. Among the more prominent and most beautiful of the many varieties of sweet peas now in existence are the Queen, the Mrs. Gladstone, the Senator, the Indigo King, the Duke of Clarence, the American Belle, the Adonis, the Alba Magnifica, the Apple Blossom, the Invincible Black, the Butterfly, the Blushing Beauty, the Cardinal, the Carmine Invincible, the Empress of India, Miss Hunt, the Captain of the Blues, the Orange Prince, the Rising Sun, the Royal Robe, the Purple Prince, the Violet Queen and the Lilic.

WOMEN'S LETTERS.

Here is a wail from a suffering father who publishes his plaint in the Chicago Chronicle," instead of trying to convert his daughter in the seclusion of their home. Perhaps he hopes, by taking the world into his confidence, to influence the sex at large. He writes: "Why do women of sense in writing letters mix up their pages in such an idiotic manner? The letter is begun on the first page, it is continued—on the second page? No, for some fashionable reason (or lack of reason) continued on the fourth page, afterward skipping about the other pages in a way to make a man whose time is of value a raving maniac, if he thinks the letter worth the trouble of puzzling it out. My only daughter has the habit, and of course affection and duty are potent to compel me to puzzle it out, but at times when she is absent I feel that I prefer to wait her return and learn the news without the use of a chart."

CHINESE BUCKLES.

The latest fad of the modish girl is to wear a silver buckle representing Chinese hieroglphics.

Chinese characters, both large and small, are used in a variety of ways. There are curious hat pins with the long life-like character in silver for their tops, and cuff links and watch fobs.

The Chinese belt buckles are many and artistic. Some are of green jade, China's lucky stone, and mounted in rose gold. Others are of exquisitely carved white jade, and equally attractive ones are made of dark oxidized silver, decorated with applied Chinese flowers in bright yellow gold.

Highly polished green jade bangles are supposed to bring the wearer the best of luck; and by the superstitious jade watch charms are not to be despised. Some of the oddest of these charms are funny looking little Chinese dogs.

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:08 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

U. S. Stamps choice goods coming. 1-4t

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

A WAR OFFICE SECRET

"Wallingford shoot?" said Sergeant Harding. "Of course he can. A man on the staff at Hythe has a rifle in his hand all day and every day. Even you could shoot under such—well, perhaps not you, for you never know what you can't do until you try. Do I know the school of musketry? I do know it—lock, stock, barrel and cleaning rod; or, I should say, in these Lee-Metford days, clearing rod, for the cleaning rod's as dead as Queen Anna or the pigtails for which the Welsh Fusiliers still wear the 'flash,' though the powder and pomatum from which the 'flash' protected the coatee has been gone for the best part of a century.

"Now, you all know why foreign military attaches are in England. They are here to see the rights of all improvements in the army—in men, in tools, in the handling of either. They notice a new explosive or a new drill movement, and if the Horse Guards gave me a commission, I reckon they would notice that, and would tell their respective war offices that they had better look out now. Our military attaches are abroad for the same purpose. They're just spies in peace times. Why, I remember when cordite came out how one of the continental war offices sent a gunner officer over here—they said to learn English. I know the man at Woolwich who gave him the cordite, and how much he got of it. But would I breathe the name of that continental power to make international complications? Not me. I know better what's due to my country. All which leads up to this. When I was at Hythe qualifying for two guns and a crown over my stripes there was a great mystery about the Maxim; in fact, we who were undergoing instruction as instructors were never shown the mechanism of the block. The instructor of the Hythe staff used always to take that out of the gun and hold it behind him while he explained the other parts. And that was what made me curious to see the block. I was working very hard in the evenings, yet for my health's sake I had to walk now and then into Folkestone and along the Leas. And there I met a young foreign person, who told me she was a lady's maid. How did I make her acquaintance? If you don't know a simple little thing like that you ought to. We learn in the army the art of mixing gracefully in female society. And the young foreign person, who spoke English beautifully, said to me one evening, as we were sitting in a quiet spot away from other people and from gas lamps:

"'I do love to hear about all that concern you. Tell me all about what you do at the School of Musketry.'

"'Oh, it's all very simple, Mamzell,' said I. Then just to show her what a clever fellow I was, I began to give her a full account of all the difficult things we had to do. And, of course, among othert hings, I spoke of the machine guns.

"'Those are the horrid things that go crk-crk-crk-crk, are they not?' asked she, as she imitated perfectly the venomous spit of the beasts.

"'That's it.'

"'Tell me about them. I think they are wonderfully interesting. How well educated a soldier has to be nowadays to understand such things!'

"'It's quite true that a first class certificate of education, which a sergeant is now bound to have, is not got for the asking.' Then I went on to tell her the mechanism of the Maxim.

"'But the funniest thing about it all is that they won't let us see the works of the block, although we are to qualify for musketry instructors.'

"'And of the most important part of the gun you know nothing?'

"'I have a general idea.'

"'A man who is as clever as you in mechanics and mathematics ought to know all about it. I should be curious to know, if I were you.'

"'I could easily find out all about it if I cared to take the trouble.'

"'Trouble! What is trouble to a scientific man? If I were you I should think nothing of any little trouble. Now, I will spur you for your own good and to advance you in the service. I am curious, for your sake, to know about this gun. I'll bet you what you like you don't explain the mechanism of the block to me within a month. Your explanations make even dry old figures interesting.'

"'And I can name the stakes?'

"'Certainly.'

"'A kiss, then.'

"'I can't bet you that.'

"'But I was to name the stakes.'

"'Oh, I couldn't think of it.'

"'There's no need for you to think of it, Mam'selle. You've only to do it. I have your word, you know. If you are honorable——'

"'Sir!'

"'Then the bet is off?'

"'No. I gave you my word. It is annoying. But I will keep my word.'

"'And I can give you my word that I shall win. So, perhaps, in case you change your mind, I had better have the kiss now.'

"The rest of the evening has nothing to do with the story.

"Now, I had been working hard at the mechanics of guns before I went to the School of Musketry, so that I might do well. And I had a natural taste for such things in the blood, probably because my aunt married a smith, to whom I was to have been bound apprentice, only I would none of him and his smithy. So you only had to show me the cocoanut in gunnery mechanics and I tumbled to what kind of milk was inside. The next Maxim day we were gathered round the instructor, who was reeling out his Maxim yarn. He had taken out the block, and was holding it in his fingers behind his back. I had my notebook in my hand, and I slipped behind him. In a very few moments I had a sketch of all that appeared on the surface, and a very good idea of what was beneath it.

"That evening I was sitting among a lot of other men who were swotting or the exam. I had a sheet of foolscap and was busy making a sketch of the action in India ink.

"'Hallo, young man,' said the instructor, who had been looking over my shoulder unbeknown to me, 'what have you got there?'

"'You ought to know as well as if not better than I, sergeant instructor.'

"'I do know. But where did you get it?'

"'That's my business.'

"'Well, you must give it up.'

"'Oh, no, I shan't.'

"'But you must.'

"'It's mine, and you can't take it away from me.'

"'We'll see what Lieutenant Brown says about that.'

"'If Lieutenant Brown says I must give it up, I will. But not unless.'

"'Come along, then, to his quarters.'

"'This is Sergeant Harding, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, sir," said the sergeant instructor, when we reached Lieutenant Brown's room. 'He has a sketch of the Maxim secret action, and refuses to give it up.'

"'How's this, Sergeant Harding?' asked Lieutenant Brown.

"'The sketch is my own, sir. I refused to give it up to the sergeant instructor, but said I would give it up at once if you ordered me. But I have made one sketch, and, if you take that away from me, I have the action in my mind, and can always make another sketch.'

"'That's quite true. Yet such things had better not be knocking about. You will destroy the sketch, Sergeant Harding?'

"'Yes,' thought I, 'when I have shown it and won my bet.'

"'And how did you get hold of it?'

"'Must I tell you, sir?'

"'Yes.'

"'I took it down in my notebook while the sergeant instructor held the block behind his back.'

"The sergeant instructor looked foolish, and Lieutenant Brown drawled:

"'I think, sergeant instructor, you had better have settled this little matter without appealing to me. Good-night, both.'

"The sergeant instructor was too upset to want to see the sketch destroyed. I lost very little time in strolling down to that quiet spot where I might chance to light on Mam'selle. Not that, in view of what is to come, I wish in any way to say, or to hint, or to imply that she was French. Far from it. I used the name 'Mam'selle' as meaning young foreign person, as a sailor uses 'Dutchman' to mean a foreign sailor, usually a Norwegian or a Swede. She was there.

"'Good evening, Mam'selle,' said I. 'Had you any idea of going on the pier this evening, or do you prefer to stop quietly here?'

"'To stop here. I think; that it,' she said hurriedly—I wonder why—'if you're going to behave yourself properly.'

"'Well,' said I, 'as I've won my bet, I think I may as well collect the stakes.'

"'You've won? You know all about the Maxim?' asked she, so excitedly that her words tumbled one over the other.

"'I have told you so.'

"'Yes; but you are sure?'

"'Quite. I have an Indian ink sketch of it on me.'

"'Let me see it—let me see it,' she repeated. And her eyes gleamed.

"'Quite so,' said I. 'Seeing's believing but—I should like to collect my stakes.'

"No longer coy, she flung her arms around my neck and kissed me, till I had no breath with which to repay the kisses. But she herself had breath enough to gasp:

"'Give me the paper.'

"I put my hand in the breast pocket of my serge, which I always used to wear under my great coat. I began to pull out the drawing. Just then I heard the drawling voice of Lieutenant Brown come from the darkness—for we were in a very quiet and cozy corner:

"'I thought as much, Sergeant Harding. You are under arrest. Follow me to quarters.'

"I turned toward the voice, and then toward Mam'selle—or toward where she had been, for she was gone.

"I rose and saluted.

"'May I ask you, sir——?'

"'You're a lucky man that I had a suspicion of the facts. You're fool enough to do a lot of harm, but too big a fool to know you're doing it. You Cornish chough, do you believe one of the prettiest women in the world is in love with you? You were just on the point of giving a drawing of the secret action to the smartest unofficial military attache—and that is a spy—of—

"Shall I name the country which he named to me? Not I. No strained relations, no wars and rumors of wars, shall come upon England through me. I want no secret dossier—whatever that may be. But so long as I live it shall be a secret for which war office Mam'selle was collecting information.

"Her profession was bad; but her kisses!—ah, they were good."—Cornhill Magazine.

COMFORTABLE COLLARS.

A linen collar is the ideal neck finish for the summer shirt waist. However, it is seldom seen—pique stocks, ribbons and even velvet being preferred by the average woman, who claims that the linen collar is uncomfortable. Now, a linen collar may be as comfortable as any stock that was ever invented, provided it fits. Women's necks are molded on different lines, and that all collars will not fit all necks is a fact as assured as that certain collars will fit certain necks and will prove both comfortable and becoming. Some women have their collars made to order to secure perfect comfort and becomingness. But this is unnecessary, as comfortable fits may be always found in the markets, provided one looks with care. But a linen collar should be tried on at the haberdasher's or bought on approval, and the various makes tried until one is entirely satisfied, if one would secure real comfort.—Minneapolis Times.

ELASTICITY OF THE SYSTEM.

Lady Sarah Wilson, with the besieged at Mafeking, wrote: "Our breakfast consisted of horse sausage and lunch of minced mule and curried locusts. All well." These last two words confirm the belief that whether eating ants in South America, bootleg at the north pole, railway restaurant sandwich everywhere, or mule in South Africa, the human system can rise superior to its material surroundings and make almost a holiday task out of the apparently impossible. The Mafeking garrison has been under fire for six months and on short rations for at least half that time. By surrendering, both soldiers and civilians would have lost nothing except what might follow out of temporary encouragement for the Boers and the release for other work of the latter's forces before the city. But rather than give the moral effect of a victory to the enemy, the besieged pluckily held on through the trials of shot and shell and threatened starvation.—Detroit Journal.

The average height of an Englishman is five feet eight and three-quarter inches.

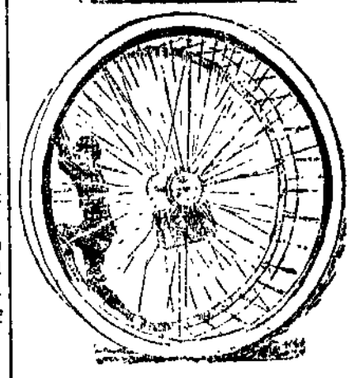


HUNDREDS of women are allowing a deadly disease, known as womanly ills, to sap their health, beauty, aye, life itself. They think there is no cure, because they have been deceived. How foolish! They do not know the real remedy. That is all. Bradfield's Female Regulator will help you just as surely as you breathe. It will stop the pain and ache and drain. It will make a new woman of you. It is absolutely the best medicine on earth for curing irregularities of the menses, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, headache and nervousness: It is a harmless vegetable remedy. This is true. Get it from your druggist.

$1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Perfect Health for Women."



Large Wheels

are going out of date. The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

WAYNE BUGGY CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—40 E. Columbia St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

CHANGE.

ow Back for an Old One—How it is Done in Fort Wayne.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame that to stoop is agony. No use plastering the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange an old back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Fort Wayne citizen:

Mrs. Margaret Floor, of 95 East Jefferson street, says: "I had pain across the small of my back and dizziness. One day, while looking over the paper, my eye was attracted by an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I decided to get them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store. I no sooner started taking them than I began to improve in health, and I kept steadily getting better until my kidneys and general health were in a normal condition."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price, 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, piles, eczema, chilblains, chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 W. MAIN ST.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00
LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both, Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE
—FOR—
$5.00



Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN.

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. *Send order and money to our nearest office.*

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 36
NEW YORK, 823-825 Broadway.
CHICAGO, 88 Wabash Ave.

A. C. KATT,
84 Clinton St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

HIS PRAYERS READY MADE.

An evangelist who works in South Clark street received a shock while doing missionary work among the Chinese residents recently. He found that to prevent possible harm the Chinese gods have been taken away from the local temple and as a result the "joss sticks" which were burnt before them as prayers have had to be abandoned. This has not, however, left the "wily Chinee" without a method of approaching his deity which is equally labor-saving.

Visiting one of the basements the missionary found a Chinaman whom he had attempted to convert lying in his bunk. The missionary noticed a pad of paper marked with Chinese characters hanging on the wall. It had not been there on previous occasions and so he asked the reason for its presence. The Celestial replied that it was a prayer book, and explained that he tore off a leaf every time he wanted to pray to the Joss. The "foreign devil" was shocked and explained the impiety to his listener. The Chinese heard him through and then placidly explained that it was "alle light," the prayers were first-class in every particular and much better than he could compose himself. Besides the Joss could read them. He added that the queer books came direct from Pekin, and that they were orthodox enough, as the Chinese government allowed no other than this particular brand to be issued. The missionary left, enraged.—Chicago Tribune.

The Sentinel Want Columns.

"THE KING'S EVIL"

TAINT IN THE BLOOD OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

IT KILLED VICTORIA'S SON

EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY IS AFFLICTED.

SHE IS A VICTIM OF CANCER

LONDON INTERESTED IN THE ANARCHISTS.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, Aug. 4.—The "king's evil" of George II. seemingly taints all the Hanover blood. The death of the queen's most accomplished son—the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—for he could lean an orchestra, play the violin, catch salmon with a Scotch expert, or sail a ship—has caused much solemn talk at court about the maladies of other members of the royal house. Notwithstanding the denial issuing from Berlin, it is quite certain that Empress Frederick, the queen's eldest and most beloved daughter, is afflicted with cancer, and that great specialists consider her life a matter of months.

She is too ill to leave the castle at Friedrichshof, near Hamburg, for her customary summer visit to England. Queen Victoria, knowing her desire to possess an English home, gave her the White Lodge at Richmond last year. But she will probably never be able to occupy it.

HUMBERT WENT SLUMMING.

Scotland Yard, in averring that Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, was never in England, is understood to allege that the instigator of the crime is probably a man who made no secret of his intentions concerning "high Italian personages" while in London several months ago. He was so closely watched while here that he departed for the United States and he was last heard of in Paterson, N. J. King Humbert, during a visit here in 1892, took extraordinary interest in the slums and in the anarchist haunts where had been planned Orsini's plot to kill Emperor Napoleon III. with a bomb and the czar's assassination. While visiting one anarchist resort his majesty noticed a flaming picture, designed by the proprietor of the place, representing an anarchist hurling lawyers, churchmen, statesmen and capitalists in hades. The proprietor gave the king a copy of this picture, not knowing who his visitor was. The London editor of an Italian republican journal, who was standing by, suggested to the king's guide what a strong resemblance his friend bore to the king of Italy.

His majesty also visited at night several most wicked resorts in London, incognito and accompanied by one companion.

BRITONS ARE LEARNING.

Londoners have been revelling this week in their first experience with modern rapid transit as furnished by the new Central London Electric Underground system—"the two-penny tube," as some of the papers call it.

Eighty thousand persons have daily learned for the first time that it is no longer necessary to waste two hours on an omnibus in order to reside five or six miles from their place of business. "England never seems to have recovered from the primitive idea," said an American electrical engineer, "that a railroad train is not a stage coach. Their methods in regard to rolling stock construction have never till within the past few months departed one iota from those in vogue when stages were the only means of transportation. Pullman cars are in use, or at least an English edition of the Pullman, on many roads; but until last Monday an electric lighted and electric-propelled corridor train, runnig through porcelain lined stations, was as great an innovation to the London public as Aladdin's lamp was to the Arabians."

ELECTRIC LINES FOR LONDON.

Albert L. Johnson, of New York, who has built electric railroads all over the United States, said to a representative of the Associated Press, before leaving here for America, a few days ago:

"I see no reason why electric railways should not be as popular in London as in New York and Chicago. It is evident that many of them must be underground; but when I see blockades in the streets an hour after the theaters have closed it seems a shame that those crowds should not be relieved. The modern electric car can go anywhere in London that a 'bus can. I will guarantee that American constructors could deliver these great crowds to their distant homes by electric railway hours before they are able to reach them now. Patrons of the London Central discovered this week that the omnibuses which a week ago were packed to their capacity are running now empty. Moreover, house rents at the termini of the lines are increasing and the public are riding in cars well lighted and ventilated for the first time in history."

VANDERBILT'S MISSION.

W. K. Vanderbilt is understood to be in Europe for the purpose of establishing an expensive racing stable. He is going to Aix next week.

A number of prominent Americans are still in London and country houses. American yachts which have been cruising in Norway, Wales and elsewhere are arriving at Cowes, among them being the Norma, with Mrs. Geolet aboard. Eugene Higgins' Vargna and the Alfred O., owned by Joseph E. Widner, will be at Cowes next week. Sir Thomas Lipton is cruising on board the Erin thereabouts.

THE GREAT STRAUSS TOUR.

The arrangements for the grand tour of the United States by Edward Strauss and his great orchestra are now almost completed. Mr. Aronson is now in Europe and he will decide with Herr Strauss the make-up of the programs to be played in over 100 cities of America. Several hundred compositions have already been received from American musicians from all over the country. These will be played to Herr Strauss, who will select the most deserving for performance during the tournee, and they will be duly announced at each concert. Interesting features of the program are the performance of selections from the operas and dance music of the great Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King;" the first introduction to the American public of a waltz composed by the three brothers, Johann, Josef and Eduard Strauss; also the first performance of a waltz expressly composed by Herr Strauss as a compliment to the American people. The great band will appear in this city in February next, and due notice will be given in these columns.

INSTALLED ITS OFFICERS.

Friday evening at its hall in the Elektron building Henry W. Lawton camp No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, installed its newly elected officers as follows: Commander, Major W. W. Barnett; senior vice, C. H. Dunfee; junior vice, M. J. Archibald; adjutant, H. F. Myers; quartermaster, C. Snyder; chaplain, George Depner; officer of the day, George Zollinger, and officer of the guard, Will Troutman. D. S. Cochrane was admitted as a member of the camp. Mr. Cochrane was a member of the First Nebraska regiment, and served in the Philippines. He gave the camp a most interesting account of the fighting in the islands, and told of the meeting between General Otis and General Lawton upon the latter's arrival there. Lieut. W. C. Cleary ,Lieut. O. S. Jones and Major Barnett were appointed a committee to arrange for the mounting of the gun presented to the city by General Lawton, and which is to be dedicated during the national encampment here in September.

CANADA BARS OUT PAUPERS.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 4.—The government yesterday caused a proclamation to be issued decreeing that pauper immigrants arriving at any Canadian port cannot be permitted to land until the captain of the vessel has put into the hands of the government immigration officials a sum sufficient to meet their temporary requirements and to pay their traveling expenses to point of destination. The cause of the government's action was the importation of 15,000 Dukhobors and Galicians into Canada last year, and a large number of whom last winter had to be supported by public grants or aided by charitable societies. The climax was reached a few weeks ago when 2,000 Roumanian Jews arrived at Quebec. Scores were permitted to be landed in a state of absolute pauperism despite the protests of press and people.

READY TO BUILD THE CANAL.

New York, Aug. 4.—John D. Crimmins, of the syndicate formed to build a Nicaragua canal under the concession given by the government of Nicaragua to Edward Eyre and Edward F. Cragin, the existence of which was proclaimed yesterday by President Zelaya, said that the company to construct the canal would proceed to carry out the terms of its contract without delay. Mr. Crimmins said that the company would prefer to have the government leave the matter in the company's hands, so as to permit a private construction and operation of the canal for the benefit of the whole world. However, he added, the syndicate had no desire to embarrass the government and would defer to its conception of policy.

Straw Hats at half price at GOLDEN THE HATTER, Corner Calhoun and Berry.

See U. S. Stamp new bookcases. 1-4t

A NEW LUNG CURE.

ELECTRICITY A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION CASES.

TESLA'S LATEST DISCOVERY

OSCILLATION THEORY FATAL TO DISEASE GERMS.

CURRENT APPLIED TO BODY

PATIENT EXPECTED TO DIE IN FEW DAYS RECOVERS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Unusual interest has been aroused among physicians in a new treatment for tuberculosis evolved by Nikola Tesla. It is described as "electrical oscillation," and it is said to be a sure cure of consumption, even in its worst stages.

Dr. Croft C. Carroll, of 21 East Twenty-fourth street, is a strong advocate of Mr. Tesla's system. Other physicians and one clergyman verify to the wonderful virtue of "electrical oscillation."

Dr. E. P. Iliff, of Newark, a specialist in lung disease, who, three weeks ago, was declared to be dying of consumption, received his third treatment yesterday at the clinic in Dr. Carroll's office, and then ran to catch a car on his way back to Newark.

Rev. S. W. Switzer, pastor of the Baptist tabernacle in Harrison, N. J., who had been sent to Dr. Carroll in the last stages of consumption, told of his remarkable cure.

Dr. John B. Rich, president of the American Microscopical society, declared that it was the most wonderful demonstration of positive beneficial results that he had ever seen in the treatment of germ diseases.

ON APPARATUS TWO YEARS.

Nikola Tesla had worked for two years on the apparatus which Dr. Carroll is using in his public clinic. It was Dr. Carroll's idea to apply the new principle in electricity evolved by Tesla to the treatment of consumption. Mr. Tesla had predicted that oscillation would accomplish wonders, but had not thought of using it as a germ killer.

By applying the electrode of the Tesla machine Dr. Carroll drives through the affected parts a quantity of electricity which if applied in any other way would cause instant death. With a Tesla "oscillator" he handles between 2,000 and 3,000 volts of electricity with impunity.

Dr. Carroll says that after the oscillation treatment all tubercular matter is eliminated from the system by the emunctories—the liver, kidneys, bowels and general glandular system. The treatment is one of destruction to the germs.

Dr. Iliff told how he had contracted the tuberculosis from his patients about a year ago. It had developed in the aorta, which is the artery leading from the heart to the pulmonary system. Stenosis of the aorta resulted. The tubercular matter had clogged the aorta about one inch from the entrance to the heart, so finally the heart could not pump blood to the extremities. A dropsical condition ensued. Dr. Iliff said that in forty-eight hours four weeks ago he increased in weight thirty pounds.

SAVED ON VERGE OF DEATH.

"I was removed to Dr. Carroll's office in New York ten days ago," said Dr. Iliff. "My brother physicians protested against my being removed. They said there was not the slightest chance of recovery. They even predicted the hour I was to die. I took my third oscillation treatment today. I am now attending to my practice again in Newark and am on the speedy road to complete recovery."

The testimony given by Rev. Mr. Switzer was almost as remarkable. He had contracted acute tuberculosis four years ago. When he was removed to Dr. Carroll's house the physicians of Newark and Harrison told him he had six weeks to live. He was attending to his pastoral duties in less than three weeks and declared yesterday that he had recovered completly.

Henry J. Rice, a patient who had been put under the electrical treatment for the first time July 9, when he had a respiration of 86, now, it was said, had the full use of his lungs. His respiration was 12. He had had tuberculosis of the lungs for five years. The lower third of the right and left lungs was hepatic.

There had been a cavity at the left of the heart bone, so Dr. Carroll said, as large as a silver dollar. Dr. Carroll declares that the cavity has entirely disappeared and is refilled with new lung tissue.

THEORY OF THE CURE.

Asked for an explanation of the treatment, Dr. Carroll said:

"All life is a force manifestation in which electricity plays a part. Life force, spirt force and electrical force I believe to be one and the same force. Disease or unhealth is only a difference of potential that requires it to be brought into a state equilibrium in order to be brought into a state of health.

"The reason why this high oscillation does not take life is because the wave motions of the machine are in synchronous harmony with the life force in the body."

Dr. Carroll declined to allow the Tesla machine to be seen. All of the apparatus that was visible was the glass electrode, which was spoon-shaped and hollow. While the current was on there was an opalescent blaze, or a series of big sparks, in the electrode, which was applied directly to the part affected.

SUES MAJ. ARMES FOR $50,000.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—Miss Ella M. Platt, an artist of this city, has instituted suit in the district supreme court for $50,000 damages for breach of promise to wed against Major George A. Armes, a retired United States army officer. The defendant once tweaked the nose of General Beaver, then governor of Pennsylvania. The suit alleges that Major Armes deceived Miss Platt in making her believe that the signing of an agreement reciting that "they hereby become man and wife" constituted a valid marriage.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WILL MEET MONDAY.

The regular meeting of the Fort Wayne Relief union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the board of the Home for Emergencies will meet half an hour earlier.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

FOR THE BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Notification Meeting at Indianapolis, August 8th, 1900, the L. E. & W. R. R. will run a special train, leaving Fort Wayne at 5 a. m. The round trip rate will only be $2. At this low rate you cannot afford to stay at home. For further information call, write or 'phone.

P. C. LIGGETT, Ticket Agent.
3t4

Golden the Hatter is offering the best bargains in Fort Wayne. Straw Hats at half price.

It has been computed that there are 100,000 railway locomotives in the world.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

If a Young Man is in Love With a Girl,

That's His Business.

IF THE GIRL IS IN LOVE WITH THE YOUNG MAN, THAT'S HER BUSINESS.
IF THEY ARE INTENDING TO GET MARRIED THAT'S THEIR BUSINESS.
IF THEY ARE PROPOSING TO BUY A HOUSEKEEPING OUTFIT, THAT'S OUR BUSINESS.

The state of Indiana has no duplicate of our great store. We lead the procession in assortment, quality and price.

We specially seek the trade of young people commencing housekeeping. We don't want to see them compelled to pay installment store prices. One hundred dollars spent with us goes as far as two hundred dollars spent with them. Come and see us and state your case to us before purchasing elsewhere, and we will try to accommodate you.

You can buy nearly everything you want of us and so owe but one bill, provided you need a little accommodation in that respect.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

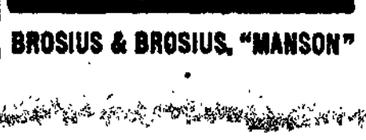
Dental Work—Installment Plan.



A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.



S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

"An Ounce of Prevention . . .



Is worth a pound of cure"—so much for your teeth having the minor defects promptly righted prevents greater trouble. We've the experience, the "know how," and facilities for the best results at the least cost.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.
Schmitz Block. Room 8.

THE TEST OF A TOOTH BRUSH.....

Is in using it. It either wears or it does not wear. If it wears you're satisfied. If the bristles wear down, break off or pull out in too short a time you're dissatisfied, and we lose your trade.

TRY OURS.

It will wear until you're tired of using the same old brush. It's a non-shedding, "money-back-if-you-want-it" sort of brush. It's the most practical tooth brush made—it cleanses and it lasts. We sell it at 25 cents as a leader. It's a brush worth more.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

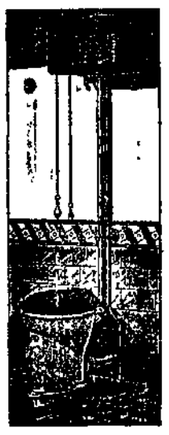
17 W. WAYNE ST.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.
Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

BARGAINS IN
Second-Hand Typewriters.
We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.
Write for Catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,
51 Mountain Place,
Indianapolis, Ind
Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.



Plumbing and Gas-fitting
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis St
'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing,
Steam and
Gas Fitting.
Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy
FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR
The Indiana Viavi Co.,
96 E. WAYNE STREET.
Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3and 4.
Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; Sunday—9 to 10:30; 3 to 4
At Warsaw Monday's.



SYRUP OF FIGS
Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.
Cleanses the System
Gently and Effectually
when bilious or costive.
Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
Established 1867. Dr. F. ZIEGFELD, President.
The Largest and Most Complete Institution of Musical Learning in America.
New COLLEGE BLDG., 202 MICHIGAN BOUL., CHICAGO, ILL.
The building is constructed and occupied exclusively by a musical college.
Music SCHOOL OF ACTING ELOCUTION MODERN LANGUAGES
BOARD OF MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Hans Von Schiller, Dr. Louis Falk,
William Castle, Bernhard Listemann, S. E. Jacobsohn,
Rudolph Ganz, Charles Gauthier, Herman Devries,
Hart Conway, Director School of Acting.
LATEST ENGAGEMENTS:
The following recently added to the faculty:
RUDOLPH GANZ, Pianist and Composer of Berlin, Germany
CHAS GAUTHIER, Principal Tenor French Grand Opera Co.
HERMAN DEVRIES, Baritone Maurice Grau Grand Opera Co.
HERMANN KLUM, Pianist of Vienna, Austria.
KARL RECKZEH, Pianist of Leipzig, Germany.
MARY FORREST, Soprano of Berlin, Germany.
35th SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 10
Catalogue Mailed Free.
NOTE.—Applications for the 3 Free and 10 Partial Scholarships will be received until August 10
Tu-Th-Sa-Aug9.

MONEY TO LOAN.
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co
Second floor, 41 Calhoun St., Room 3, over Morgenthaler's Millinery Store.

THE law should compel those who do not intend to pay a special tax for the support of the widows and children of those who, having had the opportunity, died unarmed.
C. B. FITCH,
General Agent, 65 Clinton St.
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Montpelier, Vt.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100
can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

A. Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MODERN CHURCH MUSIC.

The bigotry which has piously shut the best music out of the church is a survival of that asceticism which nipped, like a killing frost, everything vernal in the religious life. But as the rigors of bigotry have softened in the growing warmth of general enlightenment, and the love and culture of music have steadily advanced, the church has quietly dropped its old methods, and has unconsciously taken on the new, until today it may be truthfully said that the best music of the world is laid under tribute for church services.—Harper's Magazine.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

G. SCHMIDT,

Merchant Tailor, 50 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Emma Koopman has returned to Bluffton.

Miss Mattie Miller goes to Toledo tomorrow to visit friends.

Mrs. M. J. Immel, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mosiman, of Bluffton, were in the city this morning.

Miss Nellie Dailey, of Bluffton, was visiting in Fort Wayne yesterday.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Huntine, of Taylor street.

Hugh Smaltz goes to Clear lake on Sunday to spend a few days with friends.

Perry Redd and family, of Coldwater, are visiting friends in Fort Wayne.

Miss Mame Eiter, of this city, is visiting her uncle, Frank Eiter, in Bluffton.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Heit and daughter have returned from a visit in the east.

Mrs. Jacob Boos and daughter, Miss Clara, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mrs. John Bechtold, of Columbia City, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Hermann.

G. F. Miller, of the Dreier drug store, returned this morning from his vacation at Blue lake.

There will be a congregational meeting of the members of Concordia Lutheran church on Sunday.

Edward Mungovan will spend Sunday in Lebanon, Ind., the guest of Rev. Father Crawley, of that town.

Mrs. E. B. Graves has returned from Columbia City, where she visited the family of Charles Robbins.

Mrs. George Loesch has returned from Chicago, where she was called on account of the illness of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller and Minerva Marsh, of this city, are visiting the family of F. Effinger in Bluffton.

Mrs. Lizzie Unger and Master Harold Cruise, of this city, are visiting the William Lehmeyer family in Huntington.

There will be a meeting of the ladies' society of St. John's Reformed church at the church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Henson and baby went to Martha's Vineyard, Mass., today, where they expect to remain several weeks.

Louis F. Curdes and family leave this evening for Rome City. Mrs. Curdes and children will remain some weeks at the summer resort.

George P. Evans has gone to Franklin, Pa., where he will join his family. Later they will go to Hyanasport, Mass., where they will visit.

Mrs. Henry Geye and children, of this city, are in Huntington, visiting with Mrs. Geye's sisters, Mrs. George Guethler and Mrs. Carl Goldsmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitbeck, who have ben visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville Chambers for the past week, return home to Adrian, Mich., tomorrow.

Herman Strodel, the well known butcher, is ill with appendicitis. His physicians have not yet decided whether they will perform an operation or not.

The Ladies' Aid society of Lakeside will give a lawn social Friday evening, August 10, at the home of Mrs. George Waldschmidt, No. 97 Lake avenue.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will be entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Bailey, at the home of Mrs. Murray, 409 Broadway.

The Golden Eagle orchestra, at a meeting on Thursday evening, elected the following officers: President, George Keller; secretary, treasurer and general manager, J. H. Rieman.

A cycling party of young ladies enjoyed a ride to New Haven last evening. The event was given by Miss Ada Moore, in compliment to Miss Mabel Kelsey, of Bristol, who is visiting in the city.

Misses Nora and Mollie Shreve, of this city, have been in Huntington this week visiting Charles Shreve. Miss Mollie has gone to Murray for a few days' visit. Miss Nora will return home tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Page Wingrove and daughter leave shortly for Sedalia, Mo., where Mr. Wingrove will take a position. Mr. Wingrove formerly resided in Sedalia and was general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association at that place.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. will hold open air meetings at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning at Williams grove, on the south side; Hayden homestead, in the east end, and at Swinney park pavilion, in the west end. These meetings will be in charge of committees and brief addresses will be made. They are especially intended for young men.

C. B. Raymond and Harry C. Mains have taken positions as assistants to Supt. J. D. Young, who has charge of the local branch of the International Correspondence schools, of Scranton, Pa. The membership of the school in this city has increased rapidly of late and there are now about 800 students in the city. The branch office was recently removed to rooms in the building at 27 East Washington street.

BISHOP M'CABE IN THE CITY

EMINENT DIVINE WAS THE GUEST OF REV. DR. PARR.

Will Return to Fort Wayne in September to Officiate at an Interesting Service.

Rev. Charles C. McCabe, D. D., now bishop of the Methodist Episcopal chuch, but more widely known over the entire country as Chaplain McCabe, spent last night in the city, the guest of Rev. Dr. W. D. Parr, of the Wayne Street M. E. church.

Bishop McCabe was at Rome City yesterday and delivered his famous lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," and at its close accompanied Dr. Parr to Fort Wayne.



BISHOP C. C. M'CABE.

The bishop is a very close friend of Dr. Parr and his family, and his stay in the city, though brief, was very enjoyable to them. Bishop McCabe left this morning for Coldwater, Mich., where he officiates at a service tomorrow.

Next month Bishop McCabe will return to Fort Wayne for a most unusual service, and one that is sure to be most interesting. This is the ordination of Frank Takasugi, the brilliant young Japanese student, as a minister of the M. E. church. Mr. Takasugi has frequently addressed Fort Wayne audiences, and has many friends in the city. He is a member of the higher class in Japan and has acquired a splendid education in America. He is now returning to Japan to engage in missionary work among his own people. The ordination will occur at the Wayne Street M. E. church, of which the young man is a member.

BLANKS ARE READY.

Secretary W. J. Hess, of the local civil service board, has been notified that examinations for clerk and carrier in the postal service will be held in this city November 21. Applications must be on file by October 23, and blanks for that purpose may now be obtained of Mr. Hess at the government building.

MAYOR GIVES A STATUE.

Mayor Scherer has given a very fine bust statue of Abraham Lincoln to encampment No. 51, Union Veteran Legion, and the formal presentation will occur at the regular meeting of the encampment on Monday evening. The work is in bronze, and is regarded as a most perfect statue of the great emancipator.

The Misses Mae Eiter, Ethel Homsher and Blanche Lindsey will entertain a few of their friends at Robison park this evening.

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM

Found Out How to Feed Herself.

Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual and unless they are well fed and fed upon properly selected food, it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher at Gobleville, Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year, she has made use of Grape-Nuts Food with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from 90 pounds to 126; her nerves strong, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in the years past, living on ordinary food, she has almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW CABLE CONNECTIONS.

This morning Manager Ehrman, of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, was notified that the Commercial Cable company's new cable to the Azore islands was completed and in operation, and connections are made direct from this city. The new cable connects the island of Fayal with the Europe and Azores company's cable to Portugal, and is the first route to connect the Azores direct with America, opening for the first time direct communication between the United States and Portugal. At Lisbon connection is made which enables communication with Spain, Mediterranean ports, all Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines.

WILL GET THEIR MONEY.

Capt. W. F. Ranke has received a check for $302 in payment of salaries for members of Battery B at the state encampment at Indianapolis last week. The distribution to the men will be made at the meeting of the battery on Monday evening.

Kiddville, Right Angle and Long Lick are Kentucky postoffices.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply 221 West Wayne.

WANTED—To rent a 7 or 8 room house, centrally located. Address, with particulars, S. C. H., care Sentinel. 4-2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand upright piano; mention name, age, price, etc. Address, "S.," P. O Box 2014, City.

WANTED—A good second-hand 4 to 8 horse power steam or gas engine, shafting and drill press. Address B. Poulson, care Sentinel. 4-6t-w1t

WANTED—Quick, man for local position requiring steady character (Catholic preferred); $15 per week. Address, "Faith," 790 Caxton bldg., Chicago. 4-11

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—6-room house at 344 E. Washington. Apply at the southwest corner Superior and Fulton Sts. 4-2t

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—New six-room house gas, good well and cistern, on the north side. Call at 44 East Columbia street.

FOR RENT—No. 609 Calhoun street; 8 rooms and bath; $14.00; also No. 142 East Berry. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 39 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call, 172 Holman St. Jul28-Sa-Mo&Wed-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with table board; the best location in the city; bath and every convenience. 32 East Wayne street, opposite White bank. 2-3t

FOR RENT—7-room house and bath room, furnace, electric light, window and door screens; house and location very desirable; central. Apply 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—The elegant store room formerly occupied by the Aldine restaurant; fine room for millinery, drugs, fancy bakery, etc.; low rent. Apply to D. N. Foster Furniture Co. 4-1mo

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1062, new 'phone. 10tf

FOUND.

FOUND—A white horse; owner can have same by calling on Adam Kummerant, Moellering brick yard, Fairfield ave., and proving property and paying charges.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a work horse; must be sound and price reasonable, at 57 Home ave.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Good wages. 160 W. Washington St. 2-3t

WANTED—Lawn mowers sharpened right and reasonable; called for and delivered. Phone 167 Main. 224 East Jefferson street.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 60 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED—Salesmen; side line offered by high rated corporation on uncovered ground; several earn $25 week cash; free outfit. Factory, P. O. 1371 New York.

WANTED—Roof repairing and painting; shingle, gravel and metal roofs repaired and repainted; all work guaranteed. Write or call. T. B. Woodward, 124 Fletcher avenue. 18-1mo

WANTED—At once, a few good, reliable salesman to sell both staple and fancy goods direct to consumers. Call or address Chas. E. Stetler, 220 Wabash street, Bluffton, Ind. 3-6t

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples; $12 weekly and expenses, or commission. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Male Help—Government positions. Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 28&A5

WANTED TO LOAN—I have several sums of home money to loan at a low rate of interest on first mortgage security; also plenty of money to loan in small sums on good personal security. C. Scarlet, Room 2, Tri-State Building. 19-1mo

WANTED—Lady partner, one unincumbered, to go to large city to take half interest in nice paying business; must have three or five hundred dollars and services to invest; give number of residence for interview. Address, Box "5," care Sentinel. J28-1m

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; the drudgery of two years' apprenticeship saved by our two months' course; special offer of scholarship, tools, board and transportation; splendid chance for applicants from distance; catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 4t6

WANTED—Several trustworthy persons to manage our business in their own and nearby counties; mainly office work conducted at home; salary $900 a year and expenses; mention reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Department L, Chicago. 21-28-a-4-11

WANTED—Salesman wanted for Fort Wayne to introduce staple specialties as a side line; party calling on architects, builders, owners of fine buildings, etc., preferred. this is a fine opportunity and a hustler can add several hundred dollars yearly to his income. Address, "615 Drexel Building," Philadelphia, Pa. 4-7

WANTED—Any lady can easily make $18 to $25 weekly by representing us in her locality, and as the position is both pleasant and profitable the year round, I will gladly send full particulars to all; even your spare time is valuable and if you really want to make money, address, with 2c stamp, Mrs. Mary E. Wheeler, 87 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. a4-11-18-25

WANTED—Ladies I make big wages the year round and you can readily do the same for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. I have often made $5 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 14-21-28-A-4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good family horse. Inquire at 37 East main street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Good end spring top buggy. 205 Columbia avenue, Lakeside.

FOR SALE—A furnished cottage, with boat. Address, Mrs. Warsabo, Rome City, Ind. 4t2

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures; well located in city. Address, Box 14, care Sentinel. 30t6

FOR SALE—Good residence and full lot on East Second street very desirable for home. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nice modern cottage residence, 6 rooms; bath room and electric lights. Price, $2,300. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—To investors desiring residence property, well situated, ($38 per month), price $5,600. Address House, care Sentinel. 4-6t-11-eod-12t

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 50-foot corner lot and 7-room cottage; most desirable location, West Jefferson street; $2,850. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The elegant new modern residence and grounds of M. E. Beal, at 75 per cent, of cost, on account of leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One acre of good land near city; six-room house and barn; small fruit; $550.00 if sold this week. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison St. 6-26d&wtf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—Tw fine bred Llewellyn setter dogs, male and female, five months old. Price $10 and $15 if sold within ten days. Address Box 11, care Sentinel, 4-2t

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

LOST.

LOST—A Mexican hairless dog. Finder please return to 281 South Webster street and receive reward.

LOST—Yesterday, on Leesburg road, a pair of gold frame spectacles. Please return to F. P. Mensch's grocery. d&w

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.



U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 8tf

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors to 23 West Main Street, Goldsberry place. We buy, sell and trade in everything on earth. Main office and storage house.

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living. Cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders. 25 cents and 50 cents, at drug stores.

DO YOUR TEETH NEED ATTENTION?
Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.



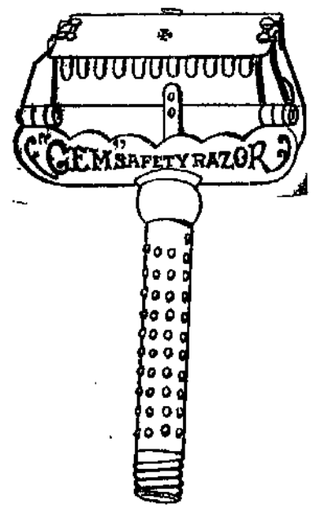
You May Need a Plate
Our ZYLONITE (something fine)—the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.
Teeth Without Plates
Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.
All Work Warranted.
Arcade Dental Parlors,
7 Arcade.
BURKET & BAKER.
'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

READ THE CONTENTS OF THE HEADACHE.....

Some clever body says, "What we don't know won't give us a headache," but now that we tell you about our line of groceries, provisions, our and feed, fresh and smoked meats, sausages and bolognas of all kinds, ladies' and gents' and children's furnishing goods, shoes at 50 cents on the dollar, you will have a headache if you purchase elsewhere without looking in on us first, from thinking of what you may have missed. We will suit your tastes and your needs to a T, and our prices —well, you'll have a worse headache if you find them out after you've passed by. Moral: Never leave a stone unturned in the middle of the road, for there may be a bag of gold under it. Goods will be delivered free to any part of the city. Home phone 663. M. FRANK, 208 Hanna street.

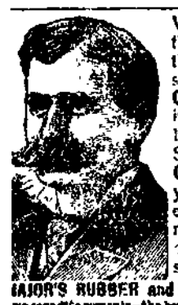
Geo. Abdon & Co,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

Be Your Own Barber . . .



Gem and Star Safety Razors. Henckle and Electric Razors. Strops and Stroping Machines. Shaving Soap, Lather Brushes. Everything to make shaving a pleasure.

M. SMITH & CO.,
22 CALHOUN ST.
Home Phone 204. Bell Phone 690.



Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.
MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.
No separable cements—the best. Insist on having them.
15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists.
MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.

In New York city there is a maximum density of 1,000 residents to the acre, and this is more than double that of the most congested cities of Europe.

'TIS NEW RECORD

SEVENTEEN VICTORIES WITHOUT A DEFEAT.

HAYMAKERS BEATEN AGAIN

COULD NOT SOLVE HARPER'S QUICK CURVES.

AMES WAS VERY INEFFECTIVE

DAYTON WON TWO—TOLEDO AND WHEELING VICTORS.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dayton	63	31	.670
Fort Wayne	62	35	.639
Toledo	55	37	.598
Wheeling	50	38	.568
Columbus	40	54	.426
Mansfield	38	54	.413
New Castle	36	58	.383
Youngstown	28	63	.308

Dr. Lowney's Haymakers were again beaten by "Doggie" Miller's Hoosiers, who have now established a new record for the Inter-State league of seventeen consecutive victories. Ames was in the box against the Fort Waynes and he was given the same drubbing as young From in the first game. Harper was pitted against Ames and Truby and Law were the only Haymakers who could bat his quick curves with any effect. After playing three errorless games, Krueger and Babb weakened and broke into the error column. The batting of Hollingsworth and Babb were the features of the game. Score:

MANSFIELD.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lowery, 3b..	3	0	0	1	0	2
McVey, rf...	4	1	0	2	0	0
Law, 1b....	3	1	2	15	0	1
Truby, 2b...	4	0	2	2	8	1
Flourney, cf..	4	0	0	2	0	0
Conners, lf..	4	0	0	0	0	0
Fox, c.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Lowney, ss..	3	0	1	3	7	2
Ames, p....	3	0	0	0	2	0
Meredith ..	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	32	2	6	27	17	6

FORT WAYNE.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b.	6	0	0	11	1	0
Krueger, ss.	5	2	2	3	6	2
Letcher, cf..	5	2	2	0	0	0
Miller, rf...	6	2	1	2	0	0
Belden, lf....	5	1	2	1	1	0
Babb, 3b....	3	3	2	0	4	1
Holly, 2b...	5	1	4	3	2	0
Bergen, c....	5	0	2	6	1	0
Harper, p...	5	1	1	1	4	0
Totals....	45	12	16	27	19	3

"Batted for Ames in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mansfield .	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2
Fort Wayne	0	0	4	1	1	5	0	1	0—12	

Three-base hits — Hollingsworth, Babb. Two-base hits—Hollingsworth, Truby (2), Law, Babb, Bergen. Double plays—Krueger to Hollingsworth to Brashear; Truby to Lowney to Law; Harper to Krueger to Brashear. Stolen bases—Krueger, Lowney. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Harper, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 5. Hit by pitcher—McVey, Lowney (2). Passed ball—Bergen. Wild pitch—Harper. Time—1:50. Umpire—Colgan.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

WHEELING, 4; YOUNGSTOWN, 3.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Score:
Wheeling .. 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—4
Youngstown 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Hits—Wheeling, 13; Youngstown, 7. Errors—Wheeling, 2; Youngstown, 3. Batteries—Poole, Boyd and Ritter; Rosebrough and Murphy. Umpire—Johnstone.

TOLEDO, 4; NEW CASTLE, 3.

New Castle, Pa., Aug. 4.—Score:
Toledo .... 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 *—4
New Castle . 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3
Hits—Toledo, 7; New Castle, 11. Errors—Toledo, 1; New Castle, 1. Batteries—Strickiett and Arthur; Wadsworth and Graffius.

DAYTON, 4-12; COLUMBUS, 2-0.

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Score—First game:
Dayton .... 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 *—4
Columbus .. 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Hits—Dayton, 8; Columbus, 9. Errors—Dayton, 1; Columbus, 5. Batteries—Wicker and Donahue; Mahaffey and Beville.
Second game:
Dayton ..... 2 0 3 4 0 3 *—12
Columbus ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0
Hits—Dayton, 13; Columbus, 7. Errors—Dayton, 1; Columbus, 5. Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Wolf, Williams and Beville.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	51	29	.638
Philadelphia ..	45	36	.556
Pittsburg	43	39	.524
Chicago	41	40	.506
Boston	39	42	.481
Cincinnati	37	45	.451
St. Louis	34	44	.436
New York	31	46	.403

No games yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	52	34	.605
Indianapolis	46	39	.541
Milwaukee	48	44	.522
Detroit	44	46	.511
Cleveland	41	45	.477
Buffalo	43	48	.473
Kansas City	40	52	.435
Minneapolis	40	52	.435

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Minneapolis, 10; Cleveland, 7.
Kansas City, 14; Buffalo, 7.
Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2 (15 innings).

BATTING AVERAGES.

The Fort Wayne players have improved a little in their batting during the week and as a whole the team has a better percentage. Krueger still leads and Belden and Miller are tied for second place, although "Doggie" is the fraction of one per cent. ahead of the great left fielder. Kleinow jumped up to .282 and Hollingsworth made an increase of several points, helped out principally by his great batting feat of yesterday. Here are the averages:

	G	AB	H	Pct.
Krueger	94	374	126	.337
Miller	89	364	115	.316
Belden	98	380	120	.316
Letcher	97	411	117	.285
Kleinow	12	39	11	.282
Hollingsworth	96	347	97	.280
Brashear	97	414	113	.273
Babb	98	340	90	.265
Bergen	90	343	76	.224
Harper	31	85	17	.200
Fricken	25	72	14	.194
Swaim	29	86	16	.186
Ream	7	22	4	.182
Jones	16	45	6	.133

YOUNGSTOWNS GO TO MARION.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The Youngstown franchise and club of the Inter-State league will today be transferred to Marion, Ind., where the balance of the season's schedule will be played out. The first game will be played at Marion tomorrow.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

George Nill has returned from Marion.

Flood pounded out two hits yesterday, but is credited with one error.

The Young Elks defeated the Maumee Avenues by a score of 9 to 0.

Brashear has failed to make a hit in the three games at Mansfield, while the other players were all killing the ball.

In the fifteen-inning game at Milwaukee yesterday Dowd captured eleven fly balls in left field and missed one. He also made five base hits.

The Fort Wayne Shamrocks will play in Defiance tomorrow. The team will leave over the Wabash at 7:10 a. m. tomorrow morning. Robbins will pitch for the Fort Wayne boys.

The Toledo "fans" are coming to Fort Wayne in force to see the opening game with the Mud Hens one week from tomorrow. Several hundred of them will be here to root for Bobby Gilks and his erstwhile champions.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "It is said Catcher Bergen and Shortstop Krueger are slated for faster company, and the Fort Wayne management has been asked for a price for the two. Milwaukee wants Bergen and a National league team is after Krueger."

Graffius, who was suspended by New Castle two weeks ago for indifferent playing, has been reinstated and is again behind the bat. He batted in the winning run in the twelve-inning game at Youngstown Wednesday. Nattress, who had been off sick for several weeks, is also on duty again at short for New Castle.

Manager Finn announces that if Youngstown citizens do not take the franchise off his hands he will transfer the team to Marion, Ind., and play the first game in the gas town tomorrow. The citizens of Marion are ready and anxious to support an Inter-State team and it will prove a winner financially in the Indiana city.

Mansfield News: "It's a cinch that we cannot win the Inter-State pennant, so here's hoping that the Fort Wayne men do, for they certainly play good ball and deserve to get the rag.—The Fort Wayne infielders can't get 'em too wild for Brashear, their first baseman. He has a reach on him like the yardarm of a ship and he generally holds high, low, jack and the game."

The four games at Dayton, beginning with a double-header tomorrow, will probably have much to do with settling the championship of the Inter-State. Should Dayton win all the games Fort Wayne will be out of the race. The "fans" here believe the worst the Hoosiers will do is to split even. There will be many Fort Wayneites in the grand stand tomorrow to cheer the boys.

The manager of the Jefferson Street Hawks denies that his team was beaten by the Bright Stars. The score, he says, was 31 to 11 in favor of the Hawks. Batteries—Hawks, Bohlman, W. Jefferies and Brase; Bright Stars, Harmeyer, Balls and Jefferies. The Hawks are desirous of again playing the Bright Stars at any time the Stars may select. Notify Captain Bohlman.

The "Anchors" is the name of a new base ball team organized in this city. F. Bigelow, of Payne, Ohio, has been signed to play first base, and H. Dick, the crack east end catcher, will do the work behind the bat. E. Violand, a twirler known by all amateur players of the city, will do the box work for the new team. For further information regarding challenges address E. Violand, No. 162 East Washington street, Fort Wayne.

The seventeen consecutive victories by Fort Wayne will probably stand as the base ball record of the season. In every one of the games the Hoosiers so far outclassed the opposing teams that not more than twice have they been behind at any part of a game. The team has not been beaten in eighteen games, the last game preceding the record run of victories being a 4-to-4 tie with Youngstown.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Large export engagements yesterday still made their influence felt at the opening in wheat today. September started ½c higher at 75⅝@75½c. Besides the export engagements buyers were encouraged by an extremely bad Ohio crop report. But the weather continued favorable and liberal country acceptances were reported, and soon after the opening the market began to sag on selling, principally by yesterday's buyers. There was little outside interest and the moderate local liquidation ceased after September had declined to 75⅛@75¼c. A rally followed immediately to 75⅝c. Northwest receipts were 227 cars, against 217 last week and 240 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 176 cars, 29 of contract grade.

For the remainder of the short session the market did not change materially. Primary receipts were large again today and this with the weakness in provisions discouraged bull activity. September sold down to 74⅞c and closed at 75c.

Corn was fairly active and firm. Receipts were small and local traders were inclined to favor the buying side. Receipts were 285 cars. September opened ½c lower at 36¾@36⅞c and advanced to 37⅜c. Kansas reported hot, dry weather and sent some complaints of damage.

Offerings were scarce, and the cash business was active, restricted. September eased off to 37⅛c and closed at that price.

Oats were quiet but firm, partly in sympathy with corn. Receipts were liberal, 478 cars, but shipping houses were good buyers. September opened unchanged at 21¼c and advanced to 21⅜c.

Provisions were weak and lower. Yellow fever was still uppermost in the minds of traders and little support was given. September pork opened unchanged at $12.05 and declined to $11.87½. September lard opened 5c lower at $6.80 and held at that price. September ribs opened a shade lower at $7.10 and declined to $7.00.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:
Wheat—Aug., 74c; Sept., 75c.
Corn—Aug., 37¼c; Sept., 37⅛c.
Oats—Aug., 20⅞c; Sept., 21¼c.
Pork—Sept., $11.85; Oct., $11.85.
Lard—Sept., $6.80; Oct., $6.82½@6.85.
Ribs—Sept., $7.07½@7.10; Oct., $7.05.
Flax—Cash, $1.42; Aug., $1.34½; Sept., $1.32½; Oct., $1.29.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.35@6.00; poor to medium, $4.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.25@2.85; bulls, $3.00@4.60; calves, $5.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.35; Texas grass steers, $3.35@4.35; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts today, 17,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 1,771. Market shade easier; top, $5.50. Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.47½; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.45; rough heavy, $4.90@5.00; light, $5.20@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.40.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Aug. 4.—Butter—Receits, 5,104 pkgs; market steady; creamery, 17@20c; current packed factory, 14@15¾c; imitation creamery, 15@18c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,236 pkgs; market stronger; large colored, 9½c; small colored, 10c; small white, 9¾c; large white, 9¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,791 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 11@13½c; western, loss off, 13½c.

Sugar—Raw, dull an deasy; fair refining, 4⅝c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.40; powdered, $6.20; granulated, $6.10.

Coffee—Market dull and easy; No. 7 Rio, 9½c.

POULTRY MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.—Alive, nominally unchanged; dressed, firm, unchanged.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Aug. 4.—Of the small number of stocks that were traded in at the opening today only a few showed changes in excess of ⅛. The holiday in London accentuated the prevailing tendency to dullness. An effort was made to release the market from its lethargy by bidding up the Steel stocks from 1 to 1¾, the latter Tennessee Coal. Some of the mercurial specialties improved, Sugar touching 123, but the railway list continued sluggish.

The market generally was rather easier after the appearance of the bank statement and the reserves showed a smaller increase than expected. A few individual stocks showed sharp advances, General Electric gaining 1¾ on the reported progress of electrical equipment of the Manhattan elevated. The closing was dull and rather heavy. New changes were not important outside of the Steel stocks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.—Money on call steady at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand and at $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½; bar silver, 60⅞c; silver certificates, 61½@62½c; Mexican dollars, 48½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady; government bonds steady:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg.	103½
Refunding 2s, when is., coup.	103½
U. S. 2s registered	100
U. S. 3s registered	109¼
U. S. 3s coupon	109½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	133¾
U. S. 4s registered (new)	133¾
U. S. 4s coupon (new	133⅜
U. S. 4s registered (old)	115¼
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115¼
U. S. 5s registered	113
U. S. 5s coupon	113

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 4.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, inc.	$1,680,900
Loans, inc.	2,596,200
Specie, inc.	2,188,900
Legal tenders, inc.	1,080,200
Deposits, inc.	6,640,800
Circulation, inc.	1,387,700

The banks now hold $29,144,875 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

VICEROY'S GREAT POWER.

Much has been said recently about the viceroys, whose authority seems to be so great that they are to a great extent independent of Pekin. They are, in fact, petty kings, but their powers are held altogether at the mercy of imperial authority. Nothing of really independent power is theirs, inasmuch as they are under watch at all times from the capital, and at any time they may be visited unexpectedly by royal commissioners sent to investigate their doings. A word from the emperor will deprive them of rank, property, and even life. Furthermore, the viceroy, who is the governor of a province, is responsible for all calamities of kinds that are attributed to "acts of God" in other countries. If a river overflows, it is his fault; if there is a scarcity of crops in a dry season, he is blamed; if part of a town is wiped out by fire, something must be wrong with his administration. Punishment in such cases usually takes the form of degradation in rank.

THE EARTH'S CHANGES.

Until December 18, 1811, the eastern part of Craighead county, Ark., was one of the most beautiful and fertile stretches of prairie imaginable, interspersed with tracts of lovely woodland. Pretty rivers ran between high clay banks, and the country was rapidly settling. On the morning of December 19, in place of rivers and rolling prairie, a great lake rippled in the sunlight. In the night the whole region, 120 miles long and sixty wide, had sunk twenty to forty feet. Today the weird lakes of the Arkansas sunk lands offer the most beautiful scenery and some of the best sport in all the southern states.—Boston Globe.

DETROIT. Never before have such inducements been offered to visit Detroit, making the round trip in a single day. Tickets, $1.60 next Sunday via Wabash R. R. and White Star Line Steamers. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

Tell me, ye bards of heaven's arched dome
Is there a place where friendship never dies,
Where to our hearts
No knowledge comes of piercing wrongs
Or sad tho'ts crowd in countless throngs
To deaden life's bright dream,
Where doubts dwell not nor fears
Molest our happiness?

Oh, answer back, ye hills, and say
There is a land where endless day
Claims one perpetual song,
Where friendship's flowers live for aye
And hope's refreshing stream
Flows constantly, with love's sail
Furled upon it!

No night ere comes to lead us where
The rocks lay hidden under
Or storms arise in friendship's skies
To tear our barks asunder.
Oh, may'st thou lead us quickly on
Ere tired we grow of waiting
Into that land of love and song
Where joys are unabating.
—A. T. H. in Philadelphia Bulletin.

Madge Marbury's Message

Summer Romance In a City.

"No, I'm tired of seaside romances, so I propose to stay here and see what sort of romance a summer in New York has to offer."

Sam Storrow jumped upon a north bound electric car as he spoke, leaving the man to whom he had announced his plans in a speculative mood.

"I'll bet," murmured Ralph Ralston, as he hailed the next south bound car, "that Storrow's had a row with Madge Marbury."

Since the date, just four years ago, when they had left Harvard, neither Sam Storrow nor Ralph Ralston had settled down to any serious occupation. They had devoted themselves to the somewhat indefinite pastime of "looking around."

It had been the kind of looking around usual with idle men of private means—moderate dissipation and lovemaking, or the pretense of lovemaking, with women who were as well off and as idle as themselves.

But it must be admitted of the two Storrow's life had been much the more innocent, and his affair with Miss Madge Marbury might have resulted in matrimony ere this were it not for the frequency of their petty quarrels, none of which might ever have occurred if they had not had so much idle time to quarrel in.

The excitement of these little tiffs had begun to pall upon him, and when the last one occurred he decided that he would stay in town when Madge went away. In fact, he was hard up for a new sensation.

The electric car whirled him rapidly up Madison avenue. He looked at the monotonous array of drawn shades in the house fronts—inevitable symptom of the summer season—and the thought came to him of the darkened, silent reception rooms so gay with beauty and fashion in winter time. But the butterflies had fled to shore and mountain, leaving Madison avenue to console itself until their return. Miss Madge Marbury had gone to Bar Harbor.

"Goodby, Mr. Storrow," she had said to him just before they parted. "I hope you'll find some romance in the city to compensate you for your self imposed and solitary martyrdom."

These words came back to him now, and the recollection made him feel more than ever resolved to find his romance during his summer in town. He would not have Madge Marbury chaff him on her return.

Ralph Ralston thoroughly disagreed with Sam Storrow as to the relative charms of city and seaside in summer. This was natural, for the two men had never agreed upon any question since the day they first met, and neither bore much love toward the other.

So a few days after the meeting with Storrow Ralston was in the vortex of Bar Harbor's gay life, troubling himself very little about romance and content with agreeable realities.

There was no more agreeable reality than his present proximity to Miss Madge Marbury on the veranda of a cottage that nestled picturesquely up among the pines.

They were enjoying the beauty of the cool Maine night. The intense blue of the heavens gave that suggestion of illimitable vastness which, though the suggestion may be always there, is only borne in on us under the spell of certain moods; the song of the pines kept time with the more distant music of the incoming tide, and the breeze came laden with a mingled fragrance of balsam and odor of ocean brine.

"Can you imagine, Miss Marbury, a more fantastic notion than his staying in town in search of romance when he might be here?"

Ralston had been expatiating upon the eccentricities of Sam Storrow.

"I don't know," she said. "We may find our romance in the most unexpected places."

"I rather imagine that Storrow somehow is not without some definite idea of where to find his romance."

She began to think. If that were so, why should he not find it near her? Her vanity was piqued, and Ralston, being a good tactician, tried to follow up his advantage.

"Of course, Miss Marbury, I am not in Sam Storrow's confidence."

But it takes a very wise man to head off the sudden turns of a feminine train of thought, and his words had just the opposite effect to that he had intended.

She said impulsively: "No; if you had his confidence, you would probably tell me more."

The next moment she regretted her impulsiveness, for it was no part of her policy openly to antagonize him until she had more fully made up her mind as to which of these men—

Well, the thing was to repair her mistake.

"You take me too seriously, Mr. Ralston. You know, women must not be interpreted too literally."

Ralston was far from being inclined to take the sex too seriously, but it was as well that women, for their own peace of mind, should think otherwise. He took his cue from her and assayed

ed, with another laugh.

"It would upset [illegible] ness to think of Sam Storrow installed over on the east side in a tenement and going to Tompkins square on hand nights in search of the romance of the slums."

"Is that really true?"

"Yes; he has been seen there."

"By whom?" The words escaped her before she could obey an intuition to keep them back.

"You would not have me betray confidences?" he rejoined.

She began to think she had been unjust to him, and when he came and stood close to her she did not push her chair away, nor when he picked up her fan from the next chair, where she had thrown it, did she make any sign of disapproval, and so it was natural that he should presently occupy the chair the fan had vacated.

"After all," he reflected, "you can bring any of these women round if you only go the right way about it."

And, as for her, she had veered back to the old point of view—that as between the two men one had shown his devotion by his presence, whereas the other had found a superior attraction elsewhere.

"If I thought you could betray any confidence, Mr. Ralston," she said now, in belated answer to his last query, "I should not want ever to see you again."

He knew what she meant well enough; for, like herself, he was thinking of how very near to victory he had been not longer ago than last night on this same veranda.

Somehow it seemed to have grown darker. The song of the pines swelled into a stronger chorus, and there was a deeper, more sullen, note in the distant booming of the surf.

They were standing together now on the edge of the veranda, and he had taken her hand without any protest on her part. He had drawn her gently and gradually around, so that she was half facing him now, and his other arm, which embraced the post of the piazza at her left, was ready to encircle her neck the moment his instinct should tell him it was safe to make the attempt.

"Miss Madge," he whispered into her very ear, "say that you believe me worthy of all your confidence."

It was the last ditch, and there was plainly a struggle going on within her, for in spite of the cool Maine night her blood coursed so fast that it was a race between her heart and pulse beats.

His purely animal instinct warned him that she was winning a victory this time over herself and over him, and as he tightened his hold upon her hand and let his hand drop from the piazza post across her shoulder she gave a sort of gasp, wrenched herself free from him and darted into the house through the open French window.

* * * * * * *

The band was playing in Tompkins square to the motley east side audience who had poured out from the reeking rooms of torrid tenements as well as from homes of comparative comfort. Decent poverty, squalid need, relative wealth, rubbed shoulders here upon a ground of common equality.

But in a remote corner of the square the electric light played with a rather weird effect upon the strangely determined face of a woman—a refined looking, high bred woman, clearly not in touch with her surroundings. Beside her sat Sam Storrow, his eyes upon the ground. But his companion was keenly alert, and presently, when she saw another woman approaching, she waited until she noticed Storrow give a surprised start of recognition, and then she arose and spoke to the newcomer.

"Miss Marbury," she said, "when I sent you that anonymous letter to Bar Harbor I believed I could reach your heart, although I had never seen you. I brought you here to open your eyes. A week ago Mr. Ralph Ralston, walking with me across the square, pointed out Mr. Storrow, whom I did not know. 'Storrow,' said he in his usual flippant way and as if it were the best joke in the world, 'is slumming for romance this summer in town. Get acquainted with him and show him the tender romance of the slums.' I am one of a university settlement party living among the east side tenements, and I got acquainted with Mr. Storrow and with his story from his own lips.

"Miss Marbury, to Ralph Ralston's propensity for fickle flirtation I owe my romance and its loss. Now it is my turn, and my resolve to spoil Ralph Ralston's romance is no stronger than my resolve that you shall benefit by my experience. Miss Marbury, I am not a man hater, but I still trust I shall never be less than a woman, and my revenge upon Ralston will be sweeter if I know that you have found your romance in one who is worthy of you."

She glanced at Storrow, who sat there dumfounded, while the incandescent globe, glowing with a fitful radiance, illumined the flush of triumph on one woman's face, on the other's the first dawning of the truth.—Chicago News.

Righting a Wrong.

Dobber (the artist)—I have called, Mr. Gotcash, to make a confession to which I am driven by the pangs of a gnawing conscience. I grossly deceived you in regard to that pastoral picture you purchased from me two months ago.

Old Gotcash—Did, hey? How, may I ask?

Dobber—Those blotches in the foreground of the painting—you spoke of them as gooseberry bushes. Mr. Gotcash, I—I cannot conceal the truth any longer. They are cows!—London Answers.

A Cleveland judge has decided that "any woman is justified in scolding her husband if he comes home drunk and ill treats her and the children."

A movement has been started in France to erect a monument at Waterloo in honor of the French soldiers who fell there.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

The Turn of Life

This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.

The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.

Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.
New Telephone No. 222.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

50c Rome City And Return SUNDAY 6:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 West Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $500,000. Surplus $350,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarad D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles B. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank.
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 16 W. Wayne St. Telephone 228

CRUSHED TO DEATH

CONDUCTOR J. A. M'CLELLAN KILLED LAST NIGHT.

VICTIM OF TRAIN COLLISION

CAUGHT BETWEEN CABOOSE AND GONDOLA.

HEAD AND CHEST MANGLED

AND BODY BURIED BENEATH THE WRECKAGE.

John A. McClellan, an extra conductor who was serving as a flagman last night, was crushed to death at Hanna by a collision of Pennsylvania passenger train No. 38, due here at 10:25 o'clock, and eastbound freight train No. 78.

The freight was pulling into the siding to allow the passenger train to pass, when the latter crashed into the rear of the former, wrecking the caboose and a gondola. Mr. McClellan was standing on the caboose platform, next to the gondola, and was caught on the end board of the latter when the caboose was tipped up and telescoped the gondola. The back portion of the poor fellow's head was crushed and his chest and arms were terribly mangled. Death was instantaneous. The whereabouts of Mr. McClellan were not known for some little time after the accident, the body being hidden by the wreckage. As soon as it was discovered, it was placed in the baggage car of No. 38 and brought to the city and taken to the Peltier morgue, where it now lies awaiting removal to Ohio for interment.

Engineer Theodore Gould was at the throttle of engine 193, which was pulling No. 38 when the collision occurred. He escaped injury and only slight damage to the pilot of the engine resulted. The wreck crew was called out from Plymouth and it was several hours before the tracks were cleared and the passenger train permitted to continue its journey eastward.

The deceased leaves a wife and two sons, one 9 and the other 6 years old, and the family reside at 70 Green street. A. D. Craig, of the Pittsburg, is a brother-in-law. Other relatives reside in Butler, O, twenty miles southeast of Mansfield, whence the remains will be taken for burial, leaving the city on No. 8 this evening. Interment will take place tomorrow.

John A. McClellan was 38 years old and a native of Butler, O. He came here twelve or fifteen years ago to work for his brother-in-law, A. D. Craig, when that gentleman was foreman of the Rhinesmith & Simonson factory. Later Mr. McClellan took a position in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, where he worked three years. Nine years ago he was transferred to the transportation department as brakeman and about a year ago was promoted to conductor. A few months ago, when business became slack, Mr. McClellan was placed on the extra list and since that time he has been serving as flagman when his services were not required otherwise. He was with Conductor J. A. Compton in that capacity when he met his fate last night. He was a good and faithful employe and enjoyed the esteem and good will of officers and fellow-trainmen alike.

Mr. McClellan was a member of Fort Wayne lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W., and carried a $2,000 life policy in that order. He also carried a $750 policy in the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association.

COST OF SAFETY APPLIANCES.

The revolution which has occurred in the railroad business by the enactment of the national safety appliance law can hardly be appreciated by laymen, even on an examination of the figures which the transaction involves. The statistics show that on July 1 there were some 1,300,000 freight cars in the country, of which 91 per cent. were equipped with automatic couplers and 61 per cent. with air brakes.

In round numbers about 1,140,000 cars have been equipped with the automatic coupler, which, at $25 per car, would foot up $28,500,000. The 770,000 cars equipped with air brakes, at an average cost of $75 per car, would aggregate an outlay of $57,750,000, or a total expenditure of $86,250,000, and these figures are considered a conservative estimate.

But at this, the larger roads figure that the decrease in the number of accidents likely to follow the use of the safety appliances will make the investment a good one.

The number of accidents due to the coupling of cars by the old coupling pin system was given for 1898 as one injured for every fifty-seven trainmen employed and one killed for every 480 employed.

The law, which was passed by congress in 1896, after much agitation on the part of the trainmen's unions, provided that all cars intended for interstate commerce should be equipped with automatic couplers and air brakes by January 1, 1898. Because the railroads declared it impossible to secure the materials for the equipment in time an extension was granted to January 1, 1900, and subsequently a further extension was granted to August 1.

The law provides that the United States attorney in the district with jurisdiction, upon information furnished, shall file suits against violating companies.

The penalty provided is $100 for each and every offense. The law requires that the interstate commerce commission shall ascertain facts by inquiry regarding offending corporations and furnish the information to the district attorneys. Regarding the air brake, the statute does not specify how many cars shall be so equipped. It merely reads:

"A sufficient number of cars in every train, freight and passenger, shall be equipped with automatic air brakes to control the movements of the train."

The number of cars required to so control a train has been fixed, after investigation, at 25 per cent. of the total number in any train. The interstate commerce commission has approved this per cent.

A TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE.

Out in the west it is being freely asserted that the Burlington is intent on becoming a trans-continental line, says the Kansas City Journal. During the present season the Burlington Railway company has extended its line westward from Alliance, which is the junction with the lines to Montana and the Black Hills, to a town called Guernsey, on the bank of the North Platte river, in what is known as the Hartville mineral belt of Wyoming. Although the track now stops at the iron mines, there is a general impression among railroad men that it is a new link in the line which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy intends to build across the continent. This supposition is based upon circumstantial evidence. Surveyors have laid out a route from Guernsey westward as far as Ogden, Utah. On the line that has been constructed and also on the line surveyed great care has been taken to find the shortest route, regardless of the present centers of population. The roadbed has been prepared with greater care and cost than is usually expended upon a prairie railway. It has been graded to a width of eighteen feet, heavy oak ties and ninety-pound steel rails have been laid and the ballasting is heavy and expensive. The intention of the engineers seems to have been to find the shortest line and lay the track with as low grades and as few curves as possible without regard to cost.

It has been the opinion among many engineers that the Union Pacific company made a mistake in constructing its line on the south bank of the North Platte river along the "overland trail," instead of following the "old Mormon trail," on the north bank of that river, which is shorter and better. The overland caravans followed the south bank for military protection. The Mormons followed the north bank to avoid it, and now the Burlington company has imitated the wisdom of Brigham Young and has entered a country which promises great things for the future. The work of construction began only last February and trains are now running regularly to Guernsey, 129 miles, where the work of construction has been suspended, although a large gang of men is still retained in building terminal facilities, which seem to be more extensive than the present conditions justify. People out there expect that a contract will soon be let for the extension of the road across Wyoming, but the managers of the company, so far as appearances are concerned, will limit their construction during the present year to a branch line running up to a group of remarkable iron mines seven or eight miles back in the mountains.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the working hours of the men employed in the Pittsburg shops would be very materially reduced in a few days. If there is any such intention, the men who have charge of affairs at the shop have heard nothing of it. Neither does the business situation indicate such reduction, for there is more work on hand at present than the force can perform by working on the present schedule. During the week ending today there were repaired and turned out of the shops seven engines, viz: Nos. 57, 68, 130, 162, 193, 407 and 531. The 193 was in the collision at Hanna last night and has gone back to the shops for light repairs. Other engines taken in for repairs during the week are Nos. 274, 505, 421, 341, 154 and 318, making a full house again.

HAD HIS FINGERS CRUSHED.

David Murray, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, had the index and middle fingers of his left hand badly crushed by being caught in a chain. He was assisting in repairing an engine frame and had the immense piece suspended from a crane, when his fingers got in the chain, stripping the ends of them of flesh. Dr. M. F. Porter attended the sufferer.

FREIGHT BUSINESS IMPROVES.

The four freight engines belonging to the Wabash company which have been standing, "white leaded," upon a siding in the yards in this city, will be immediately placed in service again. They will go to the Detroit division. Four engines from the middle division were brought here yesterday and placed into service, a sudden revival of traffic making an increase in power necessary. Grain is moving now and traffic on the Wabash is expected to continue to increase for the next month.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Fireman C. Schuff is taking a short vacation.

W. T. Payne has taken a position as brakeman on the Nickel Plate.

Nickel Plate Brakeman D. J. Johnson is taking a few days' rest.

Michael Collins is sick and absent from the forge at the Bass shops.

Machinist Ed Smith, of the Pittsburg shops, is taking a few days' rest.

William Westrop, a switchman at the east yards, is taking a few days' vacation.

Fireman Harry Pierce, of the Wabash yards, went to Toledo today to visit his parents.

Fireman G. C. Burchard, who was sick, reported for duty on the Pittsburg this morning.

J. E. Clark, traveling passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande road, is in the city.

Byron Strawm, of the Grand Trunk shops at Battle Creek, Mich., is in the city, the guest of friends.

P. Weaner has recovered from his recent illness and is again at work in the Pittsburg round house.

Homer Ream has entered an apprenticeship in the machine department of the Kerr Murray works.

Charles Weideman, a carpenter employed at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, is sick and off duty.

F. Schramm, the patternmaker, who had been sick, resumed work in the Pittsburg shops this morning.

Frank Williams, a molder at the Wabash shops, went to Logansport this morning to visit friends a few days.

Machinist Louis Buckwalter reported for duty at the Pittsburg shops this morning. He had been sick a few days.

Mr. Butt, a patternmaker, who recently moved here from Anderson, Ind., has taken a position in the Pittsburg shops.

L. O. Starr and R. B. Stanburg resumed work in the Pittsburg car shops this morning, after an absence on account of sickness.

J. B. Barnes, superintendent of motive power of the Wabash, is in the city to spend Sunday. Mrs. Barnes accompanies him.

George Platt, foreman of the nickel plating room at the electric works, and his family have gone to Blue lake for a few days' outing.

Louis W. Koch, of the Seimens-Halske works in Chicago, is visiting his parents, Machinist and Mrs. Julius Koch, of Oliver street.

Fireman Dayton Baltzell, who for two weeks was the guest of friends in East St. Louis, resumed his place on the Pittsburg road this morning.

L. F. Johnson, of the motive power department of the Pittsburg, is taking a vacation and will spend ten days with his parents at Fowler, Ind.

William J. Bright, of the passenger department of the east shops, and his wife will go to Chicago tonight to be the guests of friends over Sunday.

Henry Lagerman, of the Pittsburg store room, his wife and sister, Miss Mary Lagerman, will go to Chicago this afternoon to visit friends over Sunday

Assistant Foreman John T. Leach, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, took his wife to Chicago this morning to be examined and possibly treated for an affection of the eyes. They were accompanied by their daughter.

Ben Bowers, for two days engaged in a tussel with furniture and stove pipes, resumed his duties at the Pittsburg car machine shop this morning, but little the worse for the encounter. He now resides in South Wayne.

P. E. Albers, J. Reidel, J. A. Nipper, Henry Zollinger, Henry Bickness, R. W. Shaw and E. Gaskill are sick. James Woodworth, Paul Kinley and F. C. Schultz are off by permission, the latter because of the serious illness of his mother.

Henry C. Korte, who has been employed as a clerk in Charles Buhr's East Wayne street grocery, resigned yesterday and will enter the Pennsylvania shops as an apprentice in a few days. He is a son of Frederick Korte, the well known contractor and builder.

Mr. Forks, the aged father of Conrad Forks, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, died at 10:30 o'clock last night on his farm in Adams county. The deceased was one of the best known and most highly respected farmers in that county. He was also known to many of the citizens of Fort Wayne.

The headquarters of the Jamestown and Franklin branch of the Lake Shore is to be removed from Youngstown to Ashtabula.

The Bellpaire boiler has been abandoned by the Pennsylvania and the new passenger and freight engines have the extended wagon-top boiler.

Conductor L. C. Miller has been transferred from the through freight service on the Pittsburg to a work train. He made the change yesterday.

C. H. Rice and J. C. Miller, brakemen, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. Sickness in their families kept them at home a few days.

The Big Four has construction trains in service on the St. Louis and Cairo divisions distributing gravel ballast at the rate of 100 carloads per day.

Pittsburg Conductor Thomas Hall reported for duty yesterday. He had been off duty because of the serious illness of his wife, who is now improving.

W. S. Cooper, general foreman of the Springfield shops of the Wabash, and Mr. Kutcher, foreman of the machine room, same shops, are here on a visit.

Plans for the abolition of the grade crossings on the New York Central belt line at Buffalo have been drawn. The work will cost $1,200,000. The city and the state will bear part of the expense.

J. Standford, of the Pittsburg tank shop, caught hold of a red hot iron yesterday afternoon and burned the palm of his right hand most painfully. Dr. E. J. McOscar dressed the wounded member.

Engineer David Baldy and Fireman H. C. Hambrock, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty. Engineer Charles Prince, of the same road, is off duty on account of the serious condition of his brother.

Fireman Bob O'Neal, of Wabash engine 49, which hauls the Peru accommodation, has been assigned to the steam shovel on the Detroit division and E. T. Fulton has taken the vacated place in the cab.

D. E. Weber, a brakeman on the Pittsburg, had the misfortune to get a finger caught while making a coupling yesterday and the digit was painfully pinched. The accident will disable Mr. Weber for awhile.

Ed McDonald, assistant road foreman of engines of the Pittsburg, is looking after some special work on the eastern division of the road that will keep him in Pittsburg for some time, perhaps three or four weeks.

During the hot months the Southern railway dining cars are provided with electric fans to add to the comfort of passengers. Three large fans have been placed in each car and they keep the cars at a cool and pleasant temperature.

A branch of the Women's auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been organized at Pittsburg by Mrs. Margaret Badger, second grand vice president of the order. The new branch will have a charter membership of forty.

During the month of July there were repaired and turned out of the Wabash shops twenty-nine engines, against twenty-three during the corresponding month of a year ago. Another remarkable feature of this business is the fact that the shop's expenditures were $1,460 less last month than during July of 1899.

No. 657, a compound passenger engine from the Detroit division of the Wabash, arrived here today for general repairs. Engine 1,477, a simple passenger engine from the Buffalo division, and freight engine 759, from the second division, were turned out of the Wabash shops this morning and are being tested before going into service.

Agent C. H. Newton, of the Wabash at Toledo, was threatened with a strike of freight handlers, but happily the differences were adjusted without a walk-out. The employes of the Toledo freight houses belong to the National Freight Handlers' union and when the difficulty arose T. B. Bartlett, the grand secretary, went to Toledo and soon effected a settlement.

The inaccuracy of the telephone as a means of conveying information was illustrated yesterday in the item concerning a fast run on the Pittsburg road. Train 35 traveled from Van Wert to Fort Wayne in forty-five minutes, including seven stops, and not in thirty-five minutes, as reported. However, this is a remarkable record, considering the conditions under which the run was made and the great number of stops. The item came to The Sentinel yesterday over the telephone and the error was due to the defective ears of the receiver.

EXCURSION TO PUT-IN-BAY, O., VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES

August 7th and 8th for Knights of Columbus Reunion. Excursion tickets will be sold from Fort Wayne to Put-in-Bay, Ohio; valid for return trip not later than August 15th. Ask John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, for particulars. 4t3

Monday night public dance in large pavilion at Robison Park, Aug. 6th. 4t2

CHINESE MONSTERS.

Children Stolen in Youth are Changed Into Animals and Deformed for Owner's Profit.

From time to time the Chinese authorities, by official proclamation, warn the people of the country against child thieves. In Europe children are often stolen by strolling mountebanks, who, by a disjointing process, make them supple and expert. In China monsters are often made of them.

To transfer a man into a beast would at first seem to be impossible. It is accomplished, however, by the Chinese, to whom nothing seems to be unknown. The skin is removed in small particles from the entire surface of the body, and to the bleeding part bits of the hide of living animals, bears and dogs usually, are applied. The operation requires years for its full accomplishment. After the person has had his skin completely changed and becomes a man-bear or a man-dog, he is made mute to complete the illusion, and also to deprive him of the means of informing the public he is intended to amuse of his long torture.

A Chinese journal, the Hupao, prints a description of one of these human animals exhibited in the Kiangsi. His entire body was covered with dogskin. He stood erect, although sometimes the feet are so mutilated that the beast is forced to walk on all fours, could utter articulate sounds, rise and sit down, in short, make the gestures of any human being.

A mandarin, who heard of the monstrosity, had him brought to his palace, where his hairy skin and beastial appearance caused quite as much terror as surprise. Upon being asked if he was a man, the creature replied with an affirmative nod. He also signified in the same manner that he could write. A pencil was given to him, but he could not use it, his hands were so deformed. Ashes were then placed on the ground in front of him, when the man-dog, leaning over, traced in them five characters indicating his name and country. Investigation showed that he had been stolen, imprisoned for years, and subjected to long tortures. His master, who was condemned to death, testified during the trial that barely one in five failed to endure the process of skin changing. He practiced it according to a traditional and doubtless old formula.

The Chinese have another still more horrible method of monster-making. They know how to graft a child on an adult in imitation of natural teratology. The operation is on the same principle as that of skin grafting. The circulatory systems are brought into close contact by means of deep wounds. According to a note of Consul Cinatti, the Chinese are skillful in performing such experiments on animals. They delight in giving chickens the feet of ducks and putting cock's combs on the heads of ducks.

Darkness, alone, it seems, is sufficient to make a curious specimen of a child, especially if a certain kind of food is given to it, and its vocal chords are made useless. A living Buddha was made in this way and exhibited by the bonzes to their congregations. This child, after years passed in absolute darkness, had become as white as wax. He had been obliged to remain motionless in the posture of Buddha until his muscles had become rigid. No one had ever spoken to him, and he had grown in his cellar as a fungus would have done. Brought out to the light, this mute, blinking, living statue was eagerly worshiped by the credulous.

At Shanghai, shortly after the opening of the port, there was on exhibition a monster whose enormous head, with its long hair and mustache, was that of a person of 30, while the body was as small as that of a child of 2. This marvelous result had been obtained by placing the victim, when a child, in a jar, from which the head alone protruded. This grew abnormally large, while the body remained stationary in its narrow prison house.

TREATED AS SEMI-GODS.

Of monasteries and lamaseries in Pekin the number is endless. The lamas and bonzes who dwell therein can be counted by the thousands. They are mostly Thibetans and Mongolians, supposed to be studying Buddhism under the direction of an authenticated lineal descendant of Buddha himself. Indeed, in one particular monastery three lineal descendants are to be seen for a consideration. They are regarded as semi-gods, and treated as such. Of the three so favored, fed and flattered one is a youngster of some twelve years, a bright, lively Mongolian boy, fully alive to his own importance, high dignity and destiny, yet not averse from the filling of his baggy little pockets with the dollars of such "foreign devils" as afford him the opportunity of so doing. The lamas and bonzes are a greasy, grimy, dirt-incrusted lot. The denser the dirt the greater the reputation for sanctity and close spiritual affinity with Buddha. Their whole time seems to be passed in eating, extracting dollars from strangers and sleeping.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Kidney Troubles

Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Pains in Side or Back, Blurred Sight, Aching Bones, Swelled Feet, Liver Disorders and Sallow Complexion, are caused by

WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS.

THE CURE IS FOUND IN

JOHNSON'S 25 PILLS 10 CENTS KIDNEY PILLS

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

The popular-priced remedy

None so Good and None so Cheap!

By mail for five cent stamps. Made at

THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc., PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading Druggists.

ANGLOPHOBIA ABROAD.

From Sicily to Finland is a far cry, and on a crawling tramp a tedious one, yet the long sea miles marked no divergence of foreign sentiment, says a correspondent in a London newspaper. We left Anglophobia strong in Gergenti; we found it rife in Kotka. Finland is at present in the throes of Muscovite absorption. She feels the hug of the Russian bear badly and it grows daily closer. Her representation is cut down to a farce, her press censored to death, her language suppressed and her territory garrisoned with alien troops. If one might hazard a political forecast her remote and only hope of emancipation lies with this country. It is the policy of England to keep the entrance to the Baltic open. As things trend now, after Finland it will be the turn of Scandinavia. If then, in the case of a Russo-British conflict, England put an army into Finland, while that country rose and Scandinavia stood in, the allies' position for striking at the Russian vitals would be strategically excellent. But to revert to things in being, if England is shedding any pity on the sad case of the late grand duchy of Finland she has trouble for her pains. We are just as misunderstood in that country as elsewhere, and it was there that I found a merchant, urbane enough in every other way, with numerous business correspondents in England, grinning sympathetically over indecent caricatures of the queen in scandalous French newspapers.

TOOMB'S EXTEMPORE EFFORT.

Robert Toombs, who was a leading member of the confederate congress in 1861, always tried to impress people with the belief that his genius made him equal to any emergency. Even when he studied hard or availed himself of the labors of others, he encouraged the idea that his most splendid efforts were the result of the inspiration of the moment, entirely off-hand, without any special preparation for the occasion. Once, when a very important debate was going on in the federal congress, Toombs made a magnificent speech, which attracted everybody's attention. It was not only an eloquent speech, but it was remarkable for its masterly array of facts and figures and its convincing arguments. "You must have devoted considerable time to its preparation," said one of the statesman's admirers. "Well, I gave about two hours to it," Toombs replied, with a careless, indifferent air. Some one repeated this to Alexander Hamilton Stephens, who was at that time vice president of the confederacy, in the presence of several congressmen, and he exclaimed somewhat irritably: "Two hours? Prepare that speech in two hours, did he? Why, I spent two hours on it myself." Stephens had patiently and laboriously collected the statistics and Toombs had merely added the flourishes.—The Argonaut.

IT CERTAINLY DIDN'T PAY.

A guileless rustic who wished to become attached to one of our railways emerged from the examination room and informed the expectant relatives that he had failed to pass the sight test.

"Why, you can't have!" exclaimed the father, who was horrified at the thought. "You're no more color blind than I am."

"Happen not, but they won't have me," answered the rustic, bitterly. "It all comes o' trying to be polite an' obliging, as you said I was to be, feyther."

"But I can't see how being polite could make any difference," quavered the father.

"It did, though," said the rustic. "The old chap held something up and says: 'This is green, isn't it? Come, now, isn't it green?' quite pleadin' like, an' though I could see as it were red, I couldn't find it in my 'art to tell him he wor wrong, for fear he might take offense. So I simply said, 'It is, yer honor,' an' they bundled me out. No more politeness for me; it don't pay."—London Tit-Bits.

The difference between the tallest and shortest races in the world is one foot four and one-eighth inches, and the average height is five feet five and one-half inches.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

RURODE'S.

More Attractive Every Day Does this Great Store Grow.

Our first importations of new merchandise for fall is now ready for your inspection. For months we have been seeking the best from the American and foreign makers, and our forty years' experience enables us to judge correctly the needs of our patrons. We never sacrifice quality for price. Satisfaction must go with every purcase here.

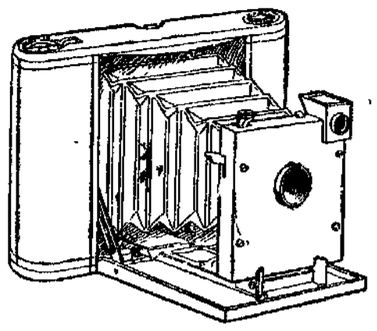
AFTER INVENTORY.....

We find some things that we must sell. You will save money on all lines of summer goods during this month.

Clearance Prices on all Shirt Waist.

50c Waists for 19c.
90c Waists for 39c.
$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Waists, all in one lot, 48c each.
$1.75 Waists for 69c.
All our better Waists, worth up to $2.50, in one lot, at 98c each.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.



Kodaks and Camera's

FROM $1.00 TO $10.00. . .

And a full line of supplies, developing and printing.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, ... NO. 74 CALHOUN STREET.

DETROIT. For a delightful day's outing free from dust, smoke and cinders, take the Wabash Steamboat Excursion to Detroit next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. Tickets only $1.60 round trip. 2tf

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Not Enough Gas.

There is hardly enough gas to cook by now and you know how it was last winter and it will be worse next winter. I have on hand over 100 cords of dry wood and have contracted for over 100 cords of fresh sawed wood. I will sell dry wood for $1.50 for big load or $1.25 for fresh sawed. I will make a special price for larger quantities to lay up for winter. Call and see me or 'phone me, corner Main and Clay. Home 'phone 1291. W. M. Wells.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY....

To buy the
FINEST HAMMOCKS
At the lowest prices. They must be sold.
FOR THE GOLF PLAYERS
We have everything: Sticks, Balls, etc. Tennis Racquets, Balls, etc.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun St.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster.	Andrew E. Hoffman.
Charles S. Bash.	John C. Peters.
George W. Pixley.	William J. Vesey.
William E Mossman.	Louis Fox.
Henry C. Paul.	John B. Reuss.
Charles A. Wilding.	David Studebaker.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

John Joho and Katie Riebs.

Attend the Turners' Sommernacht's fest at Robison Park next Thursday. Music by Reineke's Orchestra. 4-8

Uncle Sam Stamps one book takes any article but the store furniture. 1-4t

Anything you want in a fancy shirt at Patterson's.

Go to Detroit next Sunday via Wabash and Steamer. Tickets, $1.60. Train leaves 5:50 a. m. 2tf

$1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Shirts at 75c. Straw Hats 1-2 price.
GOLDEN THE HATTER.

U. S. Stamps Boston Store now. 1-4t

Three hours in Detroit, 130 miles of water ride, and a delightful day's outing, all for $1.60 via Wabash R. R. and Steamer next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

Come down to Patterson's tonight and get a 50c tie for 25c.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 18tf

The best Dinner in the city. Metropolitan Cafe, 32 East Wayne St.

Patterson has just what you want in light weight underwear.
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Will Soon be Over....

Our sale of Summer Suitings, worth up to $30, in choice new patterns, at $23, and pure worsted trowserings, worth from $7 to $9, a pair that we're selling at $5 and $6, will soon be over. We still have a fair assortment left which we will make to your order at these prices and advise you to come early if you are interested. See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.
32 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair and warm tonight and Sunday; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	63
7 "	66
8 "	71
9 "	74
10 "	76
11 "	80
12 m.	84
1 "	88
2 "	88

LOCAL LINES.

Judge Chapin is at Rome City.

Deputy Postmaster E. L. Craw has gone to Michillinda, Mich., to spend his vacation.

Mrs. Fredericka Heuer, who has been critically ill for several days, is now much improved.

P. W. Elliott, of Terre Haute, and Leo Yager, jr., of Decatur, are among the arrivals at the Wayne.

Miss B. Kleinsmith, of Detroit, is in the city, the gust of Mrs. S. A. Stein, of West Wayne street.

Andrew Schele, clerk at the Woodworth drug store, returns this evening from a visit at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Henderson leave soon for Mackinac Island, where they will spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millard left today for an extended tour of the lakes and northern summer resorts.

E. B. Monill and family returned home to Chicago yesterday, after a visit with Rev. J. W. Lake and family.

Lawton lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, will give an ice cream social at the Elektron building on Wednesday evening.

Miss May Sheridan, of this city, will leave tomorrow evening for an extended visit in Washington and New York City.

Mrs. Zeigler, of East Washington street, left this morning for Bellevue, Ohio, where she will visit her son, Charles W. Zeigler.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Flack will leave Tuesday for the west. They go to Kansas and Oklahoma, where they will spend their vacation.

D. W. Packard, traveling auditor of the Douglas Shoe company, was in the city last evening on a visit to the local store of the company.

The E. F. B. T. auxiliary will meet at Trainmen's hall, 140 Calhoun street, Tuesday afternoon for the transaction of important business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Johns, of Toledo, are visiting relatives and friends in Fort Wayne. Mr. Johns is railroad editor of the Toledo Blade.

Mrs. Eli Bryson and her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, of Celina, Ohio, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. William Bryson, of Ewing street.

Mrs. S. C. Jones, of Koch street, was notified by telegraph today of the critical illness of a niece at Deshler, Ohio, and left at once for that place.

W. E. Mossman and daughter, Miss Stella, left last evening for Macatawa Park, Mich., where they will spend the remainder of the summer at their cottage.

Brick masons have commenced work upon the fine residence to be erected by J. J. Baker, of the United States Express company, at 128 East Main street.

The First Spiritualist society will hold services in their hall at the Elektron building, on East Berry street, Sunday evening, at 7:45. Take elevator.

Fred Steward, a colored vagrant arrested by Officer Borgman, was the only prisoner in police court this morning. Mayor Scherer sent him to jail for sixteen days.

A lawn social will be given at the home of Miss Edna Yarian, 23 Sixth street, on Tuesday evening for the benefit of Christ's Lutheran church. Refreshments will be served and there will be a fine musical program.

Miss Ramsey, of West Main street, entertained a few friends last evening in honor of Miss Lulu Daub, of Toledo, Miss Ida Schulte, of Milwaukee, Miss Lonie King, of Lima, and Mrs. Henry Kaase, of Cleveland.

Prosecutor Emrick has filed affidavit and information against Joe Dickerson, the charge being grand larceny and receiving stolen property. Dickerson was arrested by Officer Dickson about two weeks ago.

Attorney A. H. Bittinger and his grandchildren, Charlotte and Arthur Edgerton, returned this morning from an enjoyable lake trip, which included visits at Port Huron, St. Clair flats, Detroit, Windsor and Sarnia, Canada.

The best 25 ct. Dinner ever served. Metropolitan Cafe, 32 East Wayne St.

TALKED TO JEFFERSON CLUB

HON. R. C. BELL MADE AN INTERESTING ADDRESS.

He Handled the Questions of the Day in An Entertaining Manner—Marching Uniforms.

Hon. R. C. Bell addressed an enthusiastic audience of democrats at the rooms of the Jefferson club in the Tri-State block. At the beginning Senator Bell said that he would talk in a friendly manner to the club members and would not attempt a speech. Before he had progressed far he became warmed up to his subject and delivered a very entertaining and interesting address, one which will be of much benefit during the campaign that is now about to begin in earnest. The senator's arguments and eloquence elicited applause, especially when he referred to William Jennings Bryan, the great leader of the common people.

The speaker commended the Jefferson club and explained that such organizations were of great benefit in spreading democratic gospel to the people. He admonished the club to be faithful in its adherence to the principles of the party and a reward was certain to be obtained when the life of the declaration of independence, which was now threatened by the cohorts of republicanism, was saved to the people. He reviewed the history of the federalists and anti-federalists during the time of Jefferson and Hamilton and condemned the republican party in its policy to place in the rear that grand old sentiment that "All governments derive their just power from the consent of the government," and "All people are created free and equal." With the issues as presented today Senator Bell regarded the country as in as great peril as in the days of 1861 to 1865 and looked for the clubs of the democratic party to sound to tocsin and rally the people to the rescue. He ridiculed the party which had declared for bimettalism in 1896, provided foreign nations would consent, and when control of the government was gained immediately proceeded to pass a law which practically declares for one standard. The party, too, he said, had presented as its candidate a man who had repeatedly voted and talked for bimettalism.

"The democratic party is not opposed to the aggregation of capital, for it realizes that such aggregation is necessary for the successful conduct of a great business. Neither does it consider it a crime for a man to become rich, but it does become a crime when, in order to attain such riches, capital reaches out its hands and grasps within its clutches that which is not its own by any lawful process, and laughs at the cries of the persons thus robbed by it.

"We are told by the republicans that we are prosperous today. This is not because of any act of the party tending to bring about such a result. But because we live in a country with a people upon whose shoulders too great burden can scarcely be piled for them to stand up under. If we are prosperous, it is not because of the republican administration, but rather in spite of it, and because of the limitless resources of our country. To suppose the contrary would be to suppose that McKinley caused a famine in India, that a market might be created for our produce; that he causes the dews to descend from heaven, the rain to fall and the sun to shine and that he makes the American workingman industrious, that nature may respond with a bounteous harvest.

"But when we stop to consider that there has been, along with all this so-called prosperity, an increase in the expenses of the government, of $137,000,000 on account of the war, and an increase of bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, we may well conclude that this same prosperity will have to be paid for, and that dearly. We are, so to speak, financially drunk, and if we not have a headache on the financial tomorrow, as a result, then I am badly mistaken.

"With our present course of withholding the rights of self-government from the Cuban and the inhabitants of certain islands of the Pacific, we become as great tyrants as England in withholding the same rights from her colonists, and as Spain in pursuing the same course toward the Cubans."

Senator Bell, in discussing the Chinese question, said that there should be no interference by America except to protect Americans and that no interference looking to the ultimate extension of American ownership to that section should be thought of. He was opposed to making people good at the point of the bayonet. In his closing remarks he admonished the club to continue its good work and share in the glory of electing that fearless, strong calm leader, William J. Bryan, to the presidency.

The club decided on a marching uniform to consist of a blue serge coat, white duck trousers, white stiff hat, and umbrella cane, with a badge yet to be selected. The matter of incorporating the club as a permanent organization was also discussed.

WILL BE HELD AT CITY HALL

CAVALRY TROOP MEETING MONDAY EVENING.

Some Details of the New Organization Now in Contemplation—The Requirements.

The new cavalry troop will hold its meeting for organization Monday evening at the city hall at 8 o'clock, and all young men of the city coming within the requirements are invited to attend and enroll.

For active membership the candidate must be physically sound, between 18 and 35 years of age, height between 5 feet and 4 inches and 5 feet 10; must be able to read and write English, and must be an American citizen or have declared intentions.

Back of the organization it is expected to have a long list of influential business men of the city who will hold honorary membership, and from whom will be drawn the committees on commissions and warrants, board of control, etc. The chairman of the committee will have the naming of the troop. The organization will be independent from state control and will derive no support from the state.

The cost of membership will be $1, enrollment fee for charter members, and 50 cents per month dues. There will be no other charges than these, and considering the fact that members will not be called upon to pay anything toward their equipment, there should be no difficulty in securing a large membership. There are about forty-five members on the list at this time.

A GREAT CROWD GOES.

Very close to fifteen hundred people comprised the excursion party of the Wayne Knitting mills for its annual outing at Robison park today and the employes of that establishment, together with their families, are enjoying a day of rare pleasure. From 8 o'clock this morning until noon cars were run every twelve minutes, and this afternoon the service was doubled. A fine program of athletic sports is occupying the afternoon hours.

MET THIS AFTERNOON.

The stockholders of the new paper company which is to take charge of the old Utility company's plant at Hartford City, met at the Wayne hotel parlors at 2 o'clock this afternoon for organization and the election of officers.

TAKE POST GRADUATE.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Bolling leave tomorrow for Chicago, where the doctor will take a six month's post graduate course at a medical school. Dr. Bolling will return to Fort Wayne and resume his practice here at the conclusion of the course.

THREE DAYS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

AND THEN THE GEO. JACOBS REMOVAL SALE CLOSES FOR GOOD.

Better come in. It costs nothing to look. Think of buying a fine high-grade piano at cost and on easy payments.

Remember, the pianos being sold during this sale are fully warranted, and if any one of these instruments should no prove satisfactory, Mr. Jacobs will take it back or refund the money.

Several of those nice $156 pianos yet left that can be bought on easy payments. Fifteen dollars cash and $6 per month. Store open evenings.

Attend Fort Wayne Turn Verein's Picnic at Robison Park Thursday, Aug. 9th. 4-8

50 styles of fancy half hose just received at Patterson's.

Monday night public dance in large pavilion at Robison Park, Aug. 6th. 4t2

Spring Chicken Dinner.. Metropolitan Cafe, 32 East Wayne St.

Germany is putting a tax on imported beer to help in covering the cost of the new warships.



PROF. S. A. WELTMER,

The Famous Healer,

Is curing thousands of people who have failed to find relief in other methods.

Uses Neither Drugs or Knife.

If you are unable to come to his institution at Nevada, Mo.,

He Can Treat You in Your Own Home.

His pupils are practicing successfully in all sections of the United States. He teaches in the institution and also by correspondence. YOU should learn and practice this science.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. Do not be duped by parties who pretend to sell the Weltmer Course of Instructions. Write for testimonials and fuller particulars to

S. A. WELTMER, Nevada, Mo.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Have the largest and best selected stock of

Hardware

in Fort Wayne for you to select your building material from. Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, White Lead, Threshers' Pure Boiled Oil, Varnishes, and all kinds of Paint Brushes.

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Where Women Congregate

LOOKS TELL

The improved appearance of your hair will very early tell you that our preparations for promoting its growth and beauty are of extreme value. No woman's toilet is complete without them. If you do not wish to trouble about curling and all that painstaking care one of our beautiful bangs will suit your need. We have only the best and finest.

Kid Gloves cleaned, 15c pair.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

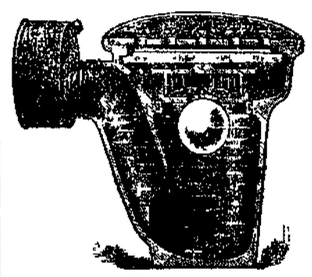
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

YOU WANT THIS!



IF YOUR CELLAR IS DRAINED INTO ANY OF THE CITY SEWERS.
It will prevent water from backing into your cellar.
SOLD BY

EMMETT MARTIN

And all First-Class Plumbers.

An oil identical with that of bitter almonds is extracted from coal tar.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of .....
One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

HERE WE ARE!

New (1900) Apricots, 10c lb.
Whole Apricots, 5c lb.
15-pound pail Jelly, 35c pail.
Pyle's Pearline, 3 for 10c.
Best Clothes Pins, 1c dozen.
12½c Pink and Blue Chambray, 9c yard.

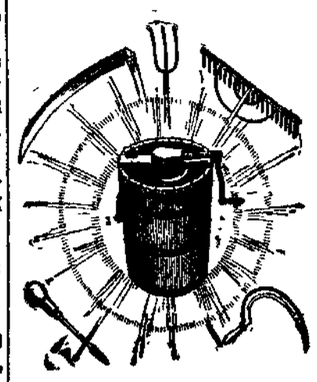
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. Genzer, Prop.
Phone 783.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

"It's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it"

Ice Cream While You Wait....



Nothing beats our Triple Motion Freezer for Rapid results. The cause of this is the Duplex Malleable Iron Dasher, made of two distinct parts entirely independent of each other in their operation; this dasher, in conjunction with the turning of the can, produces the rapid freezing, triple motion found in no other freezer having the single dasher. Ice cream is a cheap luxury. Here is the actual cost of providing a family of 6 or 8 persons with delicious ice cream when made in our freezers:

Cream (qt)	$ .30
Sugar (cup)	.03
Flavoring	.02
Ice	.05
Salt	.02
	$ .42

BOTH PHONES 140 SEAVEY'S UP TO DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS TO ALL WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN THE SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WAYS OF CHINESE PRESS

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN PEKIN IS THE OLDEST JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Karl Witte, formerly interpreter of the German embassy in Pekin, contributed to the Koelnische Zeitung a series of sketches concerning China, of which a recent one is relative to journalism in China. According to this sketch, the Pekin Gazette—if the title of the publication is freely translated—is the oldest newspaper in the world. The date of its first publication is placed somewhere during the reign of the Tung dynasty (970-1366). The paper is not an official gazette in the strict meaning of the term, but a publication authorized by the government, which acquaints the country with imperial edicts and ordinances of the higher authorities, without any editorials or other comments. The latter are not necessary, because the government accompanies all orders for reward or punishment with explicit arguments. The "leader" of this publication is always an imperial edict, even if it refers solely to some petition, which invariably accompanies the imperial utterance.

The Pekin Gazette appears daily and is eagerly read by all intelligent Chinese in every part of the great empire. Thousands of scribes in the provinces find occupation in copying parts of the publication for such readers as are unable to pay the regular subscription for the entire paper. The subscription price is about $6 per annum. The paper is printed by means of wooden types, which, like the modern metal types, are distributed again for subsequent use, and consists ordinarily of from ten to twelve sheets of thin, light brown tissue. Red lines divide each page into seven columns, and each of the latter contains fourteen characters.

ORDERS OF THE MANDARINS.

A semi-monthly issue is devoted to orders promulgated by the mandarins. One of these issues—of January 4, 1897—cites ten cases of higher military and civic officials who were guilty of glaring neglects of duty. The civil governor of Kirin placards in this issue not less than five higher officials. One of them, a general stationed near the frontier, is accused of having committed brutalities against peaceable inhabitants and of having embezzled the pay for a number of soldiers who figured only on paper and never existed in reality. A civil commissioner who was detailed to investigate this case never appeared upon the scene. A colonel of the same district is accused not only of having neglected to send soldiers in pursuit of robbers who pillaged a village but to have tolerated the sacking of houses by his soldiers. A third military official is charged with having appropriated repeatedly a number of guns and sold them, so that his men had neither sufficient arms for drill nor for the suppression of gangs of robbers infesting the district. This same official also carried a number of men on paper and appropriated their pay.

For the conduct of these three military mandarins the emperor had no stronger condemnation than that it was "undignified," and their punishment was the striking of their names from the rolls. The same issue charges a general and a major with cowardice. They were ordered to attack a mountain stronghold of the robbers. First they delayed the march in an altogether indefensible manner, and finally they did not dare to proceed to the attack. These two officers were also dishonorably discharged, "as a warning to others."

PRESS OF THE TREATY PORTS.

All other Chinese newspapers besides the Pekin Gazette are published in the treaty ports, for the simple reason that the publishers feel safer there than anywhere else from arbitrary prosecution by the viceroys and other high mandarins. These publishers frequently employ, for the sake of a freer expression of opinion, Europeans at a fixed salary, who simply furnish their names as responsible editors. A number of foreigners are also employed on newspapers printed in the Chinese language. These papers are all published in the foreign quarters of the treaty ports.

The first of these provincial papers appeared about forty years ago in Shanghai, and two others followed soon afterward in Tien Tsin and Canton. They are nominally published by foreigners, but, as a matter of fact, owned by Chinese. Since that time, and particularly since the war with Japan, the number of Chinese newspapers has rapidly increased. The "Shen-Pao," or Shanghai Gazette, is the most important, and it has an instructive history. This leading Chinese newspaper has undertaken the task to expose and to fight official abuses. It is particularly bent upon opposing the horrors of the torture inflicted by courts and officials, and more than one case is on record in which the courageous attitude of the Shanghai Gazette caused the revocation of provincial sentences by the central government in Pekin.

During its career of more than thirty years this newspaper has always been in the van of reform movements, and on this account it is the most influential Chinese publication.

More than once the Shanghai Gazette confronted the danger of being suppressed. An energetic effort in this direction was made by the governor of Shekiang province, who was attacked by the paper for having decreed a judicial murder. The governor applied to Prince Kung, who was then president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, for an order to suppress the paper, but Prince Kung called the governor's attention to the risk involved by the suppression of a newspaper published under the protection of a foreign flag in a foreign settlement. Moreover, he added, much to the chagrin of the governor: "We in Pekin like to read such things."

Besides the Gazette there are in Shanghai twenty other Chinese newspapers and periodicals, while before the war with Japan there were but four. The influence of Occidental culture is also noted in the line of purely advertising mediums. The Chinese merchant, shrewd as he is by nature, quickly realized the value of advertising, and uses this medium of success quite extensively. Advertisements appear on the front page of the newspapers, after the English style of such publications. In regard to rapidity and extent of reporting interesting events, however, the Chinese publishers are away behind their Occidental colleagues. They content themselves with translating telegrams from English newspapers, invariably giving credit to the source. This latter creditable act, however, is probably due more to the desire for protection than to any inherent sense of honesty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The column, "Answers to Correspondents," is one of the most important features of the Chinese newspapers. It follows immediately after the exhaustive editorial leader, which is the principal feature of the paper, and its diversity of subjects speaks well for the intelligence of the readers. There is also a smattering of "foreign news," and quite a display of domestic news from various parts of the empire. The "local page" is fairly well filled with accidents, fires, personal matters, and the like, but municipal affairs are scarcely ever mentioned. Public advertisements are fairly plentiful, particularly in the line of "stolen children," for kidnapping seems to be the employment of many miscreants in the big cities of China.

Journalists in China must be well read in the Chinese classics. Originality of style appears to be of far less importance to the native newspaper writers than the ability to produce the greatest number of quotations germane to the subject treated. In this respect Stewart Lockhart says in his "Manual of Chinese Quotations":

"One may well say that quoting and style are of equal importance with Chinese writers. Quoting is one of the first conditions of literary art, and a Chinese writer who does not understand to intersperse the report of the commonest affairs with phrases from the books of ancient times is on about the same level with the Occidental writer who is weak in grammar and orthography."

HATRED OF FOREIGNERS.

In the line of jingoism and hatred of foreigners some of the Chinese newspapers produce the most astounding things, and at least a part of the present troubles, which threaten to involve the existence of the empire, must be ascribed to this part of the press. Those Chinese papers which are rabid in the baiting of foreigners and foreign institutions are run in part or altogether with European capital. The Hu-Pau, a Chinese humorous newspaper, published weekly in green covers, is the leader in the agitations against foreigners. Each number contains from twelve to twenty pages of illustrations, chiefly caricatures, and a few pages of letterpress. The illustrations are designed in no mean style, and the imprint upon their nice paper is excellent. They relate mostly to scenes between Chinese and Europeans, the latter always distinguished by the silk hat, known as "stove pipe." Of course the foreigners are invariably made the laughing stock.

At the upper rim of the Chinese newspapers is the stereotype request: "Please be careful of printed paper." This appeal is pretty generally heeded by the Chinese readers. Newspapers are preserved and read and reread again until they almost fall to pieces. Then comes an employe of the publishers and carries the faded papers to the "Wen Miao," the literary temple, where they are cremated in ovens constructed for this purpose.

TONGUE IS A BAND SAW

"It isa fortunate thing for man and the rest of the animal kingdom," said the naturalist, "that no large wild animal has a mouth constructed with the devouring apparatus built on the plan of the insignificant looking snail's mouth, for that animal could out-devour anything that lives. The snail itself is such an entirely unpleasant, not to say loathsome, creature to handle that few amateur naturalists care to bother with it, but by neglecting the snail they miss studying one of the most interesting objects that come under their observation.

"Anyone who has noticed a snail feeding on a leaf must have wondered how such a soft, flabby, slimy animal can make such a sharp and clean cut incision in the leaf, leaving an edge as smooth and straight as if it had been cut with a knife. That is due to the peculiar and formidable mouth he has. The snail eats with his tongue and the roof of his mouth. The tongue is a ribbon which the snail keeps in a coil in his mouth. This tongue is in reality a band saw, with the teeth on the surface instead of on the edge. The teeth are so small that as many as 30,000 of them have been found on one snail's tongue. They are exceedingly sharp and only a few of them are used at a time—not exactly only a few of them, but a few of them comparatively, for the snail will probably have 4,000 or 5,000 of them in use at once. He does this by means of his coiled tongue. He can uncoil as much of this as he chooses and the uncoiled part he brings into service. The roof of his mouth is as hard as a bone. He grasps the leaf between his tongue and that hard substance, and, rasping away with his tongue, saws through the toughest leaf with ease, always leaving the edge smooth and straight.

"By use the teeth wear off or become dulled. When the snail finds that this tool is becoming blunted he uncoils another section and works that out until he has come to the end of the coil. Then he coils the tongue up again and is ready to start in new, for while he has been using the latter portions of the ribbon the teeth have grown in again in the idle portions—the saw has been refiled and reset, so to speak—and while he is using them the teeth in the back part of the coil are renewed. So, I think I am right in saying that if any large beast of prey was fitted up with such a devouring apparatus as the snail has it would go hard with the rest of the animal kingdom."

HETTY GREEN'S WEALTH.

No one knows precisely the extent of Hetty Green's wealth. It consists for the most part of government bonds, railroad stocks and mortgages, according to the Ladies' Home Journal. She says she is not so fond of government bonds since the finances of the nation have become polluted with politics. Good mortgages of any kind are now her favorite form of investment. If all the mortgages she holds were foreclosed tomorrow twenty-eight churches of various denominations, in almost as many states, would become hers, and four cemeteries would be added to her real estate. Besides there would be blocks of great business buildings and splendid city houses, theaters, livery stables and hotels, country residences, farms and ranches, factory buildings and thousands of acres of valuable land in all parts of the country. Several years ago she made a tour of inspection of all the property on which she held mortgages. She spent two years traveling and stayed at forty hotels in as many cities. Since then she has added largely to her holdings of this kind. The most conservative estimates place Mrs. Green's wealth at $60,000,000, but it is probably more. She, herself, won't discuss the matter, except to say that it is overstated.

There are about 10,000 Canton Chinese in Greater New York.

WOMEN WHO TIPPLE.

Drinking as Well as Smoking Alleged to be Common Among Society Women.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

It is no secret, although the fact is not blazoned from the housetops, that scores of the women of society are habitual tipplers, and the habit is increasing yearly. It is impossible for the average society woman to endure the fatigue of the many social functions she is called upon to attend without a resort to some stimulant, which is generally of an alcoholic character. That many of these women become intoxicated goes without saying. There is, deplorably, too much evidence of the fact to admit of denial. But there are hundreds of women in society who are prone to indulgence in the delights of alcohol, but they manage their little bouts so well that their husbands do not suspect them. And it is always so easy for a woman to plead a headache and take a long, luxurious "lie down" until the momentary effect has passed away. It would be rather surprising if these gadding butterflies of fashion did not drink. The drain upon their nervous strength is terrible, and a glass of champagne or a nip of brandy gives weary beauty just the sparkle and momentary brilliance which is needed to carry her through.

Doctors know full well the progress this vice is making among the women of society, but they discreetly keep their own counsel. They frequently receive large fees for attendance upon these women while they are recovering from their debauches. There are many retreats near the larger cities whose managers could a tale unfold that would startle the community if they chose to tell it. It is an easy matter for a woman, worn out by indulgence in stimulants, to steal away to some suburban retreat for a week or two on the plea that she needs rest. None of her friends suspect the real cause of her fatigue, or if they do they keep their own counsel, for they themselves may be required to resort to the same expedient at no distant day.

Much of the revenue of many society physicians comes from the prescriptions they write for the cure of mild forms of alcoholism. A woman succumbs to the effects of drink far sooner than a man. At any rate, they are not versed in the masculine art of counteracting the effects of dissipation, and instead of taking an aperient on the morning after a "spree' they call in the family physician. He, of course, knows where the trouble lies, but instead of counseling more moderation prescribes some alterative drug and presents a large bill for payment, or, if the case be chronic, he sends his patient to some secluded "sanitarium" where recovery can be brought about by a gradual "tapering off." There are tricks in all trades, and this is one of the tricks of the society physician which he works for all it is worth.

Another deleterious habit into which the fair sex is falling with amazing rapidity is smoking. Of course there is greater secrecy in the indulgence of this habit than in that of drinking. Girls smoke in the privacy of their own apartments. They frequently begin by pilfering a "coffin nail" from their brother's cigarette case. The habit grows apace and they soon supply themselves liberally from the dealers. Women's boarding houses and bachelor girls' apartments are filled with fair smokers. One girl, who has reformed, gives an insight into the manner in which her sex becomes addicted to the habit. "I had my experience ten years ago," she says, "and while it wasn't with cigarettes, it was the same effect. I was at school then, and one night one of the girls in the crowd I went with had some cigars in her room. I don't know how she got them, but they were there, and the four of us with her concluded we would try them. Just think of trying cigars! If we had any sense we never would have done it, but some girls haven't any at first. But they can learn. At least some of them can. It was about 10 o'clock, and we thought the teachers had made their last rounds, but we had not figured on the principal. She came slipping along the hall and before we knew what had happened she was in the room. We had been smoking about three minutes, I should say, and there was plenty of smoke in the air, even though we did try to hide our cigars.

"'Ah, smoking, young ladies?' she said in the very pleasantest manner. We could not deny it, and sat there dumb.

"'How nice,' she went on. 'I have some flowers in my room that the bugs are injuring, and tobacco smoke is just the thing that will kill them. Come with me and smoke the little wretches out.'

"There was no help for it, so we went with her. And she stood over us and made us smoke those little flowers till all of us were so deathly sick she had to call the doctor up to take care of us. We didn't get over it for three or four days, and we missed lessons one day, but the principal never scolded us once, and was just as nice as she could be, and insisted on thanking us for our services to the flowers. Just the same, we didn't need any scolding, and not one of us has felt the need of tobacco since that dreadful night, either. Ugh! the very thought of it gives me the creeps yet."

NO ILLITERATE FINNS.

(Literary Digest.)

For more reasons than one the little Finnish nation has come into general notice of late, and all new information on this little-known race has only added to the esteem in which it is held. Six months ago an international committee went to St. Petersburg, bearing with them a petition signed by hundreds of leading scholars from all the lands of Europe, expressing their high appreciation of the character of the Finns and asking that the Russian government abstain from the measures it had adopted looking to a suppression of their political and national existence. The committee was not received by the czar and the Russians have continued their policy of suppression. A confirmation of the justice of the claims put forth in favor of the Finns is furnished in a book published by the Russian authoress, Mrs. O. R. Popow, of St. Petersburg. In the Allgemeine Zeitung (Munich, Nos. 51 and 54) appears a review of this book, from which we take the following information concerning Finn literature:

There is in this country practically not one person to be found who cannot read or write. There is perhaps not a single peasant's hut in Finland where a political paper is not regularly read, and scarcely a Finnish peasant can be found who cannot recite from memory large portions of the writings of Runeberg and Topelius. To an unusual extent, political agitation there is the outcome of the development of literature and especially of a higher type of journalism.

The father of the Finnish movement in modern literature was Henry Gabriel Porthan, who in the last three decades of the eighteenth century aroused in the Finns a national enthusiasm never before known. Early in the present century a society of patriotic Finns was organized to realize in active life national and literary ideals of the Porthanites. At this time the first literary journal of Finland was founded —the Turun Viikon Sonomal (Abo Weekly News). Since then the press of the country has developed in a remarkable degree. Of the thirty-five smaller villages in Finland, there are only five that have not at least one periodical, the total number of papers being 186, one to every 13,000 inhabitants. Equal enthusiasm is shown for the higher types of literature. Almost every school and class of modern literature is represented among the writers of Finland. "The Finnish Literary association," which has been at work since 1831, is the chief exponent of the learning and research of this people, and has also translated the best specimens of the literature of European nations into Finnish.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Cities ought to have the same right and power as the individual or corporation to employ the best help obtainable for the price paid, and should be enabled to recognize and utilize to the utmost special ability in the public service, and should have full power to compel an honest and conscientious day's work for a liberal day's wage. So long as the cities pay better wages than private employers they ought to receive as good service, and should have the power to compel that service and to remove the shirk, the laggard and the incompetent.—Saturday Evening Post.

PEKIN A CITY OF INTRIGUE.

Every viceroy in China is, in theory, absolutely the creature of his emperor. By edict he may be degraded to the rank of a coolie, or brought before the board of punishments. In practice every viceroy has his party at court; his friends, who, like the undertakers of the eighteenth century, take his pay to defend his interests. In the palace, too, the imperial policy has ever been to play off magnate against magnate and never to allow any one official to become too strong. The advantages of a balance of power are well understood in the Forbidden City.—London Telegraph.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

THE CHINESE EMPIRE DESTINED TO BE THE SHOEMAKER AND CLOTHIER OF THE WORLD.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—"Fifty years from now China will be a great manufacturing country," said Prof. W. J. McGee, of the bureau of ethnology. "Her present territory will be gridironed with railroads; her deposits of coal, which are said to be vast, will be contributing millions of tons per annum to the fuel supply of the world, and the products of her iron mines will govern market prices in such commodities. She will build machine shops and ships, and in certain lines of industrial activity, where handwork is indispensable, she will be pre-eminent. It seems to me not at all unlikely that China may be the shoemaker and clothier of the world half a century hence.

"There is nothing the Chinese cannot do if they are told how to do it. Left to themselves they have no industrial future. The Chinese brain is not up to an appreciation of industrial progress. it does not know how to take hold of industrial problems. Today the empire is an immense aggregation of stored energy waiting to be utilized. During past ages it has been developing a vast population which is capable of doing one-fourth of the manual labor of the world. Add to this population one-tenth of 1 per cent. of intelligent foreigners and the Chinese will soon find themselves in the front rank of progressive nations. They have the physical ability and sufficient intelligence to do what they are told, besides which they are remarkably capable of industrial organization. They can imitate any process and reproduce any product. All they need is proper instruction and requisite control and a little time."

The Chinese consider themselves our superiors on many grounds, but largely because they were the inventors of various arts which are fundamental in our own civilization. They were the first discoverers of ink, though even at the present day they employ by preference what is commonly known as India ink, which is a solid substance, composed mainly of lampblack and gum, rubbed in a saucer to make the requisite solution. In place of a pen they utilize the camel's hair brush, which is much better adapted for producing their curious hieroglyphics.

Paper was first manufactured by the Chinese in the first century, A. D. Up to that time they wrote on thin slips of bamboo, the instrument employed being not a pen or brush, but a pointed tool. The books of those ancient days were made by cutting the bamboo, after removing the bark, into thin sheets, which were strung together so as to compose a fairly compact, though clumsy volume.

Later on it was found better to pound the bamboo to a paste in a mortar, together with water, and the resulting substance was spread upon a flat surface to dry. This, in fact, was the first paper, in the modern acceptation of the term, though the Egyptian papyrus, made from a kind of reed that grew along the banks of the Nile, antedated it by several centuries. After awhile the manufacture of this paper was improved by adding to it silk and other materials. The Tartars borrowed the art, substituting cotton, which was plentiful in their country, and from them the Arabs acquired it, using linen instead of cotton. It was in this way that paper-making was first brought into Europe, being introduced by the Arabs.

About the year 900 A. D. printing was discovered in China—nearly 500 years, that is to say, before the art was known in Europe. The first step was the engraving of characters on stone, the marks being transferred to the paper in white on a black ground. Then came wooden blocks with raised letters, which are employed even at the present day in China, being preferred to movable types, inasmuch as about 24,000 characters are recognized as in good usage among people in that country.

The art of making porcelain was discovered in China in the fifth century of the Christian era, though common earthenware had been manufactured from time immemorial. Not until the middle of the seventh century, however, did the Celestials begin to produce in a large way the beautiful semi-transparent ware which excited so much admiration in Europe. Probably the process was discovered by an accident, and at first the product was known as "imitation gem ware." The name "porcelain" is of Portuguese origin. About the year 1000 A. D. were established the famous porcelain furnaces at King te Chin, in the province of Keang Sy, where all the best china is still made, employing several thousand operators.

Silk is said to have been discovered by a lady named Chang-Ti, a wife of the Emperor Hoang-Ti. Since her day the empresses of China have bred, reared and fed silkworms as an amusement, reeling the cocoons and weaving the silk. In the gardens of the palace at Pekin is a little forest of mulberry trees, and on the occasion of an annual festival the empress, with the principal ladies of the court, gather mulberry leaves for the worms. Silk in China is so cheap that even the uniforms of the soldiers are made of it.

One of the most notable of the arts invented by the Chinese was the manufacture of gunpowder. The date of the discovery is wholly in doubt, but Marco Polo, the famous traveler, who visited the far east in the thirteenth century, said of the people: "They raise tempests with flashing lightning and peals of thunder." At that period the explosive substance was used only for fireworks, however. From China knowledge of the art was carried to the Byzantines, who were the first to employ gunpowder in warfare.

THE THIRTEEN SUPERSTITION.

A German Serene Highness, one of those potentates who make up in personal dignity what they lack in territorial or political importance, has earned the gratitude of superstitious hostesses by offering a new interpretation of the old "thirteen" theory. When thirteen persons present themselves unexpectedly at the dinner table everybody knows how difficult it is to change the number by either subtraction or addition. It is ungracious to eject one of the company, and almost impossible to find a new guest at a moment's notice. The serenity in question, confronted by a crisis of this kind, solved it by deciding that the thirteen, to be malefic, must be thirteen of a kind. He is in the habit of giving very choice little suppers to members of his own intimate circle, and, being in an especially hospitable mood the other evening, invited, at the last moment, one of his cabinet council to join the party. As the minister, beaming with gratification at the honor conferred upon him, was about to take his seat, there was a cry from one of the ladies. "Gracious heavens! There are thirteen of us." Great commotion followed, but the steadfast mind of the host was undismayed. He, at least, even at his own table, was no believer in the quality of man or in the possibility of making somebody out of nobody. "Be calm," said he, with a reassuring gesture. "Herr ——," indicating the embarrassed minister, "is not one of us; he belongs to a burgher family." Supper then proceeded. The minister had lost his entity, but not his appetite.—New York Post.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

Superstition is a strong controlling motive for a Chinaman's actions. One does not realize this until one has lived in his own country and become acquainted with his pet varieties. When he emigrates he becomes in a way weaned from these. It is only in his native soil that they grow and flourish, and lay hold upon his very heart. It is on their account that a Chinaman's actions can not always be reasonably accounted for. These superstitions are as much a part of China as the people themselves. One is forcibly impressed with this in traveling through the interior provinces, where one sees a great many pagodas and tall towers. These pagodas are always situated in "threes," that is, one is never seen without two others near by, and the three are so placed as to form an equilateral triangle. The purpose of this is to bring good luck; to be propitious to "fung-shue." "Fung-shue" is a mystery, and "it" which becomes more and more so as the Chinamen themselves endeavor to explain their hazy notions to you. Literally translated, "fung-shue" means "wind and water." As understood by the Chinese, it corresponds to what we mean by "terrestrial magnetism." I once asked a district mandarin to explain to me the origin of this strange doctrine of "fung-shue." His reply was, "Because wind exists unseen, and water can not be laid hold upon." He probably meant that the term "fung-shue" was an allegorical representation of an invisible and intangible, but all-pervading force.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30; Young People's meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Sabath morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Fire Upon the Altar," evening service at 8 o'clock, Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; midweek service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; the preaching will be in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m., subject, "The Evil of Envy;" leader, James Trythall.

Mid-week services: Prayer meeting, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7:45; Ladies' Aid society will hold the monthly business meeting Thursday evening in the church after prayer meeting.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.. Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Young Ladies' Missionary band, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; annual election of class leaders will be held at the close of the morning service.

The official board will meet in regular session Monday night at 7:45; prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45, W. H. Woodruff, leader.

The Ladies' Aid society will give an ice cream social on the church lawn Thursday evening.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

"Quiet hour" meetings will be held at 6 a. m. at the following places: At Williams grove, Hiram A. Philley, leader; at Swinney park, in charge of M. S. Willson and Dr. W. T. Ferguson; at Hayden homestead, on East Lewis street, in charge of L. D. Challenger and A. D. Craig. Mixed meeting at association hall at 3 p. m.; address by Rev. J. W. Lake. The Workers' band will leave the Y. M. C. A. building at 5:30 p. m. for New Haven, holding a short song and praise meeting three miles east of the city at the Nickel Plate crossing; New Haven meeting, 7:30 p. m. J. W. Burns, secretary.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, and 8 p. m.; no service at the Masonic Temple in the evening; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 7:45 p. m., Christian Endeavor.

Bulletin of West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning August 5—Lord's day services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m ; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; sermon, evening, "Pardon, Its Means and Evidences." The regular monthly meeting of the church board will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mid-week services: Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Profit of Prayer." Job. 21:15; Matt. 7:7-11 and 21:17-22. Thursday evening the ladies of the church will give an ice cream social on the lawn west of the church. Zach. A. Harris, minister.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church. (Baptist Tabernacle), Rev. L. L. Henson pastor—The pastor is out of the city on a vacation and there will be no preaching services Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior, 4 p. m ; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus Thursday evening; Boys' brigade Friday evening.

There will be no services Sunday at Immanuel Baptist church on account of the pastor's absence from the city.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

On account of the camp meeting now in progress at the driving park grove, there will be no services in the church on Sunday. Sunday will be a great day at the meeting, and a very large crowd is expected. Rev. Montgomery, the famous colored preacher, will preach a sermon on "The Prodigal Son and His Return." The prodigal son will be represented by a member of the local church, and the great Biblical scene will be carried out in every detail. A fatted calf will be barbecued and served free of charge to everyone on the grounds. Other services will be at 6 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Prosser, the "Colored Sam Jones," will conduct one these services. The representation of "The Ten Virgins," which was postponed last Wednesday night, will be given on Monday evening. "Blind Tom," the great singer and a chorus, will furnish music for these services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning and evening services at 10:45 and 7:45. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m. Monthly missionary concert Wednesday evening; subject, "India;" given under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary society.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; themes, "The Straight Gate" and "Nearness of God." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior, 6:30 p. m. Special music at each service. Midweek services Wednesday evening at 8; topic, "Our Missions in China." Ladies' aid will have their tea at the church on Thursday afternoon from 2 o'clock to 5. D. T. Williams, pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; preparatory service for Lord's supper at 10:15; morning service and communion at 10:45; Luther league at 7:00 p. m. No evening service. Teachers' meeting Thursday evening at 8:00.

Christ's Evangelical church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Lewis J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m., theme, "Jesus on the Coasts of Tyre and Sidon for Rest," the third in the series on "Summer Scenes in the Life of Jesus." The Emerson Male quartet will sing two selections at this service. Regular meeting of the church council Monday at 8 p. m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m., text: Matt. I. 13-29. No evening service or meetings.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Soul;" golden text, "Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul."—I Peter, 2:11.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The only service at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be litany, sermon and holy communion at 10:45 a. m. Services at St. Andrew's mission, South Wayne avenue, at 3:00 o'clock, in charge of Alfred Grindle. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at the Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon; 12, classes; 3:30 p. m., Junior league; 6:45, Epworth league; 7:45, sermon, subject, "Lifting Men Out of the Pit." Music. Chorus conducted by Mrs. Gesaman.

Berry street M. E. church announcements.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon by pastor, 8 p. m. Meeting of official board Monday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p. m. Special music has been arranged for Sunday. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sabbath school, 9: 30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Senior league, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., the third on the life of Joseph, subject, "A Royal Prisoner." The ladies will meet in the church Tuesday to complete the arrangements for serving meals during the encampment. Our Wednesday evening prayer meetings are very interesting and well attended. Rev. T. J Johnson, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor.—Services on Sunday will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; the pastor will preach a special sermon at 10:30 on the subject, "Sanctification Considered With Justification;" classes will meet at noon; Junior Epworth league at 3:30, Mrs. Charles E. White, superintendent; Epworth league devotional service at 7 p. m. There will be a short sermon by the pastor at 8 p. m. There will be a meeting of the official board on Monday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 11:45 a. m.; Junior Epworth league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:45 p. m.; preaching, 7:45 p. m.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Volunteers of America hold services every Sunday at No. 203 Calhoun street, in charge of the captain. Services at 3 and 8 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. W. Hayes Moore, of Santa Fe., N. M., will preach at Westminster church tomorrow morning at 10:30. Subject, "The Elder Brother."

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor—No services on Sunday excepting Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening as usual.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Why Do the Heathen Rage?" Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7:00, led by Miss Rena Nelson. After next Sabbath the pastor takes a vacation of three Sabbaths.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Rev. Seymour, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 and Sunday school teachers' meeting at 8:30. Rev. Breckenridge is on his vacation, which he is spending in Winona.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.. services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets.—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No evening service during the summer. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oschtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

F. P. Wilt transacted business in Marion Friday.

Miss Rose Runner is visiting friends in Decatur.

C. F. Cook is in Ann Arbor, Mich., on a business trip.

Rev. W. D. Parr is spending a few days in Rome City.

Miss Mattie Clark is visiting friends at Clear Lake.

Attorneys O. N. and B. F. Heaton have returned from Milwaukee.

Mrs. Adelia Taft, of Plymouth, was a vistor in the city on Friday.

Miss Sinclair Hattersley has returned from a visit in Petoskey.

Mrs. Dallas Green has returned from an outing at Pleasant Lake.

Miss Frankie Julliard leaves soon for a trip down the St. Lawrence.

Emmet Powers, of Kansas City, is visiting in the city for a few days.

Mrs. G. A. Rabus has returned from an outing at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Park Frazier has returned from a visit in Denver and other western cities.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cooper and son Brown went to Wawasee today for a week.

Judge and Mrs. R. S. Taylor went to Mackinac today to occupy their cottage.

Horace Hall and son Lewis, of Topeka, Kas., are visiting Mrs. T. E. Ellison.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moderwell and son Hiram have gone to Whitehall, Mich., to visit.

J. J. Wood and son Alex left today for Averne, L. I., to join Mrs. Wood and Miss Hazel.

Edwin Saylor, of Elwood, is in the city a guest of the family of G. B. Saylor, of Lincoln avenue.

Miss Hattie Colvin, of Crestline, Ohio, who has been visiting Mrs. B. S. O'Connor, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Henry McKinnie and granddaughter, Miss Linda McKinnie, went to Pittsburg on Friday to visit.

Fort Wayne Ruling No. 662, F. M. C., will give an ice cream social at Swinney park on Monday evening.

Miss Irene Lanternier is visiting relatives in Auburn. Her sister, Miss Clara, has returned from Auburn.

Miss Harriet Wilmington left today for Chicago to complete her studies in the musical kindergarten method of piano teaching.

Frank VanVolkenburg left for his old home in Michigan to attend a family reunion. His wife and daughter are already there.

A number of boys were at Mondamin Meadows farm yesterday, where they enjoyed the day in honor of Lewis Hall, of Topeka, Kan.

Henry Orff, one of the oldest of the bandsmen and musicians in the city, was removed to Richmond. He was adjudged insane a short time ago.

Mrs. Sara Montgomery and daughter, Josephine, left today for a visit at Toledo, Detroit and other points. They will be absent about six weeks.

Miss Della Rossell has returned from a visit in Wabash and Huntington and will visit Miss Addie Diether at the Diether farm next week.

The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Allen County Orphans' home will be held Monday afternoon at the office of Hon. T. E. Ellison.

The band concert to be given in Swinney park by the City band and also the Eintracht Singing society on Wednesday, Aug. 8, promises to be largely attended. The two organizations are rehearsing for the occasion and the music will be of the finest kind.

Thursday evening Mr .and Mrs. William Thain very pleasantly entertained at their home on Baker street in honor of Miss Hilt, of Lafayette. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and roses were used as souvenirs. In the games of progressive pedro first prizes were awarded to Miss Buckley and Mr. Olive, while the consolation prizes went to Miss Lichner and Mr. Johnston. A dainty luncheon was served at the close.

JAPAN MAY ABSORB CHINA.

It is not beyond the bound of possibility that Japan should absorb China. This would be the realization of her great ambition; it so would make her supreme in the far east and permanently a power among nations. That such a thing may come to pass and the little nation take in the huge is not as absurd as it may seem at first thought. Japan is able to attend to such a matter. The meal would be more than a mouthful, but she could digest it. This is why.—New York Press.

NEXT WEEK AT THE PARK.

The theatrical offering at Robison park for the coming week will be one of the very strongest bills of the season and Manager Alter is confident it will prove most popular. Heading the list is Leo Carle in one-man comedy. Mr. Carle is the original modern lightning-change artist, musician, comedian, dancer and violin virtuoso, and in the course of his act he represents from eight to ten different male and female characters, introducing nearly twenty of the most baffling lightning changes ever seen. Henderson and Row will present their realistic novelty sketch, "Fun at Griggs' Corner;" Lotta Gladstone appears in monologue and mimicry; Purcell and Maynard give "A Prima Donna and the Bell Boy," while M. Francois, king of chapeaugraphy, necromancy and finger silhouettes completes the card of the week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Henry and Maggie Vegalues to Mary and Peter Schenkel, lot 127, Archer's, for $250.

Henriette and B. S. Thompson to Christina Tagtmeyer, lot 3, Thompson's sub., for $1,000.

Regina Miller to Ella C. Dixon, lot 186, north side add., for $1,800.

Andrew J. Link et al. to Anna M. Link, lot 40, Lasselleville; lot 2, Ewing's sub., and lot 297, Hanna's add., for $1.00.

Anna M. Link to Daniel Weisenberger, lot 40, Lasselleville, for $3,000.

Wm. Rodenbeck to Louis Russell, e. ½ lot 5, Jones' add., for $1,500.

Chas. G. Chapman to Hanna H. Gallaway, e. 23 ft. lot 58, Brandriff & Ayres' add., for $625.

Stephen B. and M. Inez Fleming to Agatha Lau, lot 43, Burgess' add., for $1.00.

—Country.—

Madison and Gabell Poorman to Jno. B. and Bertha Martin, n. w. ¼, s. w. ¼, sec. 3, Monroe tp., for $1,600.

CLUB TAKES AN OUTING.

The F. G. M. N. club, a social organization of young ladies, will leave tomorrow morning for a two weeks' outing at Rom City. The club members are the Misses Katherine Roehrs, Marie Boester, Bertha Brandt, Augusta Hesemeyer, Clara Renkensmeier, Clara Miller, Alma Proegler and Sophia Thiele.

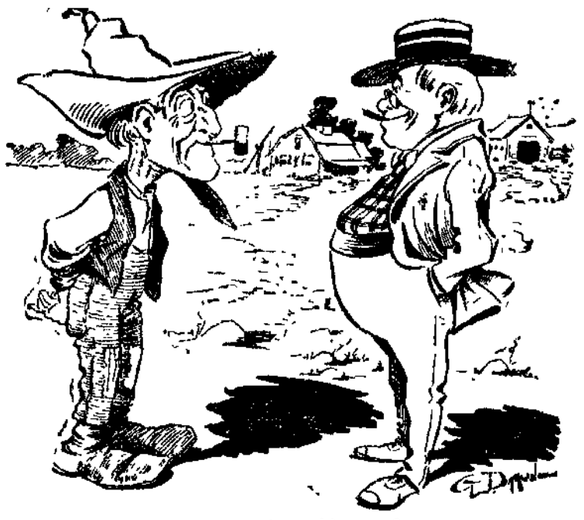
D. C. Purman is installing machinery in his mill in Monroeville for the manufacture of barrel staves and hoops.

BASE BALL TERM.



"A HARD DRIVE."

TO THE TUNE OF A HUNDRED.



Visitor—Did you take in boarders this year?
Farmer—Naw, they took me in.

Sister: Read my free Offer.



Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. If you are old, young or old and if you feel a bearing down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Prolapse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fee Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

General Passenger Office

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

CHICAGO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GREAT PREACHER SAYS IMPURE LITERATURE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE WORLD'S WOES.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Dr. Talmage, who has been spending a few days in St. Petersburg, sends the following report of a discourse, which will be helpful to those who have an appetite for literature and would like some rules to guide them in the selection of books and newspapers: Text, Acts xiv., 19: Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together and burned them before all men, and they counted the price of them and found it 50,000 pieces of silver.

Paul had been stirring up Ephesus with some lively sermons about the sins of that place. Among the more important results was the fact that the citizens brought out their bad books and in a public place made a bonfire of them. I see the people coming out with their arms full of Ephesian literature and tossing it into the flames. I hear an economist, who is standing by, saying, "Stop this waste. Here are $7,500 worth of books—do you propose to burn them all up? If you don't want to read them yourselves, sell them, and let somebody else read them." "No," said the people, "if these books are not good for us, they are not good for anybody else, and we shall stand and watch until the last leaf has burned to ashes. They have done us a world of harm and they shall never do others harm." Hear the flames crackle and roar!

BONFIRE OF BOOKS.

Well, my friends, one of the wants of the cities is a great bonfire of bad books and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze 200 feet high. Many of the publishing houses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of goods. Bring forth the insufferable trash and put it into the fire and let it be known, in the presence of God and angels and men, that you are going to rid your homes of the overtopping and underlying curse of profligate literature.

The printing press is the mightiest agency on earth for good and for evil. The minister of the gospel, standing in a pulpit, has a responsible position, but I do not think it is as responible as the position of an editor or a publisher. At what distant point of time, at what far-out cycle of eternity will cease the influence of a Henry J. Raymond, or a Horace Greeley, or a James Gordon Bennett, or a Watson Webb, or an Erastus Brooks, or a Thomas Kinsella? Take the overwhelming statistics of the circulation of the daily and weekly newspapers and then cipher, if you can, how far up, and how far down, and how far out, reach the influences of the American printing press.

GOSPEL LITERATURE.

What is to be the issue of all this? I believe the Lord intends the printing press to be the chief means for the world's rescue and evangelization, and I think that the great last battle of the world will not be fought with swords and guns, but with types and presses—a purified and gospel literature triumphing over, trampling down and crushing out forever that which is depraved. The only way to overcome unclean literature is by scattering abroad that which is healthful. May God speed the cyclinders of an honest, intelligent, aggressive, Christian printing press.

I have to tell you that the greatest blessing that ever came to the nations is that of an elevated literature, and the greatest scourge has been that of unclean literature. This last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill insane asylums, and penitentiaries, and almshouses and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their souls are being tossed over into a lost eternity, an avalanche of horror and despair. The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has already shoveled its millions into the charnel house of the morally dead. The longest rail train that ever ran over the tracks was not long enough or large enough to carry the beastliness and the putrefaction which have been gathered up in bad books and newspapers in the last twenty years.

WHAT TO READ.

Now it is amid such circumstances that I put a question of overmastering importance to you and your families. What books and newspapers shall we read? You see I group them together. A newspaper is only a book in a swifter and more portable shape, and the same rules which will apply to book reading will apply to newspaper reading. What shall we read? Shall our minds be the receptacle of everything that an author has a mind to write? Shall there be no distinction between the tree of life and the tree of death? Shall we stoop down and drink out of the trough which the wickedness of man has filled with pollution and shame? Shall we mire in impurity and chase fantastic will-o'-the-wisps across the swamps, when we might walk in the blooming gardens of God? Oh, no! For the sake of our present and everlasting welfare we must make an intelligent and Christian choice.

Standing, as we do, chin-deep in fictitious literature, the question that young people are asking is: "Shall we read novels?" I reply, There are novels that are pure, good, Christian, elevating to the heart and ennobling to the life. But I have still further to say that I believe that seventy-five out of the one hundred novels in this day are baleful and destructive to the last degree. A pure work of fiction is history and poetry combined. It is a history of things around us with the licenses and the assumed name of poetry. The world can never pay the debt which it owes to such writers of fiction as Hawthorne and McKenzie and Landon and Hunt and Arthur and others, whose names are familiar to all.

EFFFORTS OF AUTHORS.

The follies of high life were never better exposed than by Miss Edgeworth. The memories of the past were never more faithfully embalmed than in the writings of Walter Scott. Cooper's novels are healthfully redolent with the breath of the seaweed and the air of the American forest. Charles Kingsley has smitten the morbidity of the world, and led a great many to appreciate the poetry of sound health, strong muscles and fresh air. Thackeray did a grand work in caricaturing the pretenders to gentility and high blood. Dickens has built his own monument in his books, which are a plea for the poor and the anathema of injustice; and there are a score of novelistic pens today doing mighty work for God and righteousness.

Now, I say, books like these, read at night time, and read in right proportion with other books, cannot help but be ennobling and purifying; but, alas, for the loathsome and impure literature that has come in the shape of novels, like a freshet overflowing all the banks of decency and common sense! They are coming from some of the most celebrated publishing houses. They are coming with the recommendation of some of our religious newspapers. They lie on your center table to curse your children, and blast with their infernal fires generations unborn. You find these books in the desk of the school miss, in the trunk of the young man, in the steamboat cabin, on the table of the hotel reception room. You see a light in your child's room late at night. You suddenly go in and say; "What are you doing?" "I am reading." "What are you reading?" "A book." You look at the book; it is a bad book. "Where did you get it?" "I borrowed it."

BAD BOOKS.

Alas, there are always those abroad who would like to loan your son or daughter a bad book! Everywhere, everywhere, an unclean literature. I charge upon it the destruction of ten thousand immortal souls, and I bid you wake up to the magnitude of the evil.

I shall take all the world's literature—good novels and bad, travels true and false, histories faithful and incorrect, legends beautiful and monstrous, all tracts, all chronicles, all poems, all family, city, state and national libraries—and pile them up in a pyramid of literature, and then I shall bring to bear upon it some grand, glorious, inallible, unmistakable Christian principles. God help me to speak with reference to my last account, and help you to listen.

I charge you, in the first place, to stand aloof from all books that give false pictures of life. Life is neither a tragedy nor a farce. Men are not all either knaves or heroes. Women are neither angels nor furies. And yet, if you depended upon much of the literature of the day, you would get the idea that life, instead of being something earnest, something practical, is a fitful and fantastic and extravagant thing How poorly prepared are that young man and woman for the duties of today who spent last night wading through brilliant passages descriptive of magnificent knavery and wickedness! The man will be looking all day long for his heroine, in the office, by the forge, in the factory, in the counting room, and he will not find her, and he will be dissatisfied. A man who gives himself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be nerveless, inane and a nuisance. He will be fit neither for the store, nor the shop, nor the field.

DESTROY THEM.

A woman who gives herself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be unfitted ofr the duties of wife, mother, sister, daughter. There she is, hair disheveled, countenance vacant, cheeks pale, hands trembling, bursting into tears at midnight over the fate of some unfortunate lover; in the daytime, when she ought to be busy, staring by the half hour at nothing; biting her finger nails into the quick. The carpet that was plain before will be plainer after having wandered through a romance all night long in tessellated halls of castles. And your industrious companion will be more unattractive than ever, now that you have walked in the romance through parks with plumed princesses, or lounged in the arbor with the polished desperado. Oh, these confirmed novel readers! They are unfitted for this life, which is a tremendous discipline. They know not how to go through the furnaces of trial through which they must pass, and they are unfitted for a world where everything we gain we achieve by hard and long-continuing work.

Again, abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things, have also an abunda of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which stuck to you? The bad! The heart of most people is like a sieve, which lets the small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the great cinders. Once in awhile there is a mind like a loadstone which, plunged amid steel and brass filings, gathers up the steel and repels the brass. But it is generally exactly the opposite.

TRIFLING INFLUENCES.

If you attempt to plunge through a hedge of burrs to get one blackberry, you will get more burrs than blackberries. You cannot afford to read a bad book, however good you are. You say, "The influence is insignificant." I tell you that the scratch of a pin has sometimes produced lockjaw. Alas, if through curiosity, as many do, you pry into an evil book, your curiosity is as dangerous as that of the man who would take a torch into a gunpowder mill merely to see whether it would really blow up or not.

In a menagerie in New York a man put his arm through the bars of a black leopard's cage. The animal's hide looked so sleek and bright and beautiful. He just stroked it once. The monster seized him, and he drew forth a hand torn and mangled and bleeding. Oh, touch not evil, even with the faintest stroke! Though it may be glossy and beautiful, touch it not, lest you pull forth your soul torn and bleeding under the clutch of the leopard. "But," you say, "how can I find out whether a book is good or bad without reading it?" There is always something suspicious about a bad book. I never knew an exception—something suspicious in the index or style of illustration. This venomous reptile always carries a warning rattle.

Again, I charge you to stand off from all those books which corrupt the imagination and inflame the passions. I do not refer now to that kind of book which the villian has under his coat waiting for the school to get out, and then, looking both ways to see that there is no policeman around the block, offers the book to your son on his way home. I do not speak of that kind of literature, but that which evades the law and comes out in polished style, and with acute plot sounds the tocsin that rouses up all the baser passions of the soul. Today, under the nostrils of the people there is a fetid, reeking unwashed literature, enough to poison all the fountains of public virtue, and smite your sons and daughters as with the wing of a destroying angel, and it is time that the ministers of the gospel blew the trumpet and rallied the force of righteousness, all armed, to this great battle against a depraved literature.

Again, abstain from the books which are apologetic of crime. It is a sad thing that some of the best and most beautiful book-bindery, and some of the finest rhetoric, have been brought to make sin attractive. Vice is a horrible thing, anyhow. It is born in shame, and it dies howling in the darkness. In this world it is scourged with a whip of scorpions but afterward the thunders of God's wrath pursue it across a boundless desert, beating it with ruin and woe. When you come to paint carnality do not paint it as looking from behind embroidered curtains, or through lattice of royal seraglio, but as writhing in the agonies of a city hospital! Cursed be the books that try to make impurity decent, and crime attractive and hypocrisy noble!

DIVINE VENGEANCE.

Cursed be the books that swarm with libertines and desperadoes, who make the brain of the young people whirl with villainy! Ye authors who write them, ye publishers who print them, ye booksellers who distribute them shall be cut to pieces, if not by an aroused community, then at last by the hail of divine vengeance which shall sweep to the lowest pit of perdition all ye murderers of souls, I tell you, though you may escape in this world, you will be ground at last under the hoof of eternal calamities and you will be chained to the rock and you will have the vultures of despair clawing at your soul, and those whom you have destroyed will come around to torment you, and to pour hotter coals of fury upon your head, and rejoice eternally in the outcry of your pain, and the howl of your damnation. "God shall wound the hairy scalp of him that goeth on in his trespasses."

The clock strikes midnight. A fair form bends over a romance. The eyes flash fire. The breath is quick and irregular. Occasionally the color dashes to the cheek, and then dies out. The hands tremble as though a guardian spirit were trying to shake the deadly book out of the grasp. Hot tears fall. She laughs with a shrill voice that drops dead at its own sound. The sweat on her brow is the spray dashed up from the river of death. The clock strikes four, and the rosy dawn soon after begins to look through the lattice upon the pale form that looks like a detained specter of the night. Soon in a madhouse she will mistake her ringlets for curling serpents, and thrust her white hand through the bars of the prison, and smite her head, rubbing it back as though to push the scalp from the skull, shrieking, "My brain! my brain!" Oh, stand off from that! Why will you go sounding your way amid the reefs when there is such a vast ocean in which you may voyage, all sail set?

Much of the impure pictorial literature is most tremendous for ruin. There is no one who can like good pictures better than I do. The quickest and most condensed way of impressing the public mind is by picture. What the painter does by his brush for a few favorites, the engraver does by his knife for the million. What the author accomplishes by fifty pages, the artist does by a flash. The best part of a painting that costs $10,000 you may buy for ten cents. Fine paintings belong to the aristocracy of art. Engravings belong to the democracy of art. You do well to gather good pictures in your homes.

But what shall I say of the prostitution of art to purposes of iniquity? These death warrants of the soul are at every street corner. They smite the vision of the young man with pollution. Many a young man buying a copy has bought his eternal discomfiture.

WORK OF DEATH.

There may be enough poison in one bad picture to poison one soul, and that soul may poison ten, and ten fifty, and the fifty hundreds, and hundreds thousands, until nothing but the measuring line of eternity can tell the height and depth and ghastliness and horror of the great undoing. The work of death that the wicked author does in a whole book the bad engraver may do on a half side of a pictorial Under the guise of pure mirth, the young man buys one of these sheets. He unrolls it before his comrades amid roars of laughter, but long after the paper is gone the result may perhaps be seen in the blasted imaginations of those who saw it. The queen of death holds a banquet every night and these periodicals are the invitations to her guests.

Young man, buy not this moral strychnine for your soul. Pick not up this nest of coiled adders for your pocket. Patronize no news stand that keeps them. Have your room bright with good engravings, but for these outrageous pictorials have not one wall, not one bureau, not one pocket. A man is no better than the picture he loves to look at. If your eyes are not pue, your heart cannot be. At a news stand one can guess the character of a man by the kind of pictorial he purchases. When the devil fails to get a man to read a bad book he sometimes succeeds in getting him to look at a bad picture When Satan goes afishing he does not care whether it is a long line or a short line, if he only draws his victim in. Beware of lascivious pictorials, young man, in the name of Almighty God I charge you.

VIVID ROMANCES.

Cherish good books and newspapers. Beware of bad ones. The assassin of Lord Russell declared that he was led into crime by reading one vivid romance. The consecrated John Angell James, than whom England never produced a better man, declared in his old age that he had never yet gotten over the evil effects of having for fifteen minutes once read a bad book. But I need not go so far off. I could tel you of a comrade who was great-hearted, noble and generous. He was studying for an honorable profession, but he had an infidel book in his trunk, and he said to me one day, "DeWitt, would you like to read it?" I said, "Yes, I would." I took the book and read it only for a few minutes. I was really startled with what I saw there and I handed the book back to him and said, "You had better destroy that book." No, he kept it. He read it. He re-read it. After awhile he gave up religion as a myth. He gave up God as a nonentity. He gave up the Bible as a fable. He gave up the church of Christ as a useless institution. He gave up good morals as being unnecessarily stringent. I have heard of him but twice in many years. The time before the last I heard of him he was a confirmed inebriate. The last I heard of him he was coming out of an insane asylum—in body, mind and soul an awful wreck. I believe that one infidel book killed him for two worlds.

BURN THE BOOKS.

Go home today and look through your library, and then, having looked through your library, look on the stand where you keep your pictorials and newspapers, and apply the Christian principles I have laid down this hour. If there is anything in your home that cannot stand the test, do not give it away, for it might spoil an immortal soul; do not sell it, for the money you get would be the price of blood; but rather kindle a fire in your kitchen hearth, or in your back yard, and then drop the poison in it, and the bonfire in your city shall be as consuming as that one in Ephesus.

TWO GREAT READERS.

Joseph Reinach, who was Gambetta's private secretary while that statesman was prime minister of France, makes some curious revelations regarding "Gambetta's Methods of Study" in an article in the North American Review. Gambetta was a voracious reader, and, as he had a retentive and capacious memory, little of the information he gained in reading was lost to him. In fact, the words, when they appealed strongly to his ear, remained with him, and he took pleasure in reciting, ore rotundo, large passages from favorite authors. As a rule, until the affairs of state absorbed his time and attention, he always took notes while reading, and M. Reinach refers to another great Frenchman who was given to this useful habit, as follows:

"Napoleon, in his laborious youth, had employed the same method of study. The Laurentian Library possesses four manuscript volumes of the young Napoleon's notes, as student at Brienne as sub-lieutenant of artillery. These papers, which came from the Libri collection, were acquired by the Italian government at the Ashburnham sale. They contain extensive summaries of history, natural history and geography. The world is familiar with one or two of these notes—for example, the description of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, which ends with the mention, since become tragic, of 'St. Helene, little island.' In glancing over these Napoleonic manuscrips at Florence some months ago I could not help thinking of Gambetta's notes."

LARGEST OF ALL ANIMALS.

Mr. Beddard in his new book on whales reminds readers that, although the imagination is apt to picture the giant reptiles of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods as having exceeded in size all modern animals, yet in fact there is no evidence that the earth has ever contained, either on the land or in the sea, creatures exceeding th whale in bulk. The mammoth was larger than the elephant, but the ichthyosaurus could not match the whale for size, although with its terrible jaws it would doubtless have been the whale's master.

RELICS OF ANTIQUITY.

Deep excavations in nearly all parts of the western section of this country have almost always resulted in producing some relic of antiquity in the form of bones and tusks of mammoths and other animals. Scientists and antiquarians take much interest in these discoveries and believe that there remains in this country as big a field for scientific investigation as can be found anywhere. The bones of the animals when brought to the air, however, in almost every case crumble into dust. It is the tusks that maintain their hardness.

JUVENILE SMOKERS IN JAPAN.

The Japan Times of a recent date says: "It is reported that a bill prohibiting smoking by young people was presented at the house of representatives by Mr. Nemoto and four others on Wednesday. The main purpose of the bill is to the effect that smokers under 18 years of age shall be punished by a fine ranging in amount from ten to one yen and the confiscation of pipes and fittings used by the offenders. The bill is said to have been drawn up on the model of similar enactments prevailing in Germany and the United States of America."

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy pells. It is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

KING OF MOSQUITOES.

The Texas Product is Easily Easily Ahead in the Blood-Sucking Race.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The first thing they tell you when you land in Texas is that it is a fine climate, a little warm in the day, but cool at nigh, and "be sure to tell them to give you a mosquito net." If you go to Texas see that you get your net. It will not do much good, for if there is anything a Texas mosquito holds in contempt it is a net. But see that you have one, as imagination always goes to help one along, particularly in Texas. A great deal has been written about Texas cattle, crops, climate and politicians, but nothing is ever said about the mosquito. And if anybody in Texas has a kick coming outside of those who have to listen to Joe Bailey and Governor Hogg talk it is the mosquito.

Much has been written about the Jersey mosquito. He has been caricatured until he became an eyesore. Scientists have had him magnified 10,000 times in order to find out where he gets the power to extract the human blood as cunningly and cleverly as he does. Doctors claim that most of the sickness in Jersey and New York is due to the little blood-sucking insect that lives in Jersey marshes. Then there is the India mosquito, who doctors claim causes 100,000 deaths from malaria every year. England has just sent two physicians to live in screened houses for one year in order to get at the habits of these death-dealing insects. But all this time the Texas mosquito has been compelled to do his work without getting a three-line notice even in his home papers.

With the proper kind of a press agent the Texas mosquito would today be head and heels over his brethren in New Jersey and India. And he would come by it rightfully, for he would surely earn the honor. There is nothing a Jersey or India mosquito can do that one from Texas can't beat him at. And there are a great many things a Texas bloodsucker can do that his friends in the east cannot or never dreamed of. In the first place a Texas mosquito is industrious. He is at work morning, noon and night. When his brethren in the east are filling their little pumps with malaria in the swamps and marshes of New Jersey, he is out working on the streets.

While the death-dealing member of the family in India is resting in the day (for they work only at night), his more active brother in Texas is at work with drill and suction pump. And if he gets a tip that a man from Jersey has arrived in town he will work overtime, just to show the Jerseyite that the mosquito he has bragged about for years is nothing but a common every-day selling plater compared to the stake insect, who has just removed a piece from his neck and raised a lump as large as a hen's egg. But there are several mean traits about the bug from Texas. He has two ways of working. His most annoying way is what is called "easy work."

The Jersey and India, when he is about to commence the operation that is liable to send you to the hospital or happy hunting grounds, sings a merry song that sounds something like the eight girls with short dresses who sing merrily at the coming of the prince in all comic operas. That singing is a warning that they are around and about to start something. They would not take advantage of you any more than a rattlesnake would without first rattlnig before getting ready to strike. The singing of the Jersey and India gives you a chance for your white alley, and if you get stung it is your own fault.

But not so with Mr. Texas. He stings first and then sings. You have no chance with the Texas stinger. He sneaks upon ou like an assassin in the dark, and when you least expect it he drills, loads up on a pint of your life's blood and flies away singing "They're after me" before you really know what has struck you. But Mr. Texas does not always work in the low, underhand, sneaking manner. Sometimes he sings just like an ordinary Jersey boy. When he does look out for him. He has blood in his eye and he is mean and sassy.

There is one time when Mr. Texas always sings. That is when you have got in bed and fixed the net, as you think, as mosquito-proof as armor plate. Then he gets his mad up and sings merrily "Drill, ye terriers, drill," as he flies about the net. You hear him and it's music to your ears, for you know he is on the outside, and you chuckle to yourself because you know you have beaten him. But all the time he is looking for a soft spot in the net. He always finds it and forces himself inside. Then he stops singing till he flies so close to your nose that his wings' flopping produces a draft; then he sings a note or two to let you know he is inside and ready for business. Then he worries you for a time.

You cannot sleep, for you know that you have something coming to you and you want to dodge it if you can. But you have no chance and you may as well take it first as last, for you are bound to get it. When he gets tired of annoying and worrying you he sinks his stinger into your neck and you slap at the spot, but you find that you are too late, as you hear him singing as he passes through the hole in the net.

But there is one good thing about the Texas mosquito. He does not spread disease. That is, the Texas doctors have not accused him of it, and if there is something that they have not laid on the poor, downtrodden mosquito then medical history has failed to record it. The size of the Texas mosquito varies. In the cities and towns, where they have only humans to work on, they are rather small. But in the ranch districts where they have cattle to work on they grow very large. In fact, some ranchmen and cowboys claim that a herd of cattle will become panic-stricken at the approach of these big mosquitoes, which are so big that they have to be shot in the eye with a forty-five or a Winchester before they can be brought down. This statement is not doubted in Texas. But this Texas insect will bring a fortune to the man who will invent a net that will be proof against Mr. Mosquito of Texas.

MEN WHO TIE UP SUSPENDERS.

"It's funny," said a haberdasher, "but it's true that 50 per cent. o the men are going about with broken suspenders. I've known men worth millions of dollars who neglect to purchase new suspenders until their attention is called to the fact that they need them. The other day a man came in here to buy some neck wear. While he was waiting to be served he kept tugging at a suspender button on his trousers. As the perspiration kept rolling down his neck he bit his lips and mumble something that sounded like cus words. He finally asked me if could give him a piece of twine When I got it for him he unbuttone his waistcoat and proceeded to ti together the parts of an old suspender.

"I'll sell you a new pair for a quarter," I remarked, pointing to a bunch of new suspenders. Continuing, told him we had some beauties fo half a dollar and better ones for dollar. He said nothing, but continued the work of tying up his broken suspender. Finally I thrus a box of suspenders in front of hi and he reached for a pair.

"'Thank you,' he said, and he proceeded to take off his coat and waist coat. Then he threw his old suspenders on the floor, and as he fastene on the new ones he said they felt fine He told me that he had been feelin uncomfortable for a week and didn' really know the cause of it until h discarded the old suspenders.

"'Unless my wife buys a pair fo me at Christmas time,' he said, 'I never think about it and wear tho' I have on until they actually fall o I know thousands of wealthy me who are like me in this respect. Th other day when I called upon a frien at the Auditorium he was engage repairing his suspenders with a pie of wire. Strange to say he nev thought of sending his valet for new pair, although he was payin $50 a day for a suite of rooms on t fourth floor.'

"That fellow," continued the haberdasher, "is a sample of the smar business men. They'll invest thou sands of dollars in stocks and bon but forget about investing a quar ter in suspenders. Most of the wait until they get a pair as a Chris mas or birthday present. Germa Americans as a rule get suspender for Easter Monday. Irish-American get presents of suspenders on East Sunday morning. Italian-American get new suspenders at Christi time."

"And what about the natives," asked a bystander.

"Oh," said the haberdasher, "th get new ones when the stri breaks."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHIL

When Winston Churchill gets hom from Africa he intends to make it first business to go over his fathe papers and write his life. He w be able to show, among other thin that some cruel stories about L. Randolph Churchill's last sad da were entirely without foundati. Lord Randolph broke down and general paralysis, and the explan tion of his malady is perfectly sim ple. It originated from the ment shock he suffered when his resigna tion was accepted.

THAT THROBBING HEADAC

Would quickly leave you, if yo used Dr. King's New Life Pi Thousands of sufferers have prov their matchless merit for Sick an Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. On 25 cents. Money back if not cure Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

The war in South Africa has don eu the highland kilt as a fu dress and it will now survive parade uniform only.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR AND WARM TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DANGER IN SOUTH

Imperial Chinese Troops at Canton Joined Boxers After Li Hung Chang Left.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT THE CHINESE

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, August 2, received here today, says that after Li Hung Chang left Canton the imperial troops joined the boxers.

The dispatch adds that the provincial troops along the Yang-Tse river remain quiet, owing to the promise of the viceroy of Nankin to the foreign consuls.

Boxers, it is further stated in this dispatch, are murdering missionaries in South China, but are not disturbing treaty ports.

Troops are being secretly brought to treaty ports. Batteries of the Yung-Tse river, the dispatch says, are being repaired and new ones are being erected at Wu-Sung, despite the declaration of the viceroy that the work would be stopped. Five guns have been mounted.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—General Grodekoff has sent the following dispatch to the war office:

"Khabarovisk, Aug. 3.—Two columns from Blagovestichensk were ferried over the Amur river at 3 a. m., under Colonels Schwerin and Serkinoff, attacked the Chinese troops and took the town of Sakhalin, one gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges. The steamer Silenga suffered severely from rifle fire. The Transseisk detachment, under Colonel Pfotenhaur, bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars and the Chinese replied. One officer and five men were killed and fifteen men were wounded. Four armored steamers are patrolling the Amur."

A telegram received here today from Engineer Offenberg, dated Kawg-Kumschi Gaselmur, in the Transbaikal province, Wednesday, Aug. 1, says:

"In the retreat to the frontier the agents, workmen and guards were surprised and bombarded by Chinese in the Shingan passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned."

NOTHING DIRECT FROM ALLIES.

London, Aug. 4.—Nothing direct from the allies operating beyond Tien Tsin is to hand, but a news agency dispatch from Shanghai today says a battle is expected Sunday with General Ma's 10,000 Chinese at Yang-Tsu.

The Russian and French contingents, according to this dispatch, are guarding the communications of the American, British and Japanese, who form the advancing column.

A dispatch dated at Tien Tsin, Friday, July 27, says another dispatch from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude McDonald, July 21, has been received, duplicating in part one sent by a different route, but adding the military information that the British, American, Russian and German legations held, July 21, provisions barely sufficient for fourteen days, and that ammunition was short.

The ministers had again rejected the proposal of the Chinese government that they leave Pekin under escort of Chinese troops.

Another courier from the Japanese legation brings a dispatch dated July 23, saying that but five days' provisions were left and twenty-five rounds for each man.

The British consul, Mr. Frazer, and the foreign community are leaving Chung-King, province of Sze-Chuen, in consequence of an official warning from Shanghai.

There is no trouble in Chung-King now or in part of Sze-Chuen, but disturbances are expected when the allies reach Pekin.

CHINESE FORTIFYING.

Shanghai, Friday, Aug 3.—According to trustworthy reports received here today the Chinese are fortifying the Yang-Tse river. At a fort near Nankin two six-inch quick fire guns were disabled at the first trial. Chinese officials affirm that the guns were mounted as a precaution against the boxers advancing southward.

NANKIN VICEROY FRIENDLY.

London, Aug. 4.—Admiral Seymour telegraphed to the admiralty today that he had seen the viceroy of Nankin August 2; that the viceroy was very friendly and seemed anxious to maintain peace in the Yang-Tse valley, and had agreed to the landing of a force of 3,000 British troops for the defense of Shanghai.

The viceroy returned the admiral's visit the next day and renewed his assurances of friendship. An agreement was arrived at for maintaining order in the Yang-Tse valley.

QUIET IN CANTON.

Hong Kong, Aug. 4.—All is quiet in Canton, but there is great activity at the Bogue forts, which are fully manned and on the walls of which flags are hoisted. Constant practice is had with the big guns at Channel targets.

The Chinese state that the Cantonese are in fear of an attack by the French.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

London, Aug. 4.—Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside Pekin, a correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed—as between ten and fifteen thousand, all defenseless converts. Imperial troops, so it is stated, did the ghastly work.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

There will be an important business meeting of Encampment No. 51, U. V. L., in U. V. L. hall, on Monday evening. Delegates to the national encampment will be elected at this meeting, and other important matters in connection with the encampment will be discussed. No. 51 is entitled to five delegates, besides the past colonels. Similar meetings will be held all over the country, at which delegates will be chosen. The executive committee will also meet in encampment committee headquarters in the Arcade building.

COMMITTEES WILL MEET.

Rome City, Ind., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The various committees in charge of preparation for the annual Venetian night celebration will hold a meeting at Spring Beach hotel Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Matters of vital importance in connection with the water carnival will come up at this time. Very rapid and extensive progress has been made in arranging details for the Venetian night, and it promises to be on a much grander scale than that of last year.

WANTED THEIR PAY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Not having been paid their salaries the Syracuse base ball team refused to play this afternoon and the umpire declared today's first game forfeited to Worcester.

WILL VACATE SAENGERBUND.

Every county officer will be in the new court house within the next sixty days. In fact, it is now believed that by the middle of September the county offices will all have been removed from the Saengerbund building. The county commissioners have ordered the county auditor to notify the Saengerbund society that on and after October 6 the county will no longer have use for the building. This is in accordance with the agreement given when the building was leased, the commissioners having agreed to give sixty days' notice before giving up the lease. In the months of October, November and December, 1898, the county officers were moved from the old court house into the Saengerbund building and in the January following the old building was torn down. The business of the county has, therefore, been transacted in the Saengerbund building for nearly four years and the occupancy has demonstrated that no better temporary headquarters could have been secured. Only the courts, sheriff and clerk are still in the Saengerbund building, all the other officers having moved to the new court house.

THE SARAZIN WILL.

The will of the late August Sarazin has been filed for probate in the circuit court. All the property, real and personal, is left to the widow, Josephine Sarazin, with the proviso that after her death it is to be divided share and share alike among the children.

ELEVATOR MAN IS INDICTED

A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST LLOYD J. SMITH.

Chicago Grand Jury Finds That He Had Practiced Fraudulent Methods in Elevators.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The grand jury today voted a true bill against Lloyd J. Smith, former manager of the Chicago Elevator company and member of the board of trade, charging him with fraudulent methods in the management of the elevators.

Six true bills were voted in the specific charge that Smith, while manager of the Chicago Elevator company, allowed about 800,000 bushels of grain to be shipped from the elevators of that company without the proper cancellation of the warehouse receipts, which were hypothecated.

Smith was charged in May of this year of having speculated with the funds of the company for a period of more than two years and of having borrowed funds from prominent brokers on the uncancelled warehouse receipts. The net deficit shown on the books of the company was $248,000. The charges against Smith were investigated by a committee appointed by Governor Tanner, which included John N. Mitchell and which has not yet made its report, and by a committee from the board of trade, which found against him. Smith is one of the most prominent members of the republican state organization. Besides being a member of the Lincoln park board, he is a candidate for drainage trustee.

THE SIDEWALK CONTRACT.

D. C. Bunton, of Indianapolis, representing Bunton & Schroyer, lowest bidders for the sidewalk around the new court house, is in the city to sign his contract. Mr. Bunton is desirous of presenting a new bond, and if no satisfactory agreement is reached the commissioners may readvertise for the work.

GALE SWEEPS CHANNEL COAST.

London, Aug. 4.—Channel traffic has been interrupted today by a gale and the Welsh coast is strewn with wreckage of coasters and pleasure craft. The racing yacht Corsair was sunk in collision with a steam fishing boat off Ramsgate. A steam yacht, believed to be the Fairy Queen, was sunk.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Dessie Wyatt will spend Sunday at Rome City.

F. V. Culbertson returned today from a brief outing at Lake Wawasee.

C. A. Wood has gone to Wawasee, where he will enjoy a few day's outing.

Dr. and Mrs. English will spend Sunday in Rome City, the guests of friends.

Miss Wilbretta Williams, of Hicksville, O., is in the city the guest of friends.

Judge F. S. Roby, of Auburn, is in the city this afternoon on a business trip.

Miss Helen Flynn, of Toledo, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Raidy, of Bass street.

Homer C. Hartman is spending a few days at Clear Lake. He will return home on the 8th.

Mrs. R. L. Houser and Miss Della Bensman, of Madison street, left Friday evening over the Wabash for St. Louis, where they will visit for a few days.

A SERIOUS CHECK

AMERICANS FARE BADLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DETACHMENT MET DISASTER

FIFTEEN KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED.

RUN INTO SUPERIOR FORCE

NOTE FROM CAPTORS ASSURING GOOD TREATMENT.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington—First Lieutenant Alstaetter, corps of engineers United States army, with escort of fifteen men, attacked August 1st on road between San Miguel de Mayuma (Luzon) and San Isidro (Luzon), by armed band insurgents, reported 350 strong. Entire party killed, wounded or captured.

"Killed—Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Richard Dichler.

"Wounded—Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Charles M. Newman, wounded in arm, serious; Walter Brewer, wounded in arm, serious; Company A, battalion engineers, U. S. A., Edward Long, wounded in abdomen, serious.

"Captured—Company A, battalion engineers, U. S. A., Lieutenant Alstaetter; Troop H, Fourth cavalry, Arthur Bates, Charles J. Fuchsluger, Edward J. Cromer, George Knaub, William Gerrity, John Coughlin, Robert F. Taylor, Joseph T. Mealy.

"Wounded sent to San Isidro with note from Licaume Mica announcing prisoners would be well treated.

"MacArthur."

STEEL WORKS CLOSE DOWN

YOUNGSTOWN BRANCH OF THE TRUST TO BE IDLE.

Three Hundred Men Notified That They Had Better Seek Other Places of Employment.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—District Manager Campbell, of the Republic Iron and Steel company, today notified all the 300 employes at the mills here that after tonight their service will not be required. They were advised to secure other positions.

WILL ARREST ANARCHISTS.

New York, Aug. 4.—It was rumored in London last night, cables the correspondent of the World, that several arrests are pending in London and that the doomed men are already marked by Scotland yard officials.

This report has caused intense nervousness in anarchist circles, and the love feast that was intended to be held in a tavern at Saffern Hill to celebrate Bresci's assassination of King Humbert has been bandoned.

The Scotland yard officials are reticent regarding their opinions against anarchists.

Extreme activity prevails among the special service detectives, and there was a consulation yesterday at the home between the heads of the different detective bureaus and the home's officials.

Malatesta, the master mind of the London Advanced circle, has disappeared from his lodgings, but has not left the country, for the reason that England is his only remaining asylum.

BRESCI'S ACCOMPLICE.

Monza, Aug. 4.—It is now fully believed that the shoemaker, Nicolini of "Billa," was Bresci's accomplice. Nicolini disappeared, but he telegraphed to Bresci on July 20 announcing his departure, "everything being ready."

PRESIDENT IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 4.—President McKinley returned to Canton at 10:45 a. m. on the regular Pennsylvania train from Washington. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Comptroller of the Currency Dawes. The president's carriage was in waiting at the station and he was driven direct to his home, after bowing greetings to a large crowd at the depot.

KING THANKS M'KINLEY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The King of Italy has sent the following message to President McKinley:

"Monza, Aug., 1900.—His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States of America: I heartily thank your excellency and the great American people, who, sharing my grief and that of my country, have strengthened old bonds of friendship existing between the two nations. Victor Emanuel."

GEN. COLLIER ON THE STAND

MILITIA COMMANDANT HEARD IN POWERS CASE.

Former Adjutant General of Kentucky Tells of Part the Troops Played at Frankfort.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 4.—Adjutant General Collier, whose direct examination was concluded at the adjournment of court yesterday afternoon in the trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of complicity in the Goebel meeting, was placed on the witness stand today for cross-examination.

General Collier told of keeping soldiers at the state armories at Frankfort prior to the shooting, but could not remember whether he had brought arms into the state capitol grounds.

He admitted having refused to allow civil officers to go into the executive building to execute the writ of habeas corpus, saying that he had orders from Governor Taylor not to do so.

Over the objection of the defense, Judge Cantrill allowed the prosecution to show by the witness that on two occasions prior to January 30—that is, on the day of the Colsoncott duel—and on the arrival of 1,200 armed mountain petitioners, the feeling at Frankfort was intense, but that no soldiers were then called to preserve peace.

Witness said that he never, before the shooting, heard any one say the best way to settle the contest was to kill Goebel. Witness told of preventing, by military force, the assembling of the legislature in the city of Frankfort on the day following the shooting.

After an objection by the defense had been overruled, witness stated that he went to the Capital hotel and warned the proprietor that he would close his hotel if he permitted the assembly to meet there. General Collier left the stand after two hours and Rev. C. T. Cody, of Georgetown, was called. He testified to meeting Wharton Golden about March 21 at the home of Witness John Stamper and of Golden saying that he had made a confession only for his own protection.

On cross-examination prosecution sought to show that the witness had displayed much interest in the case on the side of the defense.

Reuben N. Miller, of Breckinridge county, but later of Indianapolis, Ind., was next placed on the stand. He was in the general reception room of the secretary of state, next to the private office of the defendant, when Goebel was shot. He heard a rifle shot. The first shot seemed to come from the outside of the executive building. Governor Taylor came from his private office into the room and inquired what was transpiring outside.

Recess was then taken by the court.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH LOAN.

New York, Aug. 4.—So great was the demand for the new British war loan that before 11 o'clock this morning one of the United States agents announced that subscription already received would no doubt call for half of the entire £10,000,000 issue. Another of the banking houses named in yesterday's Bank of England circulars announced itself ready to take all the bonds if there was any likelihood of such a proposition being entertained abroad. Today's subscriptions came from insurance companies, corporations and private holders anxious to exchange United States government bonds for the new issue on account of the higher interest rate on the English loan.

DATE OF HUMBERT'S FUNERAL.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The date of King Humbert's funeral has been definitely fixed for Thursday, August 9.

CUNNING OF CHINA

Responsible for Fighting at Tien Tsin, But Not for Future of Ministers.

A SUBTLE DIPLOMATIC TRICK

Washington, Aug. 4.—Taken in connection with what has preceded them, today's cablegrams from China place the Chinese government in the unique position of denying liability for what the Chinese troops have done at Pekin while assuming responsibility for what they are now doing in the neighborhood of Tien Tsin.

The point thought to be made diplomatically is regarded here as of the utmost importance in the future settlement.

The tsung-li-yamen's polite intimation that it is inexpedient to allow communications between our government and its minister because fighting is going on near Tien Tsin, leaves little doubt as to who is responsible for the resistance being offered to the progress of the international forces.

The emperor himself, by edict, already had intimated that, while reparation might be afforded the powers for injuries sustained by their citizens before the attack upon the Taku forts, the Chinese government will not assume responsibility for what has happened or will happen as a result of the military operations following that event.

Of course this notice from the tsung-li-yamen can be construed as an answer to Secretary Hay's demand upon Li Hung Chang that free communication be opened with the ministers at Pekin and their own governments and in consequence the negotiations which were about to be instituted had that request been complied with may be regarded as indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile the Chinese ministers in Europe, and Mr. Wu, in the United States, are still maintaining a last combined effort to make plain to the imperial government the fatuity of the course now being followed by the tsung-li-yamen respecting the continued isolation of the foreign ministers, and it may be that their representatives will meet with a favorable response, if not now, certainly then after the first decisive victory achieved by the international column.

Strict censorship, strongly reinforced by immense difficulties in the way of speedy communication between Tien Tsin and the outer world still surrounds with mystery the progress of the international column toward Pekin.

The state department officials have nothing from their own agencies bearing on the movements of the column and while the war department has heard recently from General Chaffee, the officials will not make public his dispatch, and refuse to say whether or not they themselves know that the movement has been begun. It is known that the Chinese government is in the way to quickly take advantage of any information that may be published respecting the international column, and it is deemed bad strategy to afford the Chinese any assistance of this kind. There are signs that all is not well with General Chaffee and that he is meeting with greater difficulties than had been expected in his troops debarking for the start toward Pekin.

But the war department has given him unlimited power in the matter of financial resources and also is doing all it can to help him from this end.

There is a renewal of the rumor that something is occurring at Shan-Hai-Whan, at the eastern end of the great wall, which will surprise the Chinese. There is a fine military road from this point to Pekin over high and dry ground, and although the distance is nearly twice that from Tien Tsin to Pekin, its physical advantages may make this route practically much shorter in point of time.

It is believed here that a strong Russian column, either has or will be landed at that point to converge on Pekin simultaneously with the international column and thus divide the Chinese opposing forces.

CIPHER MESSAGES BARRED.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Minister Wu called at the state department at an early hour this morning and presented to Acting Secretary Adee a copy of a cablegram he had received from his government relative to the transmission of messages between the foreign ministers in Pekin and their respective governments.

It is understood that this was simply a copy of the notification already served upon the French consul at Shanghai that the tsung-li-yamen had ordered that no cipher messages should be exchanged.

Mr. Wu has gone to Cape May to spend a day or two with his family.

Later the state department this morning issued the following:

"Minister Wu this morning handed to the acting secretary of state a copy of a telegram from the Taotai of Shanghai, dated August 2nd, and received by Mr. Wu on the morning of the 3d.

"It confirms the message of Yuan Shih-Kai, governor Shan Tung, to Mr. Fowler, consul at Che Foo, purporting to communicate the same telegram of July 30 from the tsung-li-yamen, but it is to be noted that it contains a passage omitted from Governor Yuan's message, namely, the announcement that as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin, it is inexpedient to send cipher telegrams to the foreign ministers in Pekin.

"In this particular, the present telegram agrees with Consul General Goodnow's report, received yesterday, that Earl Li Hung Chang had told the French consul at Shanghai, on the 3d, that no messages would be delivered to the ministers because the foreigners were advancing on Pekin.

"The tsung-li-yamen's cablegram of July 30th is as follows:

"'Foreign ministers in Pekin are all safe and well. Recently vegetables, fruit and provisions have been repeatedly supplied to them. Relations most friendly. At present consultations are going on for the protection of various ministers going to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which will soon be concluded satisfactorily.

"'But as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin, it is inexpedient that cipher telegrams should be sent. Different consuls have been notified so that they may inform their respective governments.

"'Please inform the foreign office. Besides wiring to other ministers, I transmit the above to you.

"'Yu Lein Yuen.'"

TO BEAT THE BUCKET SHOPS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—By an almost unanimous vote the Chicago board of trade today resolved to restrict the posting of grain quotations to intervals of five minutes, instead of sending them continuously as at present. This, it is believed by the board of trade men, will make it impossible for the bucket shops to continue business.

THE FEVER SITUATION.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has received the following telegram from the state health officer of Florida:

"Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 4.—Weedon telegraphed me at Key West yesterday, reporting two cases of yellow fever at Tampa. Today he wires: First case, seen Tuesday and regarded as suspicious; second, a tailor, seen Wednesday morning; dying; autopsy yellow fever; third case, employe of laundry, seen yesterday; diagnosed yellow fever this morning; source not known. No other cases known. I will reach Tampa in morning. White with me.

"Joseph Y. Porter,
"State Health Officer."

J. C. Stevens, of Richmond, is at the New Aveline.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One—How it is Done in Fort Wayne.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame that to stoop is agony. No use plastering the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange an old back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Fort Wayne citizen:

Mrs. Margaret Ploor, of 90 East Jefferson street, says: "I had pain across the small of my back and dizziness. One day, while looking over the paper, my eye was attracted by an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I decided to get them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store. I no sooner started taking them than I began to improve in health, and I kept steadily getting better until my kidneys and general health were in a normal condition."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price, 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, piles, eczema, chilblains, chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Office 'phone 201. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 W. MAIN ST.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00
LOANS MADE

or any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both. Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE
—FOR—
$5.00



NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN.

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. *Send order and money to our nearest office.*

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 30
NEW YORK, 353 to 359 Broadway.
CHICAGO, 88 Wabash Ave.

A. C. KATT,
84 Clinton St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

HIS PRAYERS READY MADE.

An evangelist who works in South Clark street received a shock while doing missionary work among the Chinese residents recently. He found that to prevent possible harm the Chinese gods have been taken away from the local temple and as a result the "joss sticks" which were burnt before them as prayers have had to be abandoned. This has not, however, left the "wily Chinee" without a method of approaching his deity which is equally labor-saving.

Visiting one of the basements the missionary found a Chinaman whom he had attempted to convert lying in his bunk. The missionary noticed a pad of paper marked with Chinese characters hanging on the wall. It had not been there on previous occasions and so he asked the reason for its presence. The Celestial replied that it was a prayer book, and explained that he tore off a leaf every time he wanted to pray to the Joss. The "foreign devil" was shocked and explained the impiety to his listener. The Chinese heard him through and then placidly explained that it was "silk light," the prayers were first-class in every particular and much better than he could compose himself. Besides the Joss could read them. He added that the queer books came direct from Pekin, and that they were orthodox enough, as the Chinese government allowed none other than this particular brand to be issued. The missionary left, discouraged.—Chicago Tribune.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

"THE KING'S EVIL"

TAINT IN THE BLOOD OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

IT KILLED VICTORIA'S SON

EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY IS AFFLICTED.

SHE IS A VICTIM OF CANCER

LONDON INTERESTED IN THE ANARCHISTS.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, Aug. 4.—The "king's evil" of George II. seemingly taints all the Hanover blood. The death of the queen's most accomplished son—the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—for he could lean an orchestra, play the violin, catch salmon with a Scotch expert, or sail a ship—has caused much solemn talk at court about the maladies of other members of the royal house. Notwithstanding the denial issuing from Berlin, it is quite certain that Empress Frederick, the queen's eldest and most beloved daughter, is afflicted with cancer, and that great specialists consider her life a matter of months.

She is too ill to leave the castle at Friedrichshof, near Hamburg, for her customary summer visit to England. Queen Victoria, knowing her desire to possess an English home, gave her the White Lodge at Richmond last year. But she will probably never be able to occupy it.

HUMBERT WENT SLUMMING.

Scotland Yard, in averring that Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, was never in England, is understood to allege that the instigator of the crime is probably a man who made no secret of his intentions concerning "high Italian personages" while in London several months ago. He was so closely watched while here that he departed for the United States and he was last heard of in Paterson, N. J. King Humbert, during a visit here in 1892, took extraordinary interest in the slums and in the anarchist haunts where had been planned Orsini's plot to kill Emperor Napoleon III. with a bomb and the czar's assassination. While visiting one anarchist resort his majesty noticed a flaming picture, designed by the proprietor of the place, representing an anarchist hurling lawyers, churchmen, statesmen and capitalists in bales. The proprietor gave the king a copy of this picture, not knowing who his visitor was. The London editor of an Italian republican journal, who was standing by, suggested to the king's guide what a strong resemblance his friend bore to the king of Italy.

His majesty also visited at night several most wicked resorts in London, incognito and accompanied by one companion.

BRITONS ARE LEARNING.

Londoners have been revelling this week in their first experience with modern rapid transit as furnished by the new Central London Electric Underground system—"the two-penny tube," as some of the papers call it.

Eighty thousand persons have daily learned for the first time that it is no longer necessary to waste two hours on an omnibus in order to reside five or six miles from their place of business. "England never seems to have recovered from the primitive idea," said an American electrical engineer, "that a railroad train is not a stage coach. Their methods in regard to rolling stock construction have never till within the past few months departed one iota from those in vogue when stages were the only means of transportation. Pullman cars are in use, or at least an English edition of the Pullman, on many roads; but until last Monday an electric lighted and electric-propelled corridor train, running through porcelain lined stations, was as great an innovation to the London public as Aladdin's lamp was to the Arabians."

ELECTRIC LINES FOR LONDON.

Albert L. Johnson, of New York, who has built electric railroads all over the United States, said to a representative of the Associated Press, before leaving here for America, a few days ago:

"I see no reason why electric railways should not be as popular in London as in New York and Chicago. It is evident that many of them must be underground; but when I see blockades in the streets an hour after the theaters have closed it seems a shame that those crowds should not be relieved. The modern electric car can go anywhere in London that a 'bus can. I will guarantee that American constructors could deliver these great crowds to their distant homes by electric railway hours before they are able to reach them now. Patrons of the London Central discovered this week that the omnibuses which a week ago were packed to their capacity are running now empty. Moreover, house rents at the termini of the lines are increasing and the public are riding in cars well lighted and ventilated for the first time in history."

VANDERBILT'S MISSION.

W. K. Vanderbilt is understood to be in Europe for the purpose of establishing an expensive racing stable. He is going to Aix next week.

A number of prominent Americans are still in London and country houses. American yachts which have been cruising in Norway, Wales and elsewhere are arriving at Cowes, among them being the Norma, with Mrs. Goelet aboard. Eugene Higgins' Vargna and the Alfred O., owned by Joseph E. Widner, will be at Cowes next week. Sir Thomas Lipton is cruising on board the Erin thereabouts.

THE GREAT STRAUSS TOUR.

The arrangements for the grand tour of the United States by Edward Strauss and his great orchestra are now almost completed. Mr. Aronson is now in Europe and he will decide with Herr Strauss the make-up of the programs to be played in over 100 cities of America. Several hundred compositions have already been received from American musicians from all over the country. These will be played to Herr Strauss, who will select the most deserving for performance during the tournee, and they will be duly announced at each concert. Interesting features of the program are the performance of selections from the operas and dance music of the great Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King;" the first introduction to the American public of a waltz composed by the three brothers, Johann, Josef and Eduard Strauss; also the first performance of a waltz expressly composed by Herr Strauss as a compliment to the American people. The great band will appear in this city in February next, and due notice will be given in these columns.

INSTALLED ITS OFFICERS.

Friday evening at its hall in the Elektron building Henry W. Lawton camp No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, installed its newly elected officers as follows: Commander, Major W. W. Barnett; senior vice, C. H. Dunfee; junior vice, M. J. Archibald; adjutant, H. F. Myers; quartermaster, C. Snyder; chaplain, George Depner; officer of the day, George Zollinger, and officer of the guard, Will Troutman. D. S. Cochrane was admitted as a member of the camp. Mr. Cochrane was a member of the First Nebraska regiment, and served in the Philippines. He gave the camp a most interesting account of the fighting in the islands, and told of the meeting between General Otis and General Lawton upon the latter's arrival there. Lieut. W. C. Cleary, Lieut. O. S. Jones and Major Barnett were appointed a committee to arrange for the mounting of the gun presented to the city by General Lawton, and which is to be dedicated during the national encampment here in September.

CANADA BARS OUT PAUPERS.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 4. The government yesterday caused a proclamation to be issued decreeing that pauper immigrants arriving at any Canadian port cannot be permitted to land until the captain of the vessel has put into the hands of the government immigration officials a sum sufficient to meet their temporary requirements and to pay their traveling expenses to point of destination. The cause of the government's action was the importation of 15,000 Dukhobors and Galicians into Canada last year, and a large number of whom last winter had to be supported by public grants or aided by charitable societies. The climax was reached a few weeks ago when 2,000 Roumanian Jews arrived at Quebec. Scores were permitted to be landed in a state of absolute pauperism despite the protests of press and people.

READY TO BUILD THE CANAL.

New York, Aug. 4.—John D. Crimmins, of the syndicate formed to build a Nicaragua canal under the concession given by the government of Nicaragua to Edward Eyre and Edward F. Cragin, the existence of which was proclaimed yesterday by President Zelaya, said that the company to construct the canal would proceed to carry out the terms of its contract without delay. Mr. Crimmins said that the company would prefer to have the government leave the matter in the company's hands, so as to permit a private construction and operation of the canal for the benefit of the whole world. However, he added, the syndicate had no desire to embarrass the government and would defer to its conception of policy.

Straw Hats at half price at GOLDEN THE HATTER, Corner Calhoun and Berry.

See U. S. Stamp new bookcases. 1-4t

A NEW LUNG CURE.

ELECTRICITY A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION CASES.

TESLA'S LATEST DISCOVERY

OSCILLATION THEORY FATAL TO DISEASE GERMS.

CURRENT APPLIED TO BODY

PATIENT EXPECTED TO DIE IN FEW DAYS RECOVERS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Unusual interest has been aroused among physicians in a new treatment for tuberculosis evolved by Nikola Tesla. It is described as "electrical oscillation," and it is said to be a sure cure of consumption, even in its worst stages.

Dr. Croft C. Carroll, of 21 East Twenty-fourth street, is a strong advocate of Mr. Tesla's system. Other physicians and one clergyman verify to the wonderful virtue of "electrical oscillation."

Dr. E. P. Iliff, of Newark, a specialist in lung disease, who, three weeks ago, was declared to be dying of consumption, received his third treatment yesterday at the clinic in Dr. Carroll's office, and then ran to catch a car on his way back to Newark.

Rev. S. W. Switzer, pastor of the Baptist tabernacle in Harrison, N. J., who had been sent to Dr. Carroll in the last stages of consumption, told of his remarkable cure.

Dr. John B. Rich, president of the American Microscopical society, declared that it was the most wonderful demonstration of positive beneficial results that he had ever seen in the treatment of germ diseases.

ON APPARATUS TWO YEARS.

Nikola Tesla had worked for two years on the apparatus which Dr. Carroll is using in his public clinic. It was Dr. Carroll's idea to apply the new principle in electricity evolved by Tesla to the treatment of consumption. Mr. Tesla had predicted that oscillation would accomplish wonders, but had not thought of using it as a germ killer.

By applying the electrode of the Tesla machine Dr. Carroll drives through the affected parts a quantity of electricity which if applied in any other way would cause instant death. With a Tesla "oscillator" he handles between 2,000 and 3,000 volts of electricity with impunity.

Dr. Carroll says that after the oscillation treatment all tubercular matter is eliminated from the system by the emunctories—the liver, kidneys, bowels and general glandular system. The treatment is one of destruction to the germs.

Dr. Iliff told how he had contracted the tuberculosis from his patients about a year ago. It had developed in the aorta, which is the artery leading from the heart to the pulmonary system. Stenosis of the aorta resulted. The tubercular matter had clogged the aorta about one inch from the entrance to the heart, so finally the heart could not pump blood to the extremities. A dropsical condition ensued. Dr. Iliff said that in forty-eight hours four weeks ago he increased in weight thirty pounds.

SAVED ON VERGE OF DEATH.

"I was removed to Dr. Carroll's office in New York ten days ago," said Dr. Iliff. "My brother physicians protested against my being removed. They said there was not the slightest chance of recovery. They even predicted the hour I was to die. I took my third oscillation treatment today. I am now attending to my practice again in Newark and am on the speedy road to complete recovery."

The testimony given by Rev. Mr. Switzer was almost as remarkable. He had contracted acute tuberculosis four years ago. When he was removed to Dr. Carroll's house the physicians of Newark and Harrison told him he had six weeks to live. He was attending to his pastoral duties in less than three weeks and declared yesterday that he had recovered completely.

Henry J. Rice, a patient who had been put under the electrical treatment for the first time July 9, when he had a respiration of 36, now, it was said, had the full use of his lungs. His respiration was 12. He had had tuberculosis of the lungs for five years. The lower third of the right and left lungs was hepatic.

There had been a cavity at the left of the heart bone, so Dr. Carroll said, as large as a silver dollar. Dr. Carroll declares that the cavity has entirely disappeared and is refilled with new lung tissue.

THEORY OF THE CURE.

Asked for an explanation of the treatment, Dr. Carroll said:

"All life is a force manifestation in which electricity plays a part. Life force, spirt force and electrical force I believe to be one and the same force. Disease or unhealth is only a difference of potential that requires it to be brought into a state equilibrium in order to be brought into a state of health.

"The reason why this high oscillation does not take life is because the wave motions of the machine are in synchronous harmony with the life force in the body."

Dr. Carroll declined to allow the Tesla machine to be seen. All of the apparatus that was visible was the glass electrode, which was spoon-shaped and hollow. While the current was on there was an opalescent blaze, or a series of big sparks, in the electrode, which was applied directly to the part affected.

SUES MAJ. ARMES FOR $50,000.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—Miss Ella M. Platt, an artist of this city, has instituted suit in the district supreme court for $50,000 damages for breach of promise to wed against Major George A. Armes, a retired United States army officer. The defendant once tweaked the nose of General Beaver, then governor of Pennsylvania. The suit alleges that Major Armes deceived Miss Platt in making her believe that the signing of an agreement reciting that "they hereby become man and wife" constituted a valid marriage.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WILL MEET MONDAY.

The regular meeting of the Fort Wayne Relief union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the board of the Home for Emergencies will meet half an hour earlier.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

FOR THE BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Notification Meeting at Indianapolis, August 8th, 1900, the L. E. & W. R. R. will run a special train, leaving Fort Wayne at 5 a. m. The round trip rate will only be $2. At this low rate you cannot afford to stay at home. For further information call, write or 'phone.

P. C. LIGGETT, Ticket Agent.
3t4

Golden the Hatter is offering the best bargains in Fort Wayne. Straw Hats at half price.

It has been computed that there are 100,000 railway locomotives in the world.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

If a Young Man is in Love With a Girl,

That's His Business.

IF THE GIRL IS IN LOVE WITH THE YOUNG MAN,
THAT'S HER BUSINESS.
IF THEY ARE INTENDING TO GET MARRIED
THAT'S THEIR BUSINESS.
IF THEY ARE PROPOSING TO BUY A HOUSEKEEPING OUTFIT,
THAT'S OUR BUSINESS.

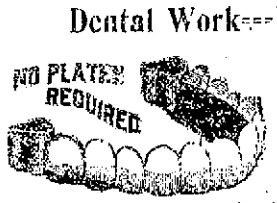
The state of Indiana has no duplicate of our great store. We lead the procession in assortment, quality and price.

We specially seek the trade of young people commencing housekeeping. We don't want to see them compelled to pay installment store prices. One hundred dollars spent with us goes as far as two hundred dollars spent with them. Come and see us and state your case to us before purchasing elsewhere, and we will try to accommodate you.

You can buy nearly everything you want of us and so owe but one bill, provided you need a little accommodation in that respect.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

Dental Work---Installment Plan.



A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.

THE DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE
WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

"An Ounce of Prevention . . .



Is worth a pound of cure"—so much for your teeth having the minor defects promptly righted prevents greater trouble. We've the experience, the "know how," and facilities for the best results at the least cost.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,
Schmitz Block. Room 8.

THE TEST OF A TOOTH BRUSH.....

Is in using it. It either wears or it does not wear. If it wears you're satisfied. If the bristles wear down, break off or pull out in too short a time you're dissatisfied, and we lose your trade.

TRY OURS.

It will wear until you're tired of using the same old brush. It's a non-shedding, "money-back-if-you-want-it" sort of brush. It's the most practical tooth brush made—it cleanses and it lasts. We sell it at 25 cents as a leader. It's a brush worth more.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St.

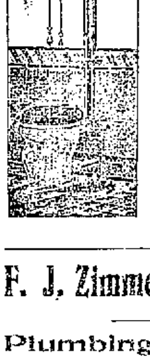
J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
17 W. WAYNE ST.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.
Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

BARGAINS IN
Second-Hand Typewriters.
We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.
Write for Catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,
51 Mountain Place, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.



Plumbing and Gas-fitting
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis St
'Phone No. 536.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing,
Steam and Gas Fitting,
Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy
FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR
The Indiana Vinvi Co.,
96 E. WAYNE STREET.
Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
(Rooms 3 and 4.
Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5; Sunday 9 to 10:30; 3 to 4
At Warsaw Monday's.



SYRUP OF FIGS
Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.
Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.
Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
Established 1867. Dr. F. ZIEGFELD, President.
The Largest and Most Complete Institution of Musical Learning in America.
New COLLEGE BLDG., 202 MICHIGAN BOUL., CHICAGO, ILL.
The finest structure in existence devoted exclusively to a musical college.
Music SCHOOL OF ACTING ELOCUTION MODERN LANGUAGES
BOARD OF MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Hans Von Schiller, Dr. Louis Falk, William Castle, Bernhard Listemann, S. E. Jacobsohn, Rudolph Ganz, Charles Gauthier, Herman Devries,
Hart Conway, Director School of Acting.
LATEST ENGAGEMENTS:
The following artists have been added to the faculty:
RUDOLPH GANZ, Pianist and Composer of Berlin, Germany
CHAS. GAUTHIER, Principal Tenor French Grand Opera Co.
HERMAN DEVRIES, Baritone Maurice Grau Grand Opera Co.
HERMAN KLUM, Pianist of Vienna, Austria.
KARL RECKZEH, Pianist of Leipzig, Germany.
MARY FORREST, Soprano of Berlin, Germany.
35th SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 10
Catalogue Mailed Free.
[illegible]
Tu-Th-Sa-Aug9.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co
Second floor, 11 Calhoun St., Room 2, Over Morgenthaler's Millinery.

[illegible]

C. B. FITCH,
General Agent, 65 Clinton St.
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Montpelier, Vt.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100
can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

A. Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MODERN CHURCH MUSIC.

The bigotry which has piously shut the best music out of the church is a survival of that asceticism which nipped, like a killing frost, everything vernal in the religious life. But as the rigors of bigotry have softened in the growing warmth of general enlightenment, and the love and culture of music have steadily advanced, the church has quietly dropped its old methods, and has unconsciously taken on the new, until today it may be truthfully said that the best music of the world is laid under tribute for church services.—Harper's Magazine.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

G. SCHMIDT,

Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Emma Koopman has returned to Bluffton.

Miss Mattie Miller goes to Toledo tomorrow to visit friends.

Mrs. M. J. Immel, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mosiman, of Bluffton, were in the city this morning.

Miss Nellie Dailey, of Bluffton, was visiting in Fort Wayne yesterday.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Huntine, of Taylor street.

Hugh Smaltz goes to Clear lake on Sunday to spend a few days with friends.

Perry Redd and family, of Coldwater, are visiting friends in Fort Wayne.

Miss Mame Eiter, of this city, is visiting her uncle, Frank Eiter, in Bluffton.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Heit and daughter have returned from a visit in the east.

Mrs. Jacob Boos and daughter, Miss Clara, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mrs. John Bechtold, of Columbia City, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Hermann.

G. F. Miller, of the Dreier drug store, returned this morning from his vacation at Blue lake.

There will be a congregational meeting of the members of Concordia Lutheran church on Sunday.

Edward Mungovan will spend Sunday in Lebanon, Ind., the guest of Rev. Father Crawley, of that town.

Mrs. E. B. Graves has returned from Columbia City, where she visited the family of Charles Robbins.

Mrs. George Loesch has returned from Chicago, where she was called on account of the illness of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller and Minerva Marsh, of this city, are visiting the family of F. Effinger in Bluffton.

Mrs. Lizzie Unger and Master Harold Cruise, of this city, are visiting the William Lebmeyer family in Huntington.

There will be a meeting of the ladies' society of St. John's Reformed church at the church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Henson and baby went to Martha's Vineyard, Mass., today, where they expect to remain several weeks.

Louis F. Curdes and family leave this evening for Rome City. Mrs. Curdes and children will remain some weeks at the summer resort.

George P. Evans has gone to Franklin, Pa., where he will join his family. Later they will go to Hyannasport, Mass., where they will visit.

Mrs. Henry Geye and children, of this city, are in Huntington, visiting with Mrs. Geye's sisters, Mrs. George Guthier and Mrs. Carl Goldsmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitbeck, who have ben visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville Chambers for the past week, return home to Adrian, Mich., tomorrow.

Herman Strodel, the well known butcher, is ill with appendicitis. His physicians have not yet decided whether they will perform an operation or not.

The Ladies' Aid society of Lakeside will give a lawn social Friday evening, August 10, at the home of Mrs. George Waldschmidt, No. 97 Lake avenue.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will be entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Bailey, at the home of Mrs. Murray, 409 Broadway.

The Golden Eagle orchestra, at a meeting on Thursday evening, elected the following officers: President, George Keller; secretary, treasurer and general manager, J. H. Rieman.

A cycling party of young ladies enjoyed a ride to New Haven last evening. The event was given by Miss Ada Moore, in compliment to Miss Mabel Kelsey, of Bristol, who is visiting in the city.

Misses Nora and Mollie Shreve, of this city, have been in Huntington this week visiting Charles Shreve. Miss Mollie has gone to Murray for a few days' visit. Miss Nora will return home tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Page Wingrove and daughter leave shortly for Sedalia, Mo., where Mr. Wingrove will take a position. Mr. Wingrove formerly resided in Sedalia and was general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association at that place.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. will hold open air meetings at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning at Williams grove, on the south side; Hayden homestead, in the east end, and at Swinney park pavilion, in the west end. These meetings will be in charge of committees and brief addresses will be made. They are especially intended for young men.

C. B. Raymond and Harry C. Mains have taken positions as assistants to Supt. J. D. Young, who has charge of the local branch of the International Correspondence schools, of Scranton, Pa. The membership of the school in this city has increased rapidly of late and there are now about 800 students in the city. The branch office was recently removed to rooms in the building at 27 East Washington street.

BISHOP M'CABE IN THE CITY

EMINENT DIVINE WAS THE GUEST OF REV. DR. PARR.

Will Return to Fort Wayne in September to Officiate at an Interesting Service.

Rev. Charles C. McCabe, D. D., now bishop of the Methodist Episcopal chuch, but more widely known over the entire country as Chaplain McCabe, spent last night in the city, the guest of Rev. Dr. W. D. Parr, of the Wayne Street M. E. church.

Bishop McCabe was at Rome City yesterday and delivered his famous lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," and at its close accompanied Dr. Parr to Fort Wayne.



BISHOP C. C. M'CABE.

The bishop is a very close friend of Dr. Parr and his family, and his stay in the city, though brief, was very enjoyable to them. Bishop McCabe left this morning for Coldwater, Mich., where he officiates at a service tomorrow.

Next month Bishop McCabe will return to Fort Wayne for a most unusual service, and one that is sure to be most interesting. This is the ordination of Frank Takasugi, the brilliant young Japanese student, as a minister of the M. E. church. Mr. Takasugi has frequently addressed Fort Wayne audiences, and has many friends in the city. He is a member of the higher class in Japan and has acquired a splendid education in America. He is now returning to Japan to engage in missionary work among his own people. The ordination will occur at the Wayne Street M. E. church, of which the young man is a member.

BLANKS ARE READY.

Secretary W. J. Hess, of the local civil service board, has been notified that examinations for clerk and carrier in the postal service will be held in this city November 21. Applications must be on file by October 23, and blanks for that purpose may now be obtained of Mr. Hess at the government building.

MAYOR GIVES A STATUE.

Mayor Scherer has given a very fine bust statue of Abraham Lincoln to encampment No. 51, Union Veteran Legion, and the formal presentation will occur at the regular meeting of the encampment on Monday evening. The work is in bronze, and is regarded as a most perfect statue of the great emancipator.

The Misses Mae Eiter, Ethel Homsher and Blanche Lindsey will entertain a few of their friends at Robison park this evening.

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM

Found Out How to Feed Herself.

Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual and unless they are well fed and fed upon properly selected food, it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher at Gobleville, Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year, she has made use of Grape-Nuts Food with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from 90 pounds to 126; her nerves strong, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in the years past, living on ordinary food, she has almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW CABLE CONNECTIONS.

This morning Manager Ehrman, of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, was notified that the Commercial Cable company's new cable to the Azore Islands was completed and in operation, and connections are made direct from this city. The new cable connects the Island of Fayal with the Europe and Azores company's cable to Portugal, and is the first route to connect the Azores direct with America, opening for the first time direct communication between the United States and Portugal. At Lisbon connection is made which enables communication with Spain, Mediterranean ports, all Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines.

WILL GET THEIR MONEY.

Capt. W. F. Ranke has received a check for $302 in payment of salaries for members of Battery B at the state encampment at Indianapolis last week. The distribution to the men will be made at the meeting of the battery on Monday evening.

Kiddville, Right Angle and Long Lick are Kentucky postoffices.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply 221 West Wayne.

WANTED—To rent a 7 or 8 room house, centrally located. Address, with particulars, S. C. H., care Sentinel. 4-2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand upright piano; mention name, age, price, etc. Address, "S.," P. O. Box 2014, City.

WANTED—A good second-hand 4 to 8 horse power steam or gas engine, shafting and drill press. Address B. Poulson, care Sentinel. 4-6t-wlt

WANTED—Quick, man for local position requiring steady character (Catholic preferred); $15 per week. Address, "Faith," 790 Caxton bldg., Chicago. 4-11

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT 6-room house at 314 E. Washington. Apply at the southwest corner Superior and Fulton Sts. 4-2t

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—New six-room house, gas, good well and cistern, on the north side. Call at 44 East Columbia street.

FOR RENT—No. 609 Calhoun street; 8 rooms and bath; $14.00; also No. 142 East Berry. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 39 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call, 172 Holman St. Jul28-Sa-Mo&Wed-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with table board; the best location in the city; bath and every convenience. 32 East Wayne street, opposite White bank. 2-3t

FOR RENT—7-room house and bath room, furnace, electric light, window and door screens; house and location very desirable; central. Apply 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—The elegant store room formerly occupied by the Aldine restaurant; fine room for millinery, drugs, fancy bakery, etc.; low rent. Apply to D. N. Foster Furniture Co. 4-1mo

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOUND.

FOUND—A white horse; owner can have same by calling on Adam Kummerant, Moellering brick yard, Fairfield ave., and proving property and paying charges.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a work horse; must be sound and price reasonable, at 57 Home ave.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Good wages. 160 W. Washington St. 2-3t

WANTED—Lawn mowers sharpened right and reasonable; called for and delivered. Phone 167 Main. 224 East Jefferson street.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED—Salesmen; side line offered by high rated corporation on uncovered ground; several earn $25 week cash; free outfit. Factory, P. O. 1371 New York.

WANTED—Roof repairing and painting; shingle, gravel and metal roofs repaired and repainted; all work guaranteed. Write or call. T. B. Woodward, 124 Fletcher avenue. 18-1mo

WANTED—At once, a few good, reliable salesman to sell both staple and fancy goods direct to consumers. Call or address Chas. E. Stetler, 220 Wabash street, Bluffton, Ind. 3-6t

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples; $12 weekly and expenses, or commission. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Male Help Government positions. Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 28&A5

WANTED TO LOAN—I have several sums of home money to loan at a low rate of interest on first mortgage security; also plenty of money to loan in small sums on good personal security. C. Scarlet, Room 2, Tri-State Building. 19-1mo

WANTED—Lady partner, one unincumbered, to go to large city to take half interest in nice paying business; must have three or five hundred dollars and services to invest; give number of residence for interview. Address, Box "5," care Sentinel. 328-1m

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; the drudgery of two years' apprenticeship saved by our two months' course; special offer of scholarship, tools, board and transportation; splendid chance for applicants from distance; catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 416

WANTED—Several trustworthy persons to manage our business in their own and nearby counties; mainly office work conducted at home; salary $900 a year and expenses; mention reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Department L, Chicago. 21-28-a-4-11

WANTED—Salesman wanted for Fort Wayne to introduce staple specialties as a side line; party calling on architects, builders, owners of fine buildings, etc., preferred. this is a fine opportunity and a hustler can add several hundred dollars yearly to his income. Address, "615 Drexel Building," Philadelphia, Pa. 4-7

WANTED—Any lady can easily make $18 to $25 weekly by representing us in her locality, and as the position is both pleasant and profitable the year round. I will gladly send full particulars to all; even your spare time is valuable and if you really want to make money, address, with 2c stamp, Mrs. Mary E. Wheeler, 87 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. a4-11-18-25

WANTED—Ladies I make big wages the year round and you can readily do the same for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. I have often made $5 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 14-21-28-A-4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good family horse. Inquire at 37 East Main street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Good end spring top buggy. 205 Columbia avenue, Lakeside.

FOR SALE—A furnished cottage, with boat. Address, Mrs. Wursabo, Rome City, Ind. 412.

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures; well located in city. Address, Box 14, care Sentinel. 30t6

FOR SALE—Good residence and full lot on East Second street very desirable for home. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nice modern cottage residence, 6 rooms; bath room and electric lights. Price, $2,300. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—To investors desiring residence property, well situated, ($38 per month), price $5,600. Address House, care Sentinel. 4-6t-11-eod-13t

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 50-foot corner lot and 7-room cottage; most desirable location, West Jefferson street; $2,850. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The elegant new modern residence and grounds of M. E. Beal, at 75 per cent, of cost, on account of leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One acre of good land near city; six-room house and barn; small fruit; $550.00 if sold this week. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. O. Niswonger, 18 Harrison St. 6-26d&wtf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—Tw fine bred Llewellyn setter dogs, male and female, five months old. Price $10 and $15 if sold within ten days. Address Box 11, care Sentinel. 4-2t

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

LOST.

LOST—A Mexican hairless dog. Finder please return to 281 South Webster street and receive reward.

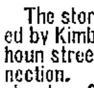
LOST—Yesterday, on Leesburg road, a pair of gold frame spectacles. Please return to F. P. Mensch's grocery. d&w

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.



Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1176. 98 Calhoun St.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main Street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL, WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

TONIGHT.

Dairymen Regular meeting of the local association in K. of L. hall.

Letter Carriers—Regular meeting of Association No. 116, at No. 32 Calhoun street, third floor.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of Association No. 136, at Shamrock hall, No. 138 Calhoun street.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, Daughters of Rebekah; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who is supposed to be the richest woman in the world, some time ago paid $100 for fifteen lessons in shorthand and showed herself a very apt pupil. Of course the suggestion is inevitable that being so familiar with notes one way it came easy to take them in short hand.

Atlanta has provided a model house for instruction in the science of housekeeping. It has bedrooms for eighteen students, with kitchen, dining, reception and sewing rooms. The students will carry on the work of the house under good teachers, and needlework, laundry work and nursing will be included in the course of study. Schools like this would not only solve the servant girl question, but build up the ideal American home.

The new king of Italy will be known as Victor Emmanuel III., but he has given no special evidence of his fitness to take up the work of his father. He is not as robust as the late king and lacks certain qualities that made Humbert a favorite with the people. He may look for opposition from the old-time enemies of the government, and must be prepared for hard, disagreeable and perhaps dangerous work. If the new king can retain the support of the army, trouble may be averted, but the army comes from the people, and it is the people who are struggling under the burdens of taxation.

Prime Minister Saracco, of Italy, is credited with saying as a comment upon the assassination of King Humbert that the Italians "have been too generous in dealing with these monsters." Former Premier Crispi also declares that "the horrible tragedy is the natural sequence of the excessive leniency we have shown the enemies of our institutions." These two declarations may probably be accepted as significant of the Italian government's future course toward the anarchists. Leniency will give place to the greatest severity, and the "reds" will be hunted without intermission and given no chance to prepare their dastardly plots. Whether this policy will have the desired result time alone will tell. Unfortunately there is too much reason to believe that such organizations thrive under proscription. Perhaps a policy of severity will only serve to make matters worse, but under the circumstances the Italian government and people cannot be blamed for having reached the limit of their patience.

REDUCING THE CONGESTION.

Cincinnati is angry because the new census credits it with only 325,902 population. It claims that not less than 100,000 of its people live in Kentucky and other suburbs, and that the population within its business radius is at least 450,000. Doubtless much of this is true. But it is equally true, in varying degree, of other cities. In every town of any considerable size a large proportion of the people who work within its limits find their homes in the suburbs. Of course, some of them may be enumerated as residents of the adjacent places and not of the cities with which their business interests are identified, and this necessarily lessons the showing made by such cities. But making all allowance for errors that may occur, it has become apparent that there is a considerable shifting of population. A larger percentage of people now seek the country to live than was the case a few years ago. Trolley lines and other improved methods of communication which makes getting back and forth easier than ever before account for the change. In the big cities this is not an evil, but a blessing. It helps to reduce the congested state of the towns, which has long been a cause of apprehension to the student of social economy.

Americans are inclined to laugh at the reports coming from England to the effect that the English people are fast forming the ice water habit. Under the influence of extraordinary hot weather, the people of the British isles have about decided that ice water is not so bad a thing after all. They are still just a little timid about indulging in a beverage against the use of which they have long and so loudly inveighed, but inasmuch as they have broken the ice into chunks of convenient size—it is to be expected that they will soon learn how to properly appreciate this boon to suffering humanity. And it certainly will not do them nearly so much harm as the drinks to which they have been accustomed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The objection of the European powers to the isolated armed intervention of Japan in China is easily explained by many expressions of opinion on that subject published in the papers of Germany, England and France. M. Pion, a deputy of the French chamber, in the course of his recent interpellation concerning the conduct of the cabinet in the Chinese question, said:

From that immense empire of 400,000,000 of people the European is driven away as being a "foreign devil." The Japanese, too, may be a "devil," but he is not a "foreign" one. He belongs to the same origin and race as the Chinaman. He is his young relative, a relative ambitious, active, even disquieting, but belonging, after all, to the same religion and the same blood. Between Japan and China there are no racial quarrels, but only family disputes. What should we be, what would Europe be, if after having allowed Japan to assume the first place in the combat, she came to claim the first also in the fruits of the victory accomplished? What would we have done but to have increased the danger by losing another and a greater one, perhaps?

To these words M. Henri Turot, who traveled quite lately in the Far East, to study the countries from a moral and political point of view, has added in the Petite Republique, of Paris, the following comments:

All those who have visited the Far East will be of the same opinion expressed by Deputy Pion. It is a folly to intrust to Japan the task of pacifying the revolted Chinese provinces. Hatred for the foreigners is at least as acute and violent in the Mikado empire as in the Celestial empire. During my recent voyage I have been able to notice that insults were no more spared to the foreigners in the streets of Kioto and Osaka than in those of Canton or Fou-Chow. Nay, in Japan insults are still less excusable, since they proceed from the men who are supposed best to represent civilization. It is, indeed, almost impossible to pass near a group of students and other school followers without hearing words of menace and without noticing gestures of contempt. In China, at least, you do not run the risk ordinarily of being insulted by other people than coolies. It is also an error to believe that the China-Japanese war has angered forever Chinese and Japanese against each other. For a long while, on the contrary, Japan's statesmen, Marquis Ito among them, have been dreaming of an alliance of all the yellow people against those of the white race, and several times negotiations have been opened in that direction. These negotiations have not reached any result yet, I admit, but it is sufficient to incite Europe to be on her guard. It would require a great ignorance of the duplicity and trickery of Oriental diplomats to believe for a single instant in the disinterestedness and sincerity of Japan when she offers her services. Give her a free rein and it won't be long before the consequences will be seen. If the Japanese go to China they will not fail undoubtedly to organize there a fight against Europe, and to place themselves at the head of the boxers in order to annihilate the white race.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

WED IN THE ROAD

YOUNG COTTOM GIVES DETAILS OF HIS MARRIAGE.

MET THE WOMAN AT NIGHT

BRIDE HAD THREATENED TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

COTTOM CANNOT RECOVER

CHRISTIAN CULTURE ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICERS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 4.—Otto Cottom, the seventeen-year old youth who shot himself early Thursday morning because he believed he had been married to a woman much older than himself, has had a varying day, but the physicians do not believe he will recover. The bullet entered his right breast and went entirely through the body. As yet no information has been received regarding the woman.

Yesterday afternoon Cottom told a more connected story than at any time since he shot himself. He says that when he saw the woman here in Terre Haute about the first of July it was by her appointment at a street corner and that she never told him where she was living or visiting. The day of the night they were married she told him that he must meet her at the junction of Lafayette avenue and Fort Harrison road that evening, and that he drove to the appointed place alone. He found her there with a tall young man, who said he was Rev. Mr. Schlifter, of Indianapolis. Cottom and the woman stood together in the road and the tall young man went through the ceremony. Then the woman and the tall young man drove away, going in another direction from the city, and Cottom drove back to town.

He says she had threatened to kill him if he did not marry her, and accused him of being the father of her baby.

FUNERAL OF DR. RIDPATH.

Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 4.—The funeral of John Clark Ridpath took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in this city from his late residence. Floral offerings from friends and admirers were received from all parts of the country, the reception parlors being completely banked with flowers. Rankin D. Jones, A. J. McDonald and Henry S. Smith, of Cincinnati, and Henry W. Knight, of New York city, members of the Jones Bros.' Publishing company, of Cincinnati, of which Dr. Ridpath was a member, were present. Edward Williams, of Knightstown, represented the local chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, Dr. Ridpath being an active member therein. The body of Dr. Ridpath was lying in state for hours and was viewed by hundreds of people.

Dr. Ridpath was extremely popular in this city and country, and was the friend every one. Expressions of sorrow were particularly noticeable from graduates of old Asbury, now DePauw, university. As professor of history in old Asbury, Dr. Ridpath was the idol of all students, encouraging them at every step.

The funeral was largely attended, with all his children present and all his brothers and sisters, excepting William William Ridpath, of Spokane, Wash. The remains were placed temporarily in the city vault at Forest Hill Cemetery.

A CARPENTER'S FATAL FALL.

Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 4.—Thursday morning, M. E. Tuttle, a carpenter, while working on a barn, fell off a ladder, a distance of twenty feet, receiving injuries which resulted in his death yesterday morning. He was 54 years old, and leaves a family. He served in the civil war.

INEXPENSIVE EUROPEAN TRIP.

North Manchester, Ind., Aug. 4.—Clement M. Holderman and Irvin B. Warner, school teachers of Wabash county, have just returned from Germany and England. They wheeled over three thousand miles on European soil and were away two and a half months. The trip cost them $185 each.

PREACHER SUES FOR SALARY.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 4.—Rev. Charles Little, the Baptist preacher recently expelled from his church, and who is now agent for the Prudential Life Insurance company, has brought suit in the Clinton circuit court against his former congregation at Michigantown for $42 back salary.

A FEAR OF FOUL PLAY.

Montpelier, Ind., Aug. 4.—Orastus Abshire, son of C. B. Abshire, was killed in this city Thursday evening by the Lake Erie and Western passenger train. His body was not discovered until yesterday morning, when some workmen found it in a gutter. He was about 30 years old. There is some fear of foul play, as he had trouble during the evening. The coroner's inquest will not be held until Monday.

HEIRS TO $30,000.

Shelbyville, Ind., Aug. 4.—Abe Spolsky, a fruit vender of this city, has received word from Russia that, through the death of an uncle, himself and sister have fallen heir to an estate valued at $30,000. Mr. Spolsky will go to Russia soon, to prove his heirship.

ROUGH RIDERS IN DEKALB.

Butler, Ind., Aug. 4.—The DeKalb county republicans have organized a rough riding club, which will be mounted and have full equipment. Capt. Frank Fanning, of this city, is president.

CHRISTIAN CULTURE ASSEMBLY

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 4.—At the annual business meeting of the Pine Lake Christian Culture assembly, after the close of the afternoon services, the following officers were elected:

President—Prof. Ira M. Price, Ph. D., Chicago.

Vice President—W. T. Stutt, D. D., LL. D., Franklin, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Prof. L. T. Regan, Chicago.

Superintendent of Entertainment—Rev. A. D. Berry, Indianapolis.

Transportation Leader—W. H. Groat.

Superintendent—Rev. L. L. Henson, O. D., Fort Wayne.

The following new members were elected to the board of directors: Mrs. William Matthews, Bedford, Ind.; Rev. George C. Moore, Laporte; Rev. C. S. Fulmer, Indianapolis.

INSANE WIDOW FIRES HOME.

Shelbyville, Ind., Aug. 4.—Three weeks ago the community five miles south of this city was annoyed by the reports that came from the home of Celesta Le Masters, a widow, concerning her house being visited by spooks. Close watch finally disclosed the fact that the noise was made by Mrs. Le Masters, who was suffering from the effects of a runaway accident. Wednesday relatives locked her home and took her to Indianapolis for treatment. That evening she boarded a late train, came to this city, and walking to her home, destroyed most of the furniture and attempted to burn the property. The woman returned to Indianapolis, where she disclaims any knowledge of her acts.

REASSUMES A NAME.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 4.—While William Dowling was engaged in the grocery business in this city, in 1868, painters were employed to put up a sign, and they painted the name William Dolan. Mr. Dowling carelessly permitted it to remain uncorrected, and finally began writing his name Dolan instead of Dowling. Recently he determined to erect a monument over the grave of his dead wife, and this necessitated a return to his rightful name. His foundry will also be shifted in name, and so also the water wheel which he manufactures. Mr. Dowling is one of the leading men of this city.

MAYOR SAID TO BE INSANE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—More than $500,000 in contracts for public improvements are held up by prolonged absence from the city of Mayor Ashbridge. Rumors of an alarming character are afloat in political clubs concerning the mayor's mysterious movements. It is reported that he has been seized with such a mental attack that four years ago, while he was making a hard fight, the sheriff sent him to a private hospital for the insane. The mayor has been in a state of mental breakdown, but his friends deny that his condition is serious and say that he is traveling in the west for his health. Mayor Ashbridge left the city early in July, the date of his departure having been kept secret until yesterday. All city hall officials have pleaded entire ignorance regarding the whereabouts of the chief magistrate, but now Secretary J. Hampton Moore declares that the mayor is on the Pacific coast. Further inquiries evoked the following from the secretary:

"When the mayor went away I know how long he would be gone, where he would be found from day to day and the time of his return."

Up-to-date Straw Hats at 1-2 price at
GOLDEN THE HATTER,
Corner Calhoun and Berry.

The eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. August Snoseuberger, of Lafayette street, while playing with a hatchet, accidentally cut off the end of the index finger of his right hand. Dr. McCausland dressed the injury.

HOLD THEIR ANNUAL PICNIC

ORPHANS' HOME OF REFORMED CHURCH TO CELEBRATE.

Outing Will Be Held Next Sunday at the Home—Annual Meeting to Be Held on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the officers of the Orphans' Home of the Reformed church, held in St. John's church, the program for the annual picnic of the inmates was completed. The celebration will be held at the home next Thursday and a large number of visitors from outside points are expected to be present. The celebration will last all day, and the program will consist of games of different kinds, music, addresses by officers and a concert by Schroeder's band. Among those who will speak will be Rev. Dr. Bachman, Rev. R. S. Stern, of New Bremen, who will make the English address; Rev. C. Hassel, of Galion, O., who will make the German address; Rev. Ruf, superintendent of the home; Rev. John Busch and many others. The Reformed Orphans' Home is a national institution supported by the three great synods of the German Reformed church of the United States. There are nearly eighty inmates and about $12,000 is contributed each year to this institution for its support, all of which was spent here.

The annual meeting of the officers of the home will be held Wednesday afternoon, at which officers and committees will be chosen, the annual reports read, and other matters of business attended to.

Superintendent Ruf and a party of the children cared for at the home drove about the city in a wagon today which was covered and decorated with placards advertising the event.

DEWEYS DENY STORK STORY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Numerous stories have recently been printed about the dainty handiwork which Mrs. Dewey, wife of the admiral, was said to be putting upon tiny garments—"not intended for a doll." Glowing accounts, with scarcely a detail of size, embroidery or color omitted, have appeared of a great accumulation at Beauvoir, the suburban home of the Deweys, of little socks, barricants, afghans, blankets, skirts and slips, all fit for a baby king. Mrs. Dewey, when seen by a correspondent at Beauvoir yesterday, disclaimed all responsibility for these publications. She declared that no contributions of fine linens, silk or satin "fit for a doll" had been received at Beauvoir from her friends, and that, as for herself, the only piece of needlework which she has touched for weeks is a large tea cloth of renaissance lace. Mrs. Dewey has recovered from the illness—a severe cold, threatening pneumonia—which hastened her departure from Narragansett Pier and will return there with the admiral on August 15.

TO INSPECT LAKE HARBORS.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, with Representative Burton, chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, and others of that committee, left here today to inspect all the principal harbors of the great lakes. Prof. Moore, acting under the special direction of Secretary Wilson, will effect several improvements in the storm-warning service of the weather bureau as applied to lake commerce, the most notable of which will be the locating of many of the new 100-foot iron towers for the display of warning flags and the more powerful lights.

TOURISTS FALL TO DEATH.

Maloja, in the Engadine, Switzerland, Aug. 3.—G. P. Way and his son and thirteen other Americans, accompanied by Mr. De LaRue, an Englishman, climbed the Cimadirossa without a guide yesterday. When near the summit Mr. Way slipped on a stone and fell over a precipice. The rope attaching him to his son broke and the two were killed. Mr. De LaRue returned with great difficulty. The bodies were recovered. The Ways stopped at the Hotel Maloja.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DUKE.

London, Aug. 4.—Simultaneously with the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha at Coburg today a memorial service was held in the chapel royal at St. James palace, which was attended by the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and leading court notables and diplomats. The chapel, which was decorated with exotics, presented an imposing appearance. The service was fully choral. The congregation wore court dress.

Detroit is one of the most beautiful cities in America. You can go there next Sunday for $1.60 via Wabash and Steamer. Train leaves 5:50 a. m. 2tf

CATARRH OF THE PELVIC ORGANS.

The Reason Why So Many Women Are Sick.



Mrs. Eliza Wike, 100 Iron St., Akron, O.

Mrs. Eliza Wike says: "I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. Everybody says I am looking so much better. No doctor could help me as Pe-ru-na did. I was a broken-down woman. It is now seven years past that I was cured."

Mrs. Sarah Gallitz, of Luton, Ia., also writes: "I was suffering with the change of life. I had spells of flowing every two or three weeks, which would leave me nearly dead. I had given up hope of being cured, when I heard of Dr. Hartman's remedies and began to use them. I am entirely cured, and give all the credit to Pe-ru-na."

But comparatively few women who are suffering with pelvic catarrh know that this is the case. Their trouble is called dyspepsia, heart trouble, female weakness, weak lungs, nervous debility; indeed, almost the whole category of medical terms has been applied to catarrh of some organ of the female anatomy. If these women could only realize that their trouble is probably catarrh of the organs peculiar to women or pelvic organs, and cure themselves with Pe-ru-na, how much unnecessary suffering would be saved.

Mrs. Karolina Suter, 2158 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., says: "Two years ago I fell on the ice. At first I did not think that I had hurt myself; but several months after I felt pains in the abdomen, and a little later my menses failed to appear. I wrote to you in regard to it, hearing that you cured female troubles, and followed your directions. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I now have the best of health.

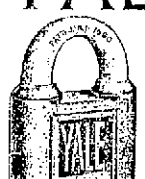
Mrs. Marie Hanson, of Niebull, Wis., writes: "About two years ago I had disease of the kidneys and womb. I was in a weak, nervous condition and began to have dreadful palpitation of the heart. I was confined to the bed. I had given up all hope of ever being well again. I commenced taking Pe-ru-na. I found relief when I had taken the first bottle. Now I have taken seven bottles of Pe-ru-na. I thank you for your advice and I am glad I can say that I am well now.



Dr. Hartman has written a book especially for women. It treats of female catarrh in all its different phases and stages. It contains common sense talks on subjects which should interest every woman.

A book will be sent free to any woman. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

YALE LOCKS



...AND...

General Hardware.

Builders' Hardware.



Yale & Towne and P. F. Corbin's Fine House Hardware Trimmings.

ORNAMENTAL AND PLATE GLASS.
TOOLS AND CUTLERY.
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.
LOWE BROS.' PAINT.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. 'Phone 484.

WIRE AND IRON LAWN FENCES.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.

Sacrifice Sale of Fine Vehicles.

As we must vacate our sales rooms at an early date, we will sell any vehicle in the house at SACRIFICE price.

The stock is the largest and best selected ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Pneumatic Tire Runabouts	= =	$125
Full Leather Top Buggy	= =	$60.00
Stick Seat Concord Wagon	= =	$55.00

Everything else at proportionately low prices.

ROACH & ALBANUS,

31 E. Berry St. -:- 62 Clinton St.

COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph.
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

DR. BULSON,
86 WEST WAYNE ST.,
Practice Limited to Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Hours:—10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

The Golf Girl



Is the type of the modern woman at her healthiest and best. She walks with an easy grace. She is a picture of perfect womanhood in the springtime of life. But generally the golf club is laid aside with marriage. A physical languor oppresses the once athletic girl. Exercise makes her back ache. She tires easily. Usually she accepts this condition as a natural thing, but it is unnatural. Marriage should add to woman's happiness, rather than subtract from it. If women understood how intimately the general health is related to the local health of the womanly organs, they would appreciate the fact that there is no need to suffer from weakness and backache. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. It regulates the periods, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures female weakness, and puts the body in a condition of sound health.

Mrs. R. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering with female weakness I write for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.



A ROYAL FEAST

Can be enjoyed in our choice fat lamb, prime ribs and loins of beef, legs of mutton or veal. We can cater to the most fastidious palate in tender, juicy and richly flavored meats, and today they are particularly choice. Let us send you one around for dinner. You can't beat either our prices or our meats.

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. 50c

A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS

Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.

25c For any PAIN inside or out.

By dealers. 50c size by mail Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Herman Siemon will return this evening from an extended visit at Caledonia, Mich.

F. K. Safford and family will join the Fort Wayne colony at Rome City Monday to remain several weeks.

Mrs. Henry Meyer and children will return Monday from Rome City, where they have been spending the past month.

TO DAYTON TOMORROW.

SPECIAL TRAIN OVER FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN, $2.00 ROUND TRIP. TRAIN LEAVES AT 7 A. M. NO STOPS. THREE HOUR RUN.

FORT WAYNE PLAYS DAYTON TWO GAMES.

Come down to Patterson's tonight and get a 50c tie for 25c.

BISHOP'S PROTEST

RT. REV. JAMES M'FAUL TALKS TO CATHOLICS.

GRIEVANCES OF THE CHURCH

SPEAKS OF OUTRAGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CIVIL MARRIAGE IN CUBA

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION IS URGED UPON CATHOLICS.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 4.—At the embarkation day union of the Knights of Columbus held here today, the principal address was delivered by Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, bishop of Trenton, on "The Influence of Organization."

The bishop discussed at some length the duties of Catholics in political affairs and urged them to organize to the end that no American citizens be not descriminated against simply because he is a Catholic or because he has favored Catholics where there were questions of their rights as citizens.

Bishop McFaul said he would not take up the time of his hearers to enter fully into the grievances of Catholics, but he asked:

"Can any man for a moment suppose that if we were united, not, as the senseless American Protective association, for the purpose of preventing our fellow countrymen from obtaining their rights as citizens under the constitutions of the states and the nation, but in defense of those rights and for the redress of grievances—that we would have been obliged to listen to the heart-rending tales desecration and pillage which have to come to us from the Philippines, or that several representative Catholics would have not been selected to investigate and report upon affairs so intimately connected with the welfare of the Catholic religion in those countries over which the flag of our country has recently been unfurled?"

Continuing the bishop said:

"Among recent outrages upon the Catholic conscience is the civil marriage law in Cuba, whereby it is declared that only civil marriages are legal. The effect of this decree of General Brooke is to degrade marriage, to make it a mere civil contract, and the religious celebration a mere ceremony without value in the eye of the civil law.

"What possible necessity could there be for a departure in Cuba from the law existing in the United States, which recognizes the validity of the religious ceremony as regards civil effects? This is simply another example of the disregards of Catholic rights against which we should most earnestly protest."

The speaker urged the justice of state appropriations for Catholic Indian schools and closed with an appeal for more Catholic chaplains in the army and navy.

TO REACH SOLDIERS IN CHINA.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The war department desires it to be known that mail intended for the United States soldiers in China should be addressed with the full name of the soldier, his company and regiment, with the words "China, via San Francisco." In the case of staff officers or civilians of the army, the same means—"China, via San Francisco"—should be employed. All the regular China mail routes in that section having been suspended, the government has been obliged to devise a service of its own, using the army transports as far as possible. A postal agent stationed at Nagasaki will make the first distribution of these mails, and another agent at Taku will care for the details. These agents have started for China and will be in position to handle any mails written after this date.

GENERAL MILES THERE.

Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 4.—The state encampment of the national guard of Pennsylvania was formally opened at 9 o'clock this morning. The entire division of the state militia, numbering 10,500 men, are in camp, which has been named Camp Alexander L. Hawkins, in honor of Colonel Hawkins, of the Fifteenth, who died while his command was serving in the Philippines. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will visit the camp on Monday and will be tendered the honors of review in line and a march past.

LAKE BOATS COLLIDE.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 4.—At an early hour today the schooner San Diego, in tow of the steamer Appomattox, collided with the schooner Fontana, which was in tow of the steamer Kaliyuga, just above Fort Gratiot, and the Fontana sank immediately with one of her crew, John McGregor, of Pittsburg. The Fontana is owned by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, of Cleveland. She was built in 1888 and is 231 feet long, with a net tonnage of 1,105. A mistake in signals caused the collision.

DENIES POSTAL ROBBERY.

New York, Aug. 4.—Chief Inspector John D. King, in charge of this division of the postal service police, today contradicted the story of a mysterious theft of registered letters. He said: "No registered letters have been stolen, and there is no $28,400 missing."

TWO KILLED; TWO WILL DIE

FEATURE OF AN ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

A Deputy Sheriff is Dead and a Candidate for Justice of the Peace is Dying.

Sneedville, Tenn., Aug. 4.—Election day in Hancock, a remote county of East Tennessee, resulted in two men being killed and two fatally wounded. The dead:

John Lamb, deputy sheriff.

Telman Collins.

The wounded:

Will Brewer.

Whiten Gibson.

Brewer was a candidate for justice of the peace.

The difficulty arose over his election.

50 styles of fancy half hose just received at Patterson's.

TELLS OF HIS EUROPEAN TRIP

CADET LAWRENCE J. YOUNGE WRITES FROM GENEVA.

Visits Some of the Historical Places in the Old World—Will Go to Paris and London.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Lawrence J. Younge, of this city, from Geneva, Switzerland:

"We left New York Saturday, June 30th, by the Hamburg line twin screw steamship Graf Waldersee, 600 feet in length and of 20,000 tons burden. After arriving in Hamburg we visited all the principal places of interest and left by the train for Cologne. There we visited the principal places of interest, including the famous cathedral, the Church of St. Ursula, the Church of St. Geteon and many other interesting sights. From Cologne we went to Bonn and visited the famous university located there. We left Bonn by steamer on the Rhine for Mayence, a delightful trip, and from Mayence we went to Weisbaden and took a trip into the famous mountains and left for Frankfort-on-Main. From Frankfort we went to Heidelberg, the great university city, with its famous old castle, one of the most picturesque ruins in Germany. From here we took an excursion into the romantic Black forest and from there to Munich, the capital of Bavaria, founded in 1158. In art treasures this is the richest city in Germany. After doing Munich we went by rail to Linz, on the Danube, and from there by steamer to Vienna, the capital of Austria. There we visited all the principal places of interest, including the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, built in the twelfth century; the Church of St. Augustine, built in 1327; the park, called the Prater, and made the Dutch think there were 1,500 Yankee boys in our crowd instead of fifteen Culver cadets out for a good time. From Vienna we went to Salsburg, one of the most beautifully situated places in Austria and the birthplace of Mozart. From there we went to Innsbruch, the capital of the Tyrol. We here visited the imperial castle and many other interesting places and took a trip into the Tyrolese Alps. We next proceeded to Lucerne, in Switzerland, and there visited Thorwaldsen's immortal work, 'The Lion of Lucerne;' the Glacial garden, the old bridge, etc. From Lucerne we went to Fluelen, Vitznau and Zurich to Berne, the capital of Switzerland. Visiting everything to be seen there, we went to Lausanne by way of Fribourg and from there to Geneva by steamer on the lake—a most beautiful body of water. We will go by rail from here to Paris and do France and England before returning home to the best country, the best government and the most beautiful flag that floats. I wear a small United States flag on the lapel of my coat, as do all the other cadets, and we make people here understand we are Americans first in everything. We have received nothing but kindness wherever we have been."

Anything you want in a fancy shirt at Patterson's.

A TRAIN DERAILED

OVER IT OLD GLORY IS SAID TO HAVE FLOATED.

AN EPISODE IN SOUTH AFRICA

BOERS REPORTED TO HAVE CAUSED WRECK.

TRANSVAALERS SURRENDER

GENERAL DEWET REPORTED TO HAVE DIED.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 4.—A train, on board of which was United States Consul Stowe, and over which was flying the Stars and Stripes, has been derailed and burned at Honigspruit, south of Kroonstad, by a flying patrol of Boers. No prisoners were taken.

ROBERTS REPORTS.

London, Aug. 4.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that General Hunter reports that 3,348 men have surrendered to him altogether.

General Hunter also secured 3,046 horses and three guns.

Lord Roberts adds that Gen. Ian Hamilton, continuing his movement toward Rustenburg, engaged the Boers in the Magaliesberg range Thursday.

Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes and Major G. A. Williams were among the forty-one British wounded. The Boers left two dead and several badly wounded.

Thursday night a train was derailed and attacked twenty miles south of Kroonstad, four men being killed and three wounded. Lord Algernon Lennox and forty men were made prisoners, but were released at the request of the American consul general, who was on the train.

A Boer force was attacked by General Knox near the railway north of Kroonstad, Wednesday, Aug. 1, and left five wagons and a lot of cattle.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated Aug. 4, to the news agency here says:

"It is reported that Gen. Christian DeWet is dead from a shell wound. The report has not been confirmed."

MANY BOER PRISONERS.

Fouriersberg, Aug. 4.—There are 2,500 Boer prisoners at General Hunter's camp and 1,500 prisoners and nine guns at Gen. Ian Hamilton's camp. There were about 5,000 in the Caleden valley originally, but some refused to acquiesce in General Prinsloo's surrender and slipped away in the night.

These have now sent in, asking for terms of surrender. It will take some days to ascertain the exact number. The Boers who excuse themselves for not fighting say they are in a hopeless position. The ravines were choked with wagons, which were placed in the dangerous spots of the roads, which were blocked for twenty miles.

DEATH SUMMONS A PIONEER

MRS. MIRIAM LANGSON EXPIRED THIS MORNING.

Had Reached the Ripe Old Age of Eighty Years—Other Mortuary Matters of the Day.

After an illness of little more than one week in duration, Mrs. Miriam Langson died at 9 o'clock this morning at her home, 134 Harrison street, at the age of eighty years. She was the widow of the late Richard Langson, of St. Joe township, and had been a resident of Allen county for many years. Death was due to bowel trouble, combined with the natural infirmities of old age, and through her illness Mrs. Langson was most patient in her suffering and most considerate of those who were caring for her.

She was born at Reading, Pa., February 19, 1820, and was united in marriage to Richard Langson at Philadelphia January 15, 1854. They removed to Benton, Tenn., and after residing there a few years, came to Allen county about thirty-five years ago, locating on a farm in St. Joe township three miles northeast of the city. This was their home until the death of Mr. Langson thirteen years ago. Since that time Mrs. Langson had lived in Fort Wayne, residing first on Madison street and later at the Harrison street home where she passed away this morning.

There are no children and the surviving relatives include a brother, James Lee, at Reading, Pa.; three nephews, Morris J., Jeffrey and Charles W. Lee, and a niece, Miss Mary Lee, of this city. Mrs. Langson was a devoted member of Westminster Presbyterian church and a lady highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Funeral services will probably be held from the residence on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dolan.—Funeral services of Mrs. Mary E. Dolan will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 124 Eliza street, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

IMMIGRATION INCREASES.

New York, Aug. 4.—Figures concerning the increase of immigration at this port just tabulated show that in the fiscal year ending June 30 there arrived here 341,711 immigrants, which is the greatest number since 1893. The great increase has been during the last three months. The immigration authorities believe, from the rate at which the numbers are growing—now over 1,000 immigrants a day—that the next year will far exceed the record made in 1899-1900. The immigration at this port alone for the year 1899-1900 is greater than at the other twenty-one cities at which aliens are received.

CALLS A SPECIAL MEETING.

Late this afternoon President P. A. Randall, of the Commercial club, directed Secretary Monning to call a special meeting of that organization for next Thursday evening. Its purpose is to arrange for an adequate presentation of Fort Wayne's business and manufacturing interests in the Paris edition of the Indianapolis Sentinel, which is soon to be issued at Paris for distribution among the principal industrial and commercial peoples of Europe. John W. Ryckman, of Indianapolis, is in the city in charge of the work and will meet with the club.

TORE HIS HAND.

Eddie, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of 15 St. Mary's avenue, was playing yesterday afternoon, when he fell on a board from which protruded a rusty nail. The boy's hand was impaled on the bit of iron, and a jagged wound was the result. Dr. J. W. McCausland cauterized the wound, and no serious results are anticipated.

TO DAYTON TOMORROW.

SPECIAL TRAIN OVER FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN, $2.00 ROUND TRIP. TRAIN LEAVES AT 7 A. M. NO STOPS. THREE HOUR RUN.

FORT WAYNE PLAYS DAYTON TWO GAMES.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Second Lieutenant E. H. Martin, Fifth artillery, has been dismissed from the army by direction of the president in conformity with the sentence of a general court martial, by which he was tried and convicted of making "false, fictitious and fraudulent statements of claims and receipts in the accounts of the post exchange at Fort Hancock, N. Y."

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A special to the News says a passenger train on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo road collided with a gravel train near Brandtford, Ont., today. Engineer Gilmour, of the passenger train, was killed and a brakeman cannot be found.

DETROIT—By White Star Line Steamers, staunch, steady and safe. Train leaves Wabash Depot at 5:50 a. m. next Sunday. Tickets, $1.60. 2tf

TO DAYTON TOMORROW.

SPECIAL TRAIN OVER FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN, $2.00 ROUND TRIP. TRAIN LEAVES AT 7 A. M. NO STOPS. THREE HOUR RUN.

FORT WAYNE PLAYS DAYTON TWO GAMES.

FRAUD IS CHARGED.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Direct charges of "illegal and fraudulent contracts, and false statements to stock exchanges" are made in a bill in chancery filed by Sutro Bros., of New York, against the Chicago Union Traction company, and the Consolidated Traction company, and the answer to the bill filed by the Union Traction company. The bills are the result of the recent merging of the Consolidated Traction company with the Union Traction company, which was accomplished by Charles T. Yerkes, and the main condition of which was the granting of down-town concessions to the outlying lines and the guaranteeing of $6,750,000, 4½ per cent. bonds issued in exchange for consolidated stock. Sutro Brothers denounce the contract as void and fraudulent on the ground that no fair compensation was given.

COUNTRY AND TOWN.

God made the country and man made the town.
What wonder, then, that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draft
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threatened in the fields and groves?
Possess ye, therefore, ye who, borne about
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
But that of idleness and taste no scenes
But such as art contrives, possess ye still
Your element; there only can ye shine,
There only minds like yours can do no harm.
Our groves were planted to console at noon
The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve
The moonbeam, sliding softly in between
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare
The splendor of your lamps; they but eclipse
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound
Our harmonious notes. The thrush departs,
Scared, and the offended nightingale is mute.
There is a public mischief in your mirth;
It plagues your country. Folly such as yours,
Graced with a sword and worthier of a fan,
Has made, which enemies could ne'er have done,
Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,
A mutilated structure soon to fall.

—William Cowper in "The Task."

The Yellow Tomatoes

And How They Gave Shape to an Engagement Ring.

When Dominicus Van Brunt first went to the public school in his adopted country, he had the felicity of sitting opposite a little girl with freckles and blue eyes. Her name was Bertha Manderson, which was a difficult name for Dominicus to remember. But it was not at all hard for him to remember the dear little girl with freckles. She wore tiny black tassels at the top of her shoes and white aprons, ruffled and tied upon the shoulders with large, airy looking bows, and the ends of her smooth braids were tied with ribbons now the color of the violet and now the color of the rose.

Dominicus said to himself that in Amsterdam he had never known any little girl so freckled and so dear.

"I wish she would look at me," thought little Dominicus Van Brunt. But he thought it in Dutch, although when he spoke aloud he managed to make himself understood in English. It must be confessed that little American children are too egotistical to be polite. Thinking as they do that they are molded on the right pattern, they are inclined to regard all children differing from them as curiosities. They considered the round faced Dutch boy, with his shy ways and deferential manner to the teacher, a strange little fish indeed. And no one in all the school was more amused than the dainty Bertha, who looked at him covertly out of her gray blue eyes. However, she did not laugh at him. So Dominicus, who did not know that she was amused and who perceived only her aspect of gravity, thought her kinder than the rest and was grateful. If only she would have spoken to him or looked at him as if she were his friend, he would have had nothing more to ask. He could even have been patient with that terrible English language which every one around him was jabbering.

He determined to do something to call the attention of his freckled heart's own to himself, and one day he hurried into the schoolroom the first minute the doors were opened and laid three pear shaped yellow tomatoes on her desk. The scholars came, saw the pretty vegetables, and had little trouble in deciding from what source the tribute came. For who else in a fashionable suburb would have yellow tomatoes, except the son of the Dutch gardener? The school indulged in unrestrained giggling, but Bertha, instead of participating, shot defiance from her gray blue eyes, and, turning with an adorable smile toward Dominicus, carefully fitted one of the yellow tomatoes into her red mouth and devoured it in the same spirit in which a loyal subject drinks to his king. It was evident that Dominicus had been right. Bertha was different from the others. His happiness stained the boy's amiable face scarlet, and while the other boys jeered at him, a number of them felt a distinct pang of jealousy. They were quite alive to the extraordinary favor which had been shown him.

From that day on Bertha, the daughter of a prosperous lawyer and a little maid distinctly conscious of her social opportunities, and Dominicus, the son of the man who raised garden truck, were friends. There came a day when Bertha, having reached the proud age of 10, gave a birthday party on her father's lawn, and insisted on having Dominicus among her guests—a famous day for Dominicus, in which he saw his princess in all the glory of her best white frock, with her hair crimped down her back, and had the rapture of eating cream tarts in her company!

But there was yet a prouder day in which Dominicus was permitted to return this social attention and was allowed to invite Bertha and three other friends to the snowy kitchen of his home back of the garden, where the mother of Dominicus sang beautiful songs to them in a language they could not understand and fed them with crullers and grape juice. Bertha thought she had never seen any room so charming as this kitchen, with its racks of blue plates, its shining pans and its illuminated mottoes upon the wall.

Bertha was not more than 12 when she was sent to a private school, and as the years went by she saw people of quite a different sort from Dominicus and his father and mother and ought, probably, to have forgotten all about them. But it is an undeniable fact, though it may have shown some evidences of vulgarity in her nature, that all the years that she was occupied with other matters, such as boarding school and summer resorts and "coming out" and the gayeties of a winter in the city, she remembered that curious kitchen and the people who lived in it and wondered where they had gone, for it had happened that one autumn, after returning from the seashore, Bertha had discovered that the house back of the garden was empty. It had been a sad moment for her. She had felt the tears come to her eyes as she looked at the untidy piece of ground where the exquisitely kept garden of Jacob Van Brunt had been, and the windows from which the round face of her friend had often smiled at her repulsed her now with their bareness.

It happened that in course of time Bertha had a notion to go abroad, and, having the consciousness of her certificate of graduation in her trunk, she was in no haste to return to her home. So she lingered where she pleased, arrogantly directing the movements of her party, which consisted of a maiden aunt and an elderly second cousin. With this double chaperonage she was allowed to do almost anything she pleased.

At length they reached Amsterdam, making headquarters for themselves there and planning to go upon many excursions through the country. It was natural enough that, having a local habitation, they should make some friends in the city, and so it came about that before they had been there long they were invited to dinner by an American lady, Mrs. Truax, whose husband was engaged in some mercantile enterprise there.

The Truax house was a cosmopolitan one, and at it the habitue expected to meet all manner of celebrities and human curios. Bertha, much elated at the prospect, whirled off, accompanied by her decorous relatives, arrayed for the occasion in the most unbecoming of their best silks.

"What dear old frumps they are," Bertha commented to herself. "I think the Amsterdam ladies will like them. They just suit this background."

They seemed to indeed and got on better than Bertha, whose youth condemned her to a subordinate place. This was not as it was in America, Bertha reflected and permitted herself to indulge in a moment of homesickness as she sat apart, her glowing beauty unnoticed by the middle aged people who were paying their respects to her aunt and her second cousin.

"I have delayed for a moment for another guest," Mrs. Truax said. "I wished to present to your niece, Miss Manderson," she said, addressing Bertha's aunt, "a young man who is half an American. Ah, there is the bell now!"

The man at the door announced a moment later:

"Herr Van Brunt."

Bertha turned with an anticipation which she endeavored to subdue. It was not likely that the son of a gardener would be at the home of Mrs. Truax. But in the young man who entered Bertha saw with unmistakable recognition the amiable, soft eyes, the round face and high brow and quiet, kindly manners of her old friend, borne with the assurance and ease that come of self confidence.

The hostess managed to whisper to Bertha's aunt, and of course Bertha overheard:

"This young man has distinguished himself in landscape gardening. He has just laid out a park for Prince Zageh. H and is much thought of both in Holland and Germany. I hear that the Duke of York is likely to send for him for his new place in Scotland."

Dominicus Van Brunt saluted his hostess with a profound bow. How well Bertha remembered that quaint reverence of manner! He was presented to the guests and at last was led up to Bertha, who suddenly felt as if she were in short frocks, with freckles on her face and braids down her back. He started and flushed and then held out his hand in the good American way, regardless of ceremony.

"What, you are acquainted!" cried the hostess. They explained. The hostess turned in some perplexity to the spinster aunt. She wondered if she had unintentionally committed an indiscretion. But there was no annoyance in the face of the elder Miss Manderson, and the hostess felt at liberty to permit the two young people to go down to dinner together.

The conversation at dinner would not be particularly interesting to recount. But Bertha remembered every word of it. Perhaps Dominicus Van Brunt did too—but it has been impossible to secure his confidence. It is a certain thing, however, that the next day a basket came for the young American lady containing a dozen yellow tomatoes, dropped like eggs in a nest of white daisies. Which was, surely, a curious gift!

Now it is undeniable that Bertha Manderson found Amsterdam interesting, yet for some reason best understood by her sex she remained in it but a short time, hastening away to other points of interest. It is also certain that about the time of her departure a young landscape gardener ran to yews and weeping willows in his designs and accepted with alacrity the opportunity of designing a cemetery for some new American town. But he recovered from his gloom when there reached him from the shores of the Baltic a trinket fashioned of lucent amber, shaped like a yellow tomato. It occurred to him that he ought also to visit the storied beaches of the Baltic, and he did so without an hour's unnecessary delay.

And the consequence was, the children say when they play the old game, that when Miss Bertha Manderson returned to America she wore for an engagement ring a tomato shaped topaz on her third finger.—Exchange.

The Wires Were Crossed.

Hotel Man (who thinks he is calling down his butcher)—Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs and a shoulder. Now I want 'em right away.

Railway Office (which has been connected by mistake)—Sorry, sir, but the wreck has been cleared up.—Baltimore American.

Patterson has just what you want in light weight underwear.

TO DAYTON TOMORROW.

SPECIAL TRAIN OVER FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN, $2.00 ROUND TRIP. TRAIN LEAVES AT 7 A. M. NO STOPS. THREE HOUR RUN.

FORT WAYNE PLAYS DAYTON TWO GAMES.

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living
Cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

DO YOUR TEETH NEED ATTENTION?

Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.



You May Need a Plate

Our ZYLONITE (something fine)—the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.

Teeth Without Plates

Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.

All Work Warranted.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
7 Arcade.
BURKET & BAKER.
'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

"READ THE CONTENTS OF THE HEADACHE.........

Some clever body says, "What we don't know won't give us a headache," but now that we tell you about our line of groceries, provisions, flour and feed, fresh and smoked meats, sausages and bolognas of all kinds, ladies' and gents' and children's furnishing goods, shoes at 50 cents on the dollar, you will have a headache if you purchase elsewhere without looking in on us first, from thinking of what you may have missed. We will suit your tastes and your needs to a T, and our prices—well, you'll have a worse headache if you find them out after you've passed by. Moral: Never leave a stone unturned in the middle of the road, for there may be a bag of gold under it. Goods will be delivered free to any part of the city. Home 'phone 663. M. FRANK, 208 Hanna street.

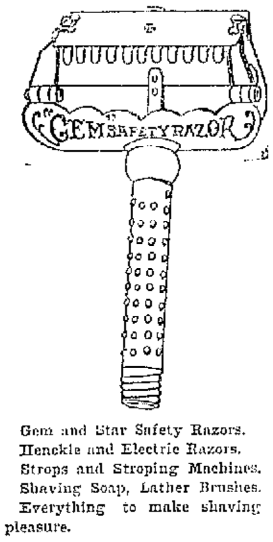
Geo. Abdon & Co,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

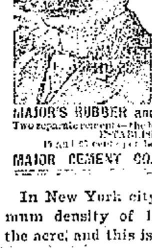
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

Be Your Own Barber . . .



Gem and Star Safety Razors.
Henckle and Electric Razors.
Strops and Stroping Machines.
Shaving Soap, Lather Brushes.
Everything to make shaving a pleasure.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 CALHOUN ST.
Home Phone 204. Bell Phone 690.



Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.

MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.
Two separate cements—the best. Insist on having them.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists.
MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.

In New York city there is a maximum density of 1,000 residents to the acre, and this is more than double that of the most congested cities of Europe.

'TIS NEW RECORD

SEVENTEEN VICTORIES WITHOUT A DEFEAT.

HAYMAKERS BEATEN AGAIN

COULD NOT SOLVE HARPER'S QUICK CURVES.

AMES WAS VERY INEFFECTIVE

DAYTON WON TWO—TOLEDO AND WHEELING VICTORS.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dayton	63	31	.670
Fort Wayne	62	35	.639
Toledo	55	37	.598
Wheeling	50	38	.568
Columbus	40	54	.426
Mansfield	38	54	.413
New Castle	36	58	.383
Youngstown	28	63	.308

Dr. Lowney's Haymakers were again beaten by "Doggie" Miller's Hoosiers, who have now established a new record for the Inter-State league of seventeen consecutive victories. Ames was in the box against the Fort Waynes and he was given the same drubbing as young From in the first game. Harper was pitted against Ames and Truby and Law were the only Haymakers who could bat his quick curves with any effect. After playing three errorless games, Krueger and Babb weakened and broke into the error column. The batting of Hollingsworth and Babb were the features of the game. Score:

MANSFIELD.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lowery, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	2
McVey, rf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Law, 1b	3	1	2	15	0	1
Truby, 2b	4	0	2	2	8	1
Flourney, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Conners, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Fox, c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Lowney, ss	3	0	1	3	7	2
Ames, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
*Meredith	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	27	17	6

FORT WAYNE.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b	6	0	0	11	1	0
Krueger, ss	5	2	2	3	6	2
Letcher, cf	5	2	2	0	0	0
Miller, rf	6	2	1	2	0	0
Belden, lf	5	1	2	1	1	0
Babb, 3b	3	3	2	0	4	1
Holly, 2b	5	1	4	3	2	0
Bergen, c	5	0	2	6	1	0
Harper, p	5	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	45	12	16	27	19	3

*Batted for Ames in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mansfield	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Fort Wayne	0	0	4	1	1	5	0	1	0	—12

Three-base hits—Hollingsworth, Babb. Two-base hits—Hollingsworth, Truby (2), Law, Babb, Bergen. Double plays—Krueger to Hollingsworth to Brashear; Truby to Lowney to Law; Harper to Krueger to Brashear. Stolen bases—Krueger, Lowney. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Harper, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 5. Hit by pitcher—McVey, Lowney (2). Passed ball—Bergen. Wild pitch—Harper. Time—1:50. Umpire—Colgan.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

WHEELING, 4; YOUNGSTOWN, 3.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Score:

Wheeling	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4
Youngstown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Hits—Wheeling, 13; Youngstown, 7. Errors—Wheeling, 2; Youngstown, 3. Batteries—Poole, Boyd and Ritter; Rosebrough and Murphy. Umpire—Johnstone.

TOLEDO, 4; NEW CASTLE, 3.

New Castle, Pa., Aug. 4.—Score:

Toledo	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	*	—4
New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Hits—Toledo, 7; New Castle, 11. Errors—Toledo, 1; New Castle, 1. Batteries—Stricklett and Arthur; Wadsworth and Graffius.

DAYTON, 4-12; COLUMBUS, 2-0.

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Score—First game:

Dayton	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	*	—4
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Hits—Dayton, 8; Columbus, 9. Errors—Dayton, 1; Columbus, 5. Batteries—Wicker and Donahue; Mahaffey and Beville.

Second game:

Dayton	2	0	3	4	0	3	*	—12
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Hits—Dayton, 13; Columbus, 7. Errors—Dayton, 1; Columbus, 5. Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Wolf, Williams and Beville.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	51	29	.638
Philadelphia	45	36	.556
Pittsburg	43	39	.524
Chicago	41	40	.506
Boston	39	42	.481
Cincinnati	37	45	.451
St. Louis	34	44	.436
New York	31	46	.403

No games yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	52	34	.605
Indianapolis	46	39	.541
Milwaukee	48	44	.522
Detroit	44	46	.511
Cleveland	41	45	.477
Buffalo	43	48	.473
Kansas City	40	52	.435
Minneapolis	40	52	.435

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Minneapolis, 10; Cleveland, 7.
Kansas City, 14; Buffalo, 7.
Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2 (15 innings).

BATTING AVERAGES.

The Fort Wayne players have improved a little in their batting during the week and as a whole the team has a better parcentage. Krueger still leads and Belden and Miller are tied for second place, although "Doggie" is the fraction of one per cent. ahead of the great left fielder. Kleinow jumped up to .282 and Hollingsworth made an increase of several points, helped out principally by his great batting feat of yesterday. Here are the averages:

	G	AB	H	Pct.
Krueger	94	374	120	.337
Miller	89	364	115	.316
Belden	98	380	120	.316
Letcher	97	411	117	.285
Kleinow	12	39	11	.282
Hollingsworth	96	347	97	.280
Brashear	97	414	113	.273
Babb	93	340	90	.265
Bergen	90	343	76	.224
Harper	31	85	17	.200
Fricken	25	72	14	.194
Swaim	29	86	16	.186
Ream	7	22	4	.182
Jones	16	45	6	.133

YOUNGSTOWNS GO TO MARION.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The Youngstown franchise and club of the Inter-State league will today be transferred to Marion, Ind., where the balance of the season's schedule will be played out. The first game will be played at Marion tomorrow.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

George Nill has returned from Marion.

Flood pounded out two hits yesterday, but is credited with one error.

The Young Elks defeated the Maumee Avenues by a score of 9 to 0.

Brashear has failed to make a hit in the three games at Mansfield, while the other players were all killing the ball.

In the fifteen-inning game at Milwaukee yesterday Dowd captured eleven fly balls in left field and missed one. He also made five base hits.

The Fort Wayne Shamrocks will play in Defiance tomorrow. The team will leave over the Wabash at 7:10 a. m. tomorrow morning. Robbins will pitch for the Fort Wayne boys.

The Toledo "fans" are coming to Fort Wayne in force to see the opening game with the Mud Hens one week from tomorrow. Several hundred of them will be here to root for Bobby Gilks and his erstwhile champions.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "It is said Catcher Bergen and Shortstop Krueger are slated for faster company, and the Fort Wayne management has been asked for a price for the two. Milwaukee wants Bergen and a National league team is after Krueger."

Graffius, who was suspended by New Castle two weeks ago for indifferent playing, has been reinstated and is again behind the bat. He batted in the winning run in the twelve-inning game at Youngstown Wednesday. Nattress, who had been off sick for several weeks, is also on duty again at short for New Castle.

Manager Finn announces that if Youngstown citizens do not take the franchise off his hands he will transfer the team to Marion, Ind., and play the first game in the gas town tomorrow. The citizens of Marion are ready and anxious to support an Inter-State team and it will prove a winner financially in the Indiana city.

Mansfield News: "It's a cinch that we cannot win the Inter-State pennant, so here's hoping that the Fort Wayne men do, for they certainly play good ball and deserve to get the rag.—The Fort Wayne infielders can't get 'em too wild for Brashear, their first baseman. He has a reach on him like the yardarm of a ship and he generally holds high, low, jack and the game."

The four games at Dayton, beginning with a double-header tomorrow, will probably have much to do with settling the championship of the Inter-State. Should Dayton win all the games Fort Wayne will be out of the race. The "fans" here believe the worst the Hoosiers will do is to split even. There will be many Fort Wayneites in the grand stand tomorrow to cheer the boys.

The manager of the Jefferson Street Hawks denies that his team was beaten by the Bright Stars. The score, he says, was 31 to 11 in favor of the Hawks. Batteries—Hawks, Bohlman, W. Jefferies and Brase; Bright Stars, Harmeyer, Balls and Jefferies. The Hawks are desirous of again playing the Bright Stars at any time the Stars may select. Notify Captain Bohiman.

The "Anchors" is the name of a new base ball team organized in this city. F. Bigelow, of Payne, Ohio, has been signed to play first base, and H. Dick, the crack east end catcher, will do the work behind the bat. E. Violand, a twirler known by all amateur players of the city, will do the box work for the new team. For further information regarding challenges address E. Violand, No. 162 East Washington street, Fort Wayne.

The seventeen consecutive victories by Fort Wayne will probably stand as the base ball record of the season. In every one of the games the Hoosiers so far outclassed the opposing teams that not more than twice have they been behind at any part of a game. The team has not been beaten in eighteen games, the last game preceding the record run of victories being a 4-to-4 tie with Youngstown.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago. Aug. 4.—Large export engagements yesterday still made their influence felt at the opening in wheat today. September started ⅛c higher at 75⅜@75¼c. Besides the export engagements buyers were encouraged by an extremely bad Ohio crop report. But the weather continued favorable and liberal country acceptances were reported, and soon after the opening the market began to sag on selling, principally by yesterday's buyers. There was little outside interest and the moderate local liquidation ceased after September had declined to 75¼@75⅛c. A rally followed immediately to 75⅝c. Northwest receipts were 227 cars, against 217 last week and 240 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 176 cars, 29 of contract grade.

For the remainder of the short session the market did not change materially. Primary receipts were large again today and this with the weakness in provisions discouraged bull activity. September sold down to 74⅞c and closed at 75c.

Corn was fairly active and firm. Receipts were small and local traders were inclined to favor the buying side. Receipts were 285 cars. September opened ⅛c lower at 36¾@36⅞c and advanced to 37⅜c. Kansas reported hot, dry weather and sent some complaints of damage.

Offerings were scarce, and the cash business was active, restricted. September eased off to 37⅛c and closed at that price.

Oats were quiet but firm, partly in sympathy with corn. Receipts were liberal, 478 cars, but shipping houses were good buyers. September opened unchanged at 21⅛c and advanced to 21⅜c.

Provisions were weak and lower. Yellow fever was still uppermost in the minds of traders and little support was given. September pork opened unchanged at $12.05 and declined to $11.87½. September lard opened 5c lower at $6.80 and held at that price. September ribs opened a shade lower at $7.10 and declined to $7.00.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:
Wheat—Aug., 74c; Sept., 75c.
Corn—Aug., 37¼c; Sept., 37¼c.
Oats—Aug., 20⅞c; Sept., 21¼c.
Pork—Sept., $11.85; Oct., $11.85.
Lard—Sept., $6.80; Oct., $6.82½@6.85.
Ribs—Sept., $7.07½@7.10; Oct., $7.05.
Flax—Cash, $1.42; Aug., $1.34½; Sept., $1.32½; Oct., $1.29.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.35@6.00; poor to medium, $4.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.25@2.85; bulls, $3.00@4.60; calves, $5.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $1.40@5.35; Texas grass steers, $3.35@4.35; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts today, 17,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 1,771. Market shade easier; top, $5.50. Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.47½; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.45; rough heavy, $4.90@5.00; light, $5.20@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.40.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Aug. 4.—Butter—Receipts, 5,104 pkgs; market steady; creamery, 17@20c; current packed factory, 14@15⅜c; imitation creamery, 15@18c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,236 pkgs; market stronger; large colored, 9⅛c; small colored, 10c; small white, 9⅜c; large white, 9½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,791 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 11@13½c; western, loss off, 15½c.

Sugar—Raw, dull an deasy; fair refining, 4⅜c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.40; powdered, $6.20; granulated, $6.10.

Coffee—Market dull and easy; No. 7 Rio, 9⅛c.

POULTRY MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.—Alive, nominally unchanged; dressed, firm, unchanged.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Aug. 4.—Of the small number of stocks that were traded in at the opening today only a few showed changes in excess of ⅛. The holiday in London accentuated the prevailing tendency to dullness. An effort was made to release the market from its lethargy by bidding up the Steel stocks from 1 to 1¾, the latter Tennessee Coal. Some of the mercurial specialties improved, Sugar touching 123, but the railway list continued sluggish.

The market generally was rather easier after the appearance of the bank statement and the reserves showed a smaller increase than expected. A few individual stocks showed sharp advances, General Electric gaining 1¾ on the reported progress of electrical equipment of the Manhattan elevated. The closing was dull and rather heavy. New changes were not important outside of the Steel stocks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.—Money on call steady at 1¼ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand and at $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½; bar silver, 60⅞c; silver certificates, 61½@62½c; Mexican dollars, 48½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady; government bonds steady:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg	103¼
Refunding 2s, when is., coup	103½
U. S. 2s registered	100
U. S. 3s registered	109¼
U. S. 3s coupon	109½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	133¾
U. S. 4s registered (new)	133¾
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	133¾
U. S. 4s registered (old)	115¼
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115¼
U. S. 5s registered	113
U. S. 5s coupon	113

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 4.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, inc	$1,680,900
Loans, inc	2,596,200
Specie, inc	2,188,900
Legal tenders, inc	1,080,300
Deposits, inc	6,640,800
Circulation, inc	1,367,700

The banks now hold $29,144,875 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

VICEROY'S GREAT POWER.

Much has been said recently about the viceroys, whose authority seems to be so great that they are to a great extent independent of Pekin. They are, in fact, petty kings, but their powers are held altogether at the mercy of imperial authority. Nothing of really independent power is theirs, inasmuch as they are under watch at all times from the capital, and at any time they may be visited unexpectedly by royal commissioners sent to investigate their doings. A word from the emperor will deprive them of rank, property, and even life. Furthermore, the viceroy, who is the governor of a province, is responsible for all calamities of kinds that are attributed to "acts of God" in other countries. If a river overflows, it is his fault; if there is a scarcity of crops in a dry season, he is blamed; if part of a town is wiped out by fire, something must be wrong with his administration. Punishment in such cases usually takes the form of degradation in rank.

THE EARTH'S CHANGES.

Until December 16, 1811, the eastern part of Craighead county, Ark., was one of the most beautiful and fertile stretches of prairie imaginable, interspersed with tracts of lovely woodland. Pretty rivers ran between high clay banks, and the country was rapidly settling. On the morning of December 19, in place of rivers and rolling prairie, a great lake rippled in the sunlight. In the night the whole region, 120 miles long and sixty wide, had sunk twenty to forty feet. Today the weird lakes of the Arkansas sunk lands offer the most beautiful scenery and some of the best sport in all the southern states.—Boston Globe.

DETROIT. Never before have such inducements been offered to visit Detroit, making the round trip in a single day. Tickets, $1.60 next Sunday via Wabash R. R. and White Star Line Steamers. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

LONGING.

Tell me, ye rocks or heaven's arched skies!
Is there a place where friendship never dies,
Where to our hearts
No knowledge comes of piercing wrongs
Or sad hearts crowd in countless throngs
To deaden life's bright dream,
Where doubts dwell not nor fears
Molest our happiness?

Oh, answer back, ye hills, and say
There is a land where endless day
Claims one perpetual song,
Where friendship's flowers live for aye
And hope's refreshing stream
Flows constantly, with love's sail
Furled upon it!

No night ere comes to lead us where
The rocks lay hidden under
Or storms arise in friendship's skies
To tear our barks asunder.
Oh, may'st thou lead us quickly on
Ere tired we grow of waiting
Into that land of love and song
Where joys are unabating.
—A. T. H. in Philadelphia Bulletin.

Madge Marbury's Message

Summer Romance In a City.

"No, I'm tired of seaside romances, so I propose to stay here and see what sort of romance a summer in New York has to offer."

Sam Storrow jumped upon a north bound electric car as he spoke, leaving the man to whom he had announced his plans in a speculative mood.

"I'll bet," murmured Ralph Ralston, as he hailed the next south bound car, "that Storrow's had a row with Madge Marbury."

Since the date, just four years ago, when they had left Harvard, neither Sam Storrow nor Ralph Ralston had settled down to any serious occupation. They had devoted themselves to the somewhat indefinite pastime of "looking around."

It had been the kind of looking around usual with idle men of private means—moderate dissipation and lovemaking, or the pretense of lovemaking, with women who were as well off and as idle as themselves.

But it must be admitted of the two Storrow's life had been much the more innocent, and his affair with Miss Madge Marbury might have resulted in matrimony ere this were it not for the frequency of their petty quarrels, none of which might ever have occurred if they had not had so much idle time to quarrel in.

The excitement of these little tiffs had begun to pall upon him, and when the last one occurred he decided that he would stay in town when Madge went away. In fact, he was hard up for a new sensation.

The electric car whirled him rapidly up Madison avenue. He looked at the monotonous array of drawn shades in the house fronts—inevitable symptom of the summer season—and the thought came to him of the darkened, silent reception rooms so gay with beauty and fashion in winter time. But the butterflies had fled to shore and mountain, leaving Madison avenue to console itself until their return. Miss Madge Marbury had gone to Bar Harbor.

"Goodby, Mr. Storrow," she had said to him just before they parted. "I hope you'll find some romance in the city to compensate you for your self imposed and solitary martyrdom."

These words came back to him now, and the recollection made him feel more than ever resolved to find his romance during his summer in town. He would not have Madge Marbury chaff him on her return.

Ralph Ralston thoroughly disagreed with Sam Storrow as to the relative charms of city and seaside in summer. This was natural, for the two men had never agreed upon any question since the day they first met, and neither bore much love toward the other.

So a few days after the meeting with Storrow Ralston was in the vortex of Bar Harbor's gay life, troubling himself very little about romance and content with agreeable realities.

There was no more agreeable reality than his present proximity to Miss Madge Marbury on the veranda of a cottage that nestled picturesquely up among the pines.

They were enjoying the beauty of the cool Maine night. The intense blue of the heavens gave that suggestion of illimitable vastness which, though the suggestion may be always there, is only borne in on us under the spell of certain moods; the song of the pines kept time with the more distant music of the incoming tide, and the breeze came laden with a mingled fragrance of balsam and odor of ocean brine.

"Can you imagine, Miss Marbury, a more fantastic notion than his staying in town in search of romance when he might be here?"

Ralston had been expatiating upon the eccentricities of Sam Storrow.

"I don't know," she said. "We may find our romance in the most unexpected places."

"I rather imagine that Storrow somehow is not without some definite idea of where to find his romance."

She began to think. If that were so, why should he not find it near her? Her vanity was piqued, and Ralston, being a good tactician, tried to follow up his advantage.

"Of course, Miss Marbury, I am not in Sam Storrow's confidence."

But it takes a very wise man to head off the sudden turns of a feminine train of thought, and his words had just the opposite effect to that he had intended.

She said impulsively: "No; if you had his confidence, you would probably tell me more."

The next moment she regretted her impulsiveness, for it was no part of her policy openly to antagonize him until she had more fully made up her mind as to which of these men—

Well, the thing was to repair her mistake.

"You take me too seriously, Mr. Ralston. You know, women must not be interpreted too literally."

Ralston was far from being inclined to take the sex too seriously, but it was as well that women, for their own peace of mind, should think otherwise. He took his cue from her and answered, with another laugh:

"It would upset anyone's seriousness to think of Sam Storrow installed over on the east side in a tenement and going to Tompkins square on band nights in search of the romance of the slums."

"Is that really true?"

"Yes; he has been seen there."

"By whom?" The words escaped her before she could obey an intuition to keep them back.

"You would not have me betray confidences?" he rejoined.

She began to think she had been unjust to him, and when he came and stood close to her she did not push her chair away, nor when he picked up her fan from the next chair, where she had thrown it, did she make any sign of disapproval, and so it was natural that he should presently occupy the chair the fan had vacated.

"After all," he reflected, "you can bring any of these women round if you only go the right way about it."

And, as for her, she had veered back to the old point of view—that as between the two men one had shown his devotion by his presence, whereas the other had found a superior attraction elsewhere.

"If I thought you could betray any confidence, Mr. Ralston," she said now in belated answer to his last query, "I should not want ever to see you again."

He knew what she meant well enough; for, like herself, he was thinking of how very near to victory he had been not longer ago than last night on this same veranda.

Somehow it seemed to have grown darker. The song of the pines swelled into a stronger chorus, and there was a deeper, more sullen, note in the distant booming of the surf.

They were standing together now on the edge of the veranda, and he had taken her hand without any protest on her part. He had drawn her gently and gradually around, so that she was half facing him now, and his other arm, which embraced the post of the piazza at her left, was ready to encircle her neck the moment his instinct should tell him it was safe to make the attempt.

"Miss Madge," he whispered into her very ear, "say that you believe me worthy of all your confidence."

It was the last ditch, and there was plainly a struggle going on within her, for in spite of the cool Maine night her blood coursed so fast that it was a race between her heart and pulse beats.

His purely animal instinct warned him that she was winning a victory this time over herself and over him, and as he tightened his hold upon her hand and let his hand drop from the piazza post across her shoulder she gave a sort of gasp, wrenched herself free from him and darted into the house through the open French window.

* * * * * * *

The band was playing in Tompkins square to the motley east side audience who had poured out from the reeking rooms of torrid tenements as well as from homes of comparative comfort. Decent poverty, squalid need, relative wealth, rubbed shoulders here upon a ground of common equality.

But in a remote corner of the square the electric light played with a rather weird effect upon the strangely determined face of a woman—a refined looking, high bred woman, clearly not in touch with her surroundings. Beside her sat Sam Storrow, his eyes upon the ground. But his companion was keenly alert, and presently, when she saw another woman approaching, she waited until she noticed Storrow give a surprised start of recognition, and then she arose and spoke to the newcomer.

"Miss Marbury," she said, "when I sent you that anonymous letter to Bar Harbor I believed I could reach your heart, although I had never seen you. I brought you here to open your eyes. A week ago Mr. Ralph Ralston, walking with me across the square, pointed out Mr. Storrow, whom I did not know. 'Storrow,' said he in his usual flippant way and as if it were the best joke in the world, 'is slumming for romance this summer in town. Get acquainted with him and show him the tender romance of the slums.' I am one of a university settlement party living among the east side tenements, and I got acquainted with Mr. Storrow and with his story from his own lips.

"Miss Marbury, to Ralph Ralston's propensity for fickle flirtation I owe my romance and its loss. Now it is my faith, and my resolve to spoil Ralph Ralston's romance is no stronger than my resolve that you shall benefit by my experience. Miss Marbury, I am not a man hater, but I still trust I shall never be less than a woman, and my revenge upon Ralston will be sweeter if I know that you have found your romance in one who is worthy of you."

She glanced at Storrow, who sat there dumfounded, while the incandescent globe, glowing with a fitful radiance, illumined the flush of triumph on one woman's face, on the other's the first dawning of the truth.—Chicago News.

Righting a Wrong.

Dobber (the artist) I have called, Mr. Gotcash, to make a confession to which I am driven by the pangs of a gnawing conscience. I grossly deceived you in regard to that pastoral picture you purchased from me two months ago.

Old Gotcash—Did, hey? How, may I ask?

Dobber—Those blotches in the foreground of the painting you spoke of them as gooseberry bushes. Mr. Gotcash, I—I cannot conceal the truth any longer. They are cows!—London Answers.

A Cleveland judge has decided that "any woman is justified in scolding her husband if he comes home drunk and ill treats her and the children."

A movement has been started in France to erect a monument at Waterloo in honor of the French soldiers who fell there.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

The Turn of Life

This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.

The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.

Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. E. M'CRACKEN, Agent.
New Telephone No. 222.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

50c Rome City And Return SUNDAY 6:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAGHN,
30 West Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1253 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $300,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank.
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 16 W. Wayne St. Telephone 319

CRUSHED TO DEATH

CONDUCTOR J. A. M'CLELLAN KILLED LAST NIGHT.

VICTIM OF TRAIN COLLISION

CAUGHT BETWEEN CABOOSE AND GONDOLA.

HEAD AND CHEST MANGLED

AND BODY BURIED BENEATH THE WRECKAGE.

John A. McClellan, an extra conductor who was serving as a flagman last night, was crushed to death at Hanna by a collision of Pennsylvania passenger train No. 38, due here at 10:25 o'clock, and eastbound freight train No. 78.

The freight was pulling into the siding to allow the passenger train to pass, when the latter crashed into the rear of the former, wrecking the caboose and a gondola. Mr. McClellan was standing on the caboose platform, next to the gondola, and was caught on the end board of the latter when the caboose was tipped up and telescoped the gondola. The back portion of the poor fellow's head was crushed and his chest and arms were terribly mangled. Death was instantaneous. The whereabouts of Mr. McClellan were not known for some little time after the accident, the body being hidden by the wreckage. As soon as it was discovered, it was placed in the baggage car of No. 38 and brought to the city and taken to the Peltier morgue, where it now lies awaiting removal to Ohio for interment.

Engineer Theodore Gould was at the throttle of engine 103, which was pulling No. 38 when the collision occurred. He escaped injury and only slight damage to the pilot of the engine resulted. The wreck crew was called out from Plymouth and it was several hours before the tracks were cleared and the passenger train permitted to continue its journey eastward.

The deceased leaves a wife and two sons, one 9 and the other 6 years old, and the family reside at 70 Green street. A. D. Craig, of the Pittsburg, is a brother-in-law. Other relatives reside in Butler, O., twenty miles southeast of Mansfield, whence the remains will be taken for burial, leaving the city on No. 8 this evening. Interment will take place tomorrow.

John A. McClellan was 38 years old and a native of Butler, O. He came here twelve or fifteen years ago to work for his brother-in-law, A. D. Craig, when that gentleman was foreman of the Rhinesmith & Simonson factory. Later Mr. McClellan took a position in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, where he worked three years. Nine years ago he was transferred to the transportation department as brakeman and about a year ago was promoted to conductor. A few months ago, when business became slack, Mr. McClellan was placed on the extra list and since that time he has been serving as flagman when his services were not required otherwise. He was with Conductor J. A. Compton in that capacity when he met his fate last night. He was a good and faithful employe and enjoyed the esteem and good will of officers and fellow-trainmen alike.

Mr. McClellan was a member of Fort Wayne lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W., and carried a $2,000 life policy in that order. He also carried a $750 policy in the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association.

COST OF SAFETY APPLIANCES.

The revolution which has occurred in the railroad business by the enactment of the national safety appliance law can hardly be appreciated by laymen, even on an examination of the figures which the transaction involves. The statistics show that on July 1 there were some 1,300,000 freight cars in the country, of which 91 per cent. were equipped with automatic couplers and 61 per cent. with air brakes.

In round numbers about 1,140,000 cars have been equipped with the automatic coupler, which, at $25 per car, would foot up $28,500,000. The 770,000 cars equipped with air brakes, at an average cost of $75 per car, would aggregate an outlay of $57,750,000, or a total expenditure of $86,250,000, and these figures are considered a conservative estimate.

But at this, the larger roads figure that the decrease in the number of accidents likely to follow the use of the safety appliances will make the investment a good one.

The number of accidents due to the coupling of cars by the old coupling pin system was given for 1898 as one injured for every fifty-seven trainmen employed and one killed for every 480 employed.

The law, which was passed by congress in 1896, after much agitation on the part of the trainmen's unions, provided that all cars intended for interstate commerce should be equipped with automatic couplers and air brakes by January 1, 1898. Because the railroads declared it impossible to secure the materials for the equipment in time an extension was granted to January 1, 1900, and subsequently a further extension was granted to August 1.

The law provides that the United States attorney in the district with jurisdiction, upon information furnished, shall file suits against violating companies.

The penalty provided is $100 for each and every offense. The law requires that the interstate commerce commission shall ascertain facts by inquiry regarding offending corporations and furnish the information to the district attorneys. Regarding the air brake, the statute does not specify how many cars shall be so equipped. It merely reads:

"A sufficient number of cars in every train, freight and passenger, shall be equipped with automatic air brakes to control the movements of the train."

The number of cars required to so control a train has been fixed, after investigation, at 25 per cent. of the total number in any train. The interstate commerce commission has approved this per cent.

A TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE.

Out in the west it is being freely asserted that the Burlington is intent on becoming a trans-continental line, says the Kansas City Journal. During the present season the Burlington Railway company has extended its line westward from Alliance, which is the junction with the lines to Montana and the Black Hills, to a town called Guernsey, on the bank of the North Platte river, in what is known as the Hartville mineral belt of Wyoming. Although the track now stops at the iron mines, there is a general impression among railroad men that it is a new link in the line which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy intends to build across the continent. This supposition is based upon circumstantial evidence. Surveyors have laid out a route from Guernsey westward as far as Ogden, Utah. On the line that has been constructed and also on the line surveyed great care has been taken to find the shortest route, regardless of the present centers of population. The roadbed has been prepared with greater care and cost than is usually expended upon a prairie railway. It has been graded to a width of eighteen feet, heavy oak ties and ninety-pound steel rails have been laid and the ballasting is heavy and expensive. The intention of the engineers seems to have been to find the shortest line and lay the track with as low grades and as few curves as possible without regard to cost.

It has been the opinion among many engineers that the Union Pacific company made a mistake in constructing its line on the south bank of the North Platte river along the "overland trail," instead of following the "old Mormon trail," on the north bank of that river, which is shorter and better. The overland caravans followed the south bank for military protection. The Mormons followed the north bank to avoid it, and now the Burlington company has imitated the wisdom of Brigham Young and has entered a country which promises great things for the future. The work of construction began only last February and trains are now running regularly to Guernsey, 120 miles, where the work of construction has been suspended, although a large gang of men is still retained in building terminal facilities, which seem to be more extensive than the present conditions justify. People out there expect that a contract will soon be let for the extension of the road across Wyoming, but the managers of the company, so far as appearances are concerned, will limit their construction during the present year to a branch line running up to a group of remarkable iron mines seven or eight miles back in the mountains.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the working hours of the men employed in the Pittsburg shops would be very materially reduced in a few days. If there is any such intention, the men who have charge of affairs at the shop have heard nothing of it. Neither does the business situation indicate such reduction, for there is more work on hand at present than the force can perform by working on the present schedule. During the week ending today there were repaired and turned out of the shops seven engines, viz: Nos. 57, 68, 130, 162, 193, 407 and 581. The 193 was in the collision at Hanna last night and has gone back to the shops for light repairs. Other engines taken in for repairs during the week are Nos. 274, 505, 421, 341, 154 and 318, making a full house again.

HAD HIS FINGERS CRUSHED.

David Murray, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, had the index and middle fingers of his left hand badly crushed by being caught in a chain. He was assisting in repairing an engine frame and had the immense piece suspended from a crane, when his fingers got in the chain, stripping the ends of them of flesh. Dr. M. F. Porter attended the sufferer.

FREIGHT BUSINESS IMPROVES.

The four freight engines belonging to the Wabash company which have been standing, "white leaded," upon a siding in the yards in this city, will be immediately placed in service again. They will go to the Detroit division. Four engines from the middle division were brought here yesterday and placed into service, a sudden revival of traffic making an increase in power necessary. Grain is moving now and traffic on the Wabash is expected to continue to increase for the next month.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Fireman C. Schuff is taking a short vacation.

W. T. Payne has taken a position as brakeman on the Nickel Plate.

Nickel Plate Brakeman D. J. Johnson is taking a few days' rest.

Michael Collins is sick and absent from the forge at the Bass shops.

Machinist Ed Smith, of the Pittsburg shops, is taking a few days' rest.

William Westrop, a switchman at the east yards, is taking a few days' vacation.

Fireman Harry Pierce, of the Wabash yards, went to Toledo today to visit his parents.

Fireman G. C. Burchard, who was sick, reported for duty on the Pittsburg this morning.

J. E. Clark, traveling passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande road, is in the city.

Byron Strawn, of the Grand Trunk shops at Battle Creek, Mich., is in the city, the guest of friends.

P. Weaner has recovered from his recent illness and is again at work in the Pittsburg round house.

Homer Ream has entered an apprenticeship in the machine department of the Kerr Murray works.

Charles Weideman, a carpenter employed at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, is sick and off duty.

F. Schramm, the patternmaker, who had been sick, resumed work in the Pittsburg shops this morning.

Frank Williams, a molder at the Wabash shops, went to Logansport this morning to visit friends a few days.

Machinist Louis Buckwalter reported for duty at the Pittsburg shops this morning. He had been sick a few days.

Mr. Butt, a patternmaker, who recently moved here from Anderson, Ind., has taken a position in the Pittsburg shops.

L. O. Starr and R. B. Stanburg resumed work in the Pittsburg car shops this morning, after an absence on account of sickness.

J. B. Barnes, superintendent of motive power of the Wabash, is in the city to spend Sunday. Mrs. Barnes accompanies him.

George Platt, foreman of the nickel plating room at the electric works, and his family have gone to Blue lake for a few days' outing.

Louis W. Koch, of the Seimens-Halske works in Chicago, is visiting his parents, Machinist and Mrs. Julius Koch, of Oliver street.

Fireman Dayton Baltzell, who for two weeks was the guest of friends in East St. Louis, resumed his place on the Pittsburg road this morning.

L. F. Johnson, of the motive power department of the Pittsburg, is taking a vacation and will spend ten days with his parents at Fowler, Ind.

William J. Bright, of the passenger department of the east shops, and his wife will go to Chicago tonight to be the guests of friends over Sunday.

Henry Lagerman, of the Pittsburg store room, his wife and sister, Miss Mary Lagerman, will go to Chicago this afternoon to visit friends over Sunday.

Assistant Foreman John T. Leech, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, took his wife to Chicago this morning to be examined and possibly treated for an affection of the eyes. They were accompanied by their daughter.

Ben Bowers, for two days engaged in a tussel with furniture and stove pipes, resumed his duties at the Pittsburg car machine shop this morning, but little the worse for the encounter. He now resides in South Wayne.

P. E. Albers, J. Reidel, J. A. Nipper, Henry Zollinger, Henry Bickness, R. W. Shaw and E. Gaskill are sick. James Woodworth, Paul Kinley and F. C. Schultz are off by permission, the latter because of the serious illness of his mother.

Henry C. Korte, who has been employed as a clerk in Charles Buhr's East Wayne street grocery, resigned yesterday and will enter the Pennsylvania shops as an apprentice in a few days. He is a son of Frederick Korte, the well known contractor and builder.

Mr. Forks, the aged father of Conrad Forks, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, died at 10:30 o'clock last night on his farm in Adams county. The deceased was one of the best known and most highly respected farmers in that county. He was also known to many of the citizens of Fort Wayne.

The headquarters of the Jamestown and Franklin branch of the Lake Shore is to be removed from Youngstown to Ashtabula.

The Bellpaire boiler has been abandoned by the Pennsylvania and the new passenger and freight engines have the extended wagon-top boiler.

Conductor L. C. Miller has been transferred from the through freight service on the Pittsburg to a work train. He made the change yesterday.

C. H. Rice and J. C. Miller, brakemen, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. Sickness in their families kept them at home a few days.

The Big Four has construction trains in service on the St. Louis and Cairo divisions distributing gravel ballast at the rate of 100 carloads per day.

Pittsburg Conductor Thomas Hall reported for duty yesterday. He had been off duty because of the serious illness of his wife, who is now improving.

W. S. Cooper, general foreman of the Springfield shops of the Wabash, and Mr. Kutcher, foreman of the machine room, same shops, are here on a visit.

Plans for the abolition of the grade crossings on the New York Central belt line at Buffalo have been drawn. The work will cost $1,200,000. The city and the state will bear part of the expense.

J. Standford, of the Pittsburg tank shop, caught hold of a red hot iron yesterday afternoon and burned the palm of his right hand most painfully. Dr. E. J. McOscar dressed the wounded member.

Engineer David Baldy and Fireman H. C. Hambrock, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty. Engineer Charles Prince, of the same road, is off duty on account of the serious condition of his brother.

Fireman Bob O'Neal, of Wabash engine 49, which hauls the Peru accommodation, has been assigned to the steam shovel on the Detroit division and E. T. Fulton has taken the vacated place in the cab.

D. E. Weber, a brakeman on the Pittsburg, had the misfortune to get a finger caught while making a coupling yesterday and the digit was painfully pinched. The accident will disable Mr. Weber for awhile.

Ed McDonald, assistant road foreman of engines of the Pittsburg, is looking after some special work on the eastern division of the road that will keep him in Pittsburg for some time, perhaps three or four weeks.

During the hot months the Southern railway dining cars are provided with electric fans to add to the comfort of passengers. Three large fans have been placed in each car and they keep the cars at a cool and pleasant temperature.

A branch of the Women's auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been organized at Pittsburg by Mrs. Margaret Badger, second grand vice president of the order. The new branch will have a charter membership of forty.

During the month of July there were repaired and turned out of the Wabash shops twenty-nine engines, against twenty-three during the corresponding month of a year ago. Another remarkable feature of this business is the fact that the shops' expenditures were $1,460 less last month than during July of 1899.

No. 657, a compound passenger engine from the Detroit division of the Wabash, arrived here today for general repairs. Engine 1,477, a simple passenger engine from the Buffalo division, and freight engine 759, from the second division, were turned out of the Wabash shops this morning and are being tested before going into service.

Agent C. H. Newton, of the Wabash at Toledo, was threatened with a strike of freight handlers, but happily the differences were adjusted without a walk-out. The employes of the Toledo freight houses belong to the National Freight Handlers' union and when the difficulty arose T. B. Bartlett, the grand secretary, went to Toledo and soon effected a settlement.

The inaccuracy of the telephone as a means of conveying information was illustrated yesterday in the item concerning a fast run on the Pittsburg road. Train 35 traveled from Van Wert to Fort Wayne in forty-five minutes, including seven stops, and not in thirty-five minutes, as reported. However, this is a remarkable record, considering the conditions under which the run was made and the great number of stops. The item came to The Sentinel yesterday over the telephone and the error was due to the defective ears of the receiver.

EXCURSION TO PUT-IN-BAY, O., VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES

August 7th and 8th for Knights of Columbus Reunion. Excursion tickets will be sold from Fort Wayne to Put-in-Bay, Ohio; valid for return trip not later than August 15th. Ask John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, for particulars. 413

Monday night public dance in large pavilion at Robison Park, Aug. 6th. 412

CHINESE MONSTERS.

Children Stolen in Youth are Changed Into Animals and Deformed for Owner's Profit.

From time to time the Chinese authorities, by official proclamation, warn the people of the country against child thieves. In Europe children are often stolen by strolling mountebanks, who, by a disjointing process, make them supple and expert. In China monsters are often made of them.

To transfer a man into a beast would at first seem to be impossible. It is accomplished, however, by the Chinese, to whom nothing seems to be unknown. The skin is removed in small particles from the entire surface of the body, and to the bleeding part bits of the hide of living animals, bears and dogs usually, are applied. The operation requires years for its full accomplishment. After the person has had his skin completely changed and becomes a man-bear or a man-dog, he is made mute to complete the illusion, and also to deprive him of the means of informing the public he is intended to amuse of his long torture.

A Chinese journal, the Hupao, prints a description of one of these human animals exhibited in the Kiangsi. His entire body was covered with dogskin. He stood erect, although sometimes the feet are so mutilated that the beast is forced to walk on all fours, could utter articulate sounds, rise and sit down, in short, make the gestures of any human being.

A mandarin, who heard of the monstrosity, had him brought to his palace, where his hairy skin and beastial appearance caused quite as much terror as surprise. Upon being asked if he was a man, the creature replied with an affirmative nod. He also signified in the same manner that he could write. A pencil was given to him, but he could not use it, his hands were so deformed. Ashes were then placed on the ground in front of him, when the man-dog, leaning over, traced in them five characters indicating his name and country. Investigation showed that he had been stolen, imprisoned for years, and subjected to long tortures. His master, who was condemned to death, testified during the trial that barely one in five failed to endure the process of skin changing. He practiced it according to a traditional and doubtless old formula.

The Chinese have another still more horrible method of monster-making. They know how to graft a child on an adult in imitation of natural teratology. The operation is on the same principle as that of skin grafting. The circulatory systems are brought into close contact by means of deep wounds. According to a note of Consul Cimatti, the Chinese are skillful in performing such experiments on animals. They delight in giving chickens the feet of ducks and putting cock's combs on the heads of ducks.

Darkness, alone, it seems, is sufficient to make a curious specimen of a child, especially if a certain kind of food is given to it, and its vocal chords are made useless. A living Buddha was made in this way and exhibited by the bonzes to their congregations. This child, after years passed in absolute darkness, had become as white as wax. He had been obliged to remain motionless in the posture of Buddha until his muscles had become rigid. No one had ever spoken to him, and he had grown in his cellar as a fungus would have done. Brought out to the light, this mute, blinking, living statue was eagerly worshiped by the credulous.

At Shanghai, shortly after the opening of the port, there was on exhibition a monster whose enormous head, with its long hair and mustache, was that of a person of 30, while the body was as small as that of a child of 2. This marvelous result had been obtained by placing the victim, when a child, in a jar, from which the head alone protruded. This grew abnormally large, while the body remained stationary in its narrow prison house.

TREATED AS SEMI-GODS.

Of monasteries and lamaseries in Pekin the number is endless. The lamas and bonzes who dwell therein can be counted by the thousands. They are mostly Thibetans and Mongolians, supposed to be studying Buddhism under the direction of an authenticated lineal descendant of Buddha himself. Indeed, in one particular monastery three lineal descendants are to be seen for a consideration. They are regarded as semi-gods, and treated as such. Of the three so favored, fed and flattered one is a youngster of some twelve years, a bright, lively Mongolian boy, fully alive to his own importance, high dignity and destiny, yet not averse from the filling of his baggy little pockets with the dollars of such "foreign devils" as afford him the opportunity of so doing. The lamas and bonzes are a greasy, grimy, dirt-incrusted lot. The denser the dirt the greater the reputation for sanctity and close spiritual affinity with Buddha. Their whole time seems to be passed in eating, extracting dollars from strangers and sleeping.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Kidney Troubles

Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Pains in Side or Back, Blurred Sight, Aching Bones, Swelled Feet, Unnatural Headers and Sallow Complexion, are caused by

WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS.

THE CURE IS FOUND IN

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS

25 PILLS 10 CENTS

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

The popular priced remedy.

None so Good and None so Cheap

Sent by mail or five cents stamps. Made at

THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc., PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading Druggists.

ANGLOPHOBIA ABROAD.

From Sicily to Finland is a far cry, and on a crawling tramp a tedious one, yet the long sea miles marked no divergence of foreign sentiment, says a correspondent in a London newspaper. We left Anglophobia strong in Gergenti; we found it rife in Kotka. Finland is at present in the throes of Muscovite absorption. She feels the hug of the Russian bear badly and it grows daily closer. Her representation is cut down to a farce, her press censored to death, her language suppressed and her territory garrisoned with alien troops. If one might hazard a political forecast her remote and only hope of emancipation lies with this country. It is the policy of England to keep the entrance to the Baltic open. As things trend now, after Finland it will be the turn of Scandinavia. If then, in the case of a Russo-British conflict, England put an army into Finland, while that country rose and Scandinavia stood in, the allies' position for striking at the Russian vitals would be strategically excellent. But to revert to things in being, if England is shedding any pity on the sad case of the late grand duchy of Finland she has trouble for her pains. We are just as misunderstood in that country as elsewhere, and it was there that I found a merchant, urbane enough in every other way, with numerous business correspondents in England, grinning sympathetically over indecent caricatures of the queen in scandalous French newspapers.

TOOMB'S EXTEMPORE EFFORT.

Robert Toombs, who was a leading member of the confederate congress in 1861, always tried to impress people with the belief that his genius made him equal to any emergency. Even when he studied hard or availed himself of the labors of others, he encouraged the idea that his most splendid efforts were the result of the inspiration of the moment, entirely off-hand, without any special preparation for the occasion. Once, when a very important debate was going on in the federal congress, Toombs made a magnificent speech, which attracted everybody's attention. It was not only an eloquent speech, but it was remarkable for its masterly array of facts and figures and its convincing arguments. "You must have devoted considerable time to its preparation," said one of the statesman's admirers. "Well, I gave about two hours to it," Toombs replied, with a careless, indifferent air. Some one repeated this to Alexander Hamilton Stephens, who was at that time vice president of the confederacy, in the presence of several congressmen, and he exclaimed somewhat irritably: "Two hours? Prepare that speech in two hours, did he? Why, I spent two hours on it myself." Stephens had patiently and laboriously collected the statistics and Toombs had merely added the flourishes.—The Argonaut.

IT CERTAINLY DIDN'T PAY.

A guileless rustic who wished to become attached to one of our railways emerged from the examination room and informed the expectant relatives that he had failed to pass the sight test.

"Why, you can't have!" exclaimed the father, who was horrified at the thought. "You're no more color blind than I am."

"Happen not, but they won't have me," answered the rustic, bitterly. "It all comes o' trying to be polite an' obliging, as you said I was to be, feyther."

"But I can't see how being polite could make any difference," quavered the father.

"It did, though," said the rustic. "The old chap held something up and says: 'This is green, isn't it? Come, now, isn't it green?' quite pleadin' like, an' though I could see as it were red, I couldn't find it in my 'art to tell him he war wrong, for fear he might take offense. So I simply said, 'It is, yer honor,' an' they bundled me out. No more politeness for me; it don't pay."—London Tit-Bits.

The difference between the tallest and shortest races in the world is one foot four and one-eighth inches, and the average height is five feet five and one-half inches.

RURODE'S.

More Attractive Every Day Does this Great Store Grow.

Our first importations of new merchandise for fall is now ready for your inspection. For months we have been seeking the best from the American and foreign makers, and our forty years' experience enables us to judge correctly the needs of our patrons. We never sacrifice quality for price. Satisfaction must go with every purcase here.

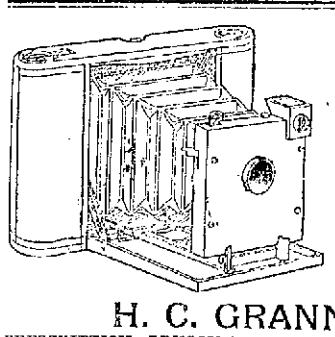
AFTER INVENTORY.....

We find some things that we must sell. You will save money on all lines of summer goods during this month.

Clearance Prices on all Shirt Waist.

50c Waists for 19c.
99c Waists for 39c.
$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Waists, all in one lot, 48c each.
$1.75 Waists for 69c.
All our better Waists, worth up to $2.50, in one lot, at 98c each.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.



Kodaks and Camera's

FROM $1.00 TO $10.00. . . .

And a full line of supplies, developing and printing.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, ... NO. 74 CALHOUN STREET.

DETROIT. For a delightful day's outing free from dust, smoke and cinders, take the Wabash Steamboat Excursion to Detroit next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. Tickets only $1.60 round trip. 2tf

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Not Enough Gas.

There is hardly enough gas to cook by now and you know how it was last winter and it will be worse next winter. I have on hand over 100 cords of dry wood and have contracted for over 100 cords of fresh sawed wood. I will sell dry wood for $1.50 for big load or $1.25 for fresh sawed. I will make a special price for larger quantities to lay up for winter. Call and see me or 'phone me, corner Main and Clay. Home 'phone 1291. W. M. Wells.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY....

To buy the
FINEST HAMMOCKS
At the lowest prices. They must be sold.
FOR THE GOLF PLAYERS
We have everything: Sticks, Balls, etc. Tennis Racquets, Balls, etc.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
51 Calhoun St.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster.	Andrew E. Hoffman,
Charles S. Bash.	John C. Peters.
George W. Pixley.	William J. Vesey.
William E. Mossman.	Louis Fox.
Henry C. Paul.	John R. Rees.
Charles A. Wilding.	David Studebaker.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

John Johe and Katie Riebs.

Attend the Turners' Sommernacht's fest at Robison Park next Thursday. Music by Reineke's Orchestra. 4-8

Uncle Sam Stamps one book takes any article but the store furniture. 1-4t

Anything you want in a fancy shirt at Patterson's.

Go to Detroit next Sunday via Wabash and Steamer. Tickets, $1.60. Train leaves 5:50 a. m. 2tf

$1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Shirts at 75c. Straw Hats 1-2 price. GOLDEN THE HATTER.

U. S. Stamps Boston Store now. 1-4t

Three hours in Detroit, 130 miles of water ride, and a delightful day's outing, all for $1.60 via Wabash R. R. and Steamer next Sunday. Train leaves at 5:50 a. m. 2tf

Come down to Patterson's tonight and get a 50c tie for 25c.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 18tf

The best Dinner in the city. Metropolitan Cafe. 32 East Wayne St.

Patterson has just what you want in light weight underwear.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Will Soon be Over....

Our sale of Summer Suitings, worth up to $30, in choice new patterns, at $23, and pure worsted trouserings, worth from $7 to $9, a pair that we're selling at $5 and $6, will soon be over. We still have a fair assortment left which we will make to your order at these prices and advise you to come early if you are interested. See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair and warm tonight and Sunday; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	68
7 "	66
8 "	71
9 "	74
10 "	76
11 "	80
12 m.	84
1 "	86
2 "	86

LOCAL LINES.

Judge Chapin is at Rome City.

Deputy Postmaster E. L. Craw has gone to Michillinda, Mich., to spend his vacation.

Mrs. Fredericka Heuer, who has been critically ill for several days, is now much improved.

P. W. Elliott, of Terre Haute, and Leo Yager, jr., of Decatur, are among the arrivals at the Wayne.

Miss B. Kleinsmith, of Detroit, is in the city, the gust of Mrs. S. A. Stein, of West Wayne street.

Andrew Schele, clerk at the Woodworth drug store, returns this evening from a visit at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Henderson leave soon for Mackinac Island, where they will spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millard left today for an extended tour of the lakes and northern summer resorts.

E. B. Mouill and family returned home to Chicago yesterday, after a visit with Rev. J. W. Lake and family.

Lawton lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, will give an ice cream social at the Elektron building on Wednesday evening.

Miss May Sheridan, of this city, will leave tomorrow evening for an extended visit in Washington and New York City.

Mrs. Zeigler, of East Washington street, left this morning for Bellevue, Ohio, where she will visit her son, Charles W. Zeigler.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Flack will leave Tuesday for the west. They go to Kansas and Oklahoma, where they will spend their vacation.

D. W. Packard, traveling auditor of the Douglas Shoe company, was in the city last evening on a visit to the local store of the company.

The E. F. B. T. auxiliary will meet at Trainmen's hall, 140 Calhoun street, Tuesday afternoon for the transaction of important business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Johns, of Toledo, are visiting relatives and friends in Fort Wayne. Mr. Johns is railroad editor of the Toledo Blade.

Mrs. Eli Bryson and her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, of Colinn, Ohio, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. William Bryson, of Ewing street.

Mrs. S. C. Jones, of Koch street, was notified by telegraph today of the critical illness of a niece at Deshler, Ohio, and left at once for that place.

W. E. Mossman and daughter, Miss Stella, left last evening for Macatawa Park, Mich., where they will spend the remainder of the summer at their cottage.

Brick masons have commenced work upon the fine residence to be erected by J. J. Baker, of the United States Express company, at 128 East Main street.

The First Spiritualist society will hold services in their hall at the Elektron building, on East Berry street. Sunday evening, at 7:45. Take elevator.

Fred Steward, a colored vagrant arrested by Officer Borgman, was the only prisoner in police court this morning. Mayor Scherer sent him to jail for sixteen days.

A lawn social will be given at the home of Miss Edna Yarian, 23 Sixth street, on Tuesday evening for the benefit of Christ's Lutheran church. Refreshments will be served and there will be a fine musical program.

Miss Ramsey, of West Main street, entertained a few friends last evening in honor of Miss Lulu Daub, of Toledo, Miss Ida Schulte, of Milwaukee, Miss Louie King, of Lima, and Mrs. Henry Kaase, of Cleveland.

Prosecutor Emrick has filed affidavit and information against Joe Dickerson, the charge being grand larceny and receiving stolen property. Dickerson was arrested by Officer Dickson about two weeks ago.

Attorney A. H. Bittinger and his grandchildren, Charlotte and Arthur Edgerton, returned this morning from an enjoyable lake trip, which included visits at Port Huron, St. Clair flats, Detroit, Windsor and Sarnia, Canada.

The best 25 ct. Dinner ever served. Metropolitan Cafe, 32 East Wayne St.

TALKED TO JEFFERSON CLUB

HON. R. C. BELL MADE AN INTERESTING ADDRESS.

He Handled the Questions of the Day in An Entertaining Manner—Marching Uniforms.

Hon. R. C. Bell addressed an enthusiastic audience of democrats at the rooms of the Jefferson club in the Tri-State block. At the beginning Senator Bell said that he would talk in a friendly manner to the club members and would not attempt a speech. Before he had progressed far he became warmed up to his subject and delivered a very entertaining and interesting address, one which will be of much benefit during the campaign that is now about to begin in earnest. The senator's arguments and eloquence elicited applause, especially when he referred to William Jennings Bryan, the great leader of the common people.

The speaker commended the Jefferson club and explained that such organizations were of great benefit in spreading democratic gospel to the people. He admonished the club to be faithful in its adherence to the principles of the party and a reward was certain to be obtained when the life of the declaration of independence, which was now threatened by the cohorts of republicanism, was saved to the people. He reviewed the history of the federalists and anti-federalists during the time of Jefferson and Hamilton and condemned the republican party in its policy to place in the rear that grand old sentiment that "All governments derive their just power from the consent of the government," and "All people are created free and equal." With the issues as presented today Senator Bell regarded the country as in as great peril as in the days of 1861 to 1865 and looked for the clubs of the democratic party to sound to tocsin and rally the people to the rescue. He ridiculed the party which had declared for bimetallism in 1896, provided foreign nations would consent, and when control of the government was gained immediately proceeded to pass a law which practically declares for one standard. The party, too, he said, had presented as its candidate a man who had repentedly voted and talked for bimettalism.

"The democratic party is not opposed to the aggregation of capital, for it realizes that such aggregation is necessary for the successful conduct of a great business. Neither does it consider it a crime for a man to become rich, but it does become a crime when, in order to attain such riches, capital reaches out its hands and grasps within its clutches that which is not its own by any lawful process, and laughs at the cries of the persons thus robbed by it.

"We are told by the republicans that we are prosperous today. This is not because of any act of the party tending to bring about such a result. But because we live in a country with a people upon whose shoulders too great burden can scarcely be piled for them to stand up under. If we are prosperous, it is not because of the republican administration, but rather in spite of it, and because of the limitless resources of our country. To suppose the contrary would be to suppose that McKinley caused a famine in India, that a market might be created for our produce; that he causes the dews to descend from heaven, the rain to fall and the sun to shine and that he makes the American workingman industrious, that nature may respond with a bounteous harvest.

"But when we stop to consider that there has been, along with all this so-called prosperity, an increase in the expenses of the government, of $137,000,000 on account of the war, and an increase of bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, we may well conclude that this same prosperity will have to be paid for, and that dearly. We are, so to speak, financially drunk, and if we not have a headache on the financial tomorrow, as a result, then I am badly mistaken.

"With our present course of withholding the rights of self-government from the Cuban and the inhabitants of certain islands of the Pacific, we become as great tyrants as England in withholding the same rights from her colonists, and as Spain in pursuing the same course toward the Cubans."

Senator Bell, in discussing the Chinese question, said that there should be no interference by America except to protect Americans and that no interference looking to the ultimate extension of American ownership to that section should be thought of. He was opposed to making people good at the point of the bayonet. In his closing remarks he admonished the club to continue its good work and share in the glory of electing that fearless, strong calm leader, William J. Bryan, to the presidency.

The club decided on a marching uniform to consist of a blue serge coat, white duck trousers, white stiff hat, and umbrella cane, with a badge yet to be selected. The matter of incorporating the club as a permanent organization was also discussed.

WILL BE HELD AT CITY HALL

CAVALRY TROOP MEETING MONDAY EVENING.

Some Details of the New Organization Now in Contemplation—The Requirements.

The new cavalry troop will hold its meeting for organization Monday evening at the city hall at 8 o'clock, and all young men of the city coming within the requirements are invited to attend and enroll.

For active membership the candidate must be physically sound, between 18 and 35 years of age, height between 5 feet and 4 inches and 5 feet 10; must be able to read and write English, and must be an American citizen or have declared intentions.

Back of the organization it is expected to have a long list of influential business men of the city who will hold honorary membership, and from whom will be drawn the committees on commissions and warrants, board of control, etc. The chairman of the committee will have the naming of the troop. The organization will be independent from state control and will derive no support from the state.

The cost of membership will be $1, enrollment fee for charter members, and 50 cents per month dues. There will be no other charges than these, and considering the fact that members will not be called upon to pay anything toward their equipment, there should be no difficulty in securing a large membership. There are about forty-five members on the list at this time.

A GREAT CROWD GOES.

Very close to fifteen hundred people comprised the excursion party of the Wayne Knitting mills for its annual outing at Robison park today and the employes of that establishment, together with their families, are enjoying a day of rare pleasure. From 8 o'clock this morning until noon cars were run every twelve minutes, and this afternoon the service was doubled. A fine program of athletic sports is occupying the afternoon hours.

MET THIS AFTERNOON.

The stockholders of the new paper company which is to take charge of the old Utility company's plant at Hartford City, met at the Wayne hotel parlors at 2 o'clock this afternoon for organization and the election of officers.

TAKE POST GRADUATE.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Bolling leave tomorrow for Chicago, where the doctor will take a six month's post graduate course at a medical school. Dr. Bolling will return to Fort Wayne and resume his practice here at the conclusion of the course.

THREE DAYS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

AND THEN THE GEO. JACOBS REMOVAL SALE CLOSES FOR GOOD.

Better come in. It costs nothing to look. Think of buying a fine high-grade piano at cost and on easy payments.

Remember, the pianos being sold during this sale are fully warranted, and if any one of these instruments should no prove satisfactory, Mr. Jacobs will take it back or refund the money.

Several of those nice $158 pianos yet left that can be bought on easy payments. Fifteen dollars cash and $6 per month. Store open evenings.

Attend Fort Wayne Turn Verein's Picnic at Robison Park Thursday, Aug. 9th. 4-8

50 styles of fancy half hose just received at Patterson's.

Monday night public dance in large pavilion at Robison Park, Aug. 6th. 4t2

Spring Chicken Dinner.. Metropolitan Cafe, 32 East Wayne St.

Germany is putting a tax on imported beer to help in covering the cost of the new warships.



PROF. S. A. WELTMER,

The Famous Healer,

Is curing thousands of people who have failed to find relief in other methods.

Uses Neither Drugs or Knife.

If you are unable to come to his institution at Nevada, Mo.,

He Can Treat You in Your Own Home.

His pupils are practicing successfully in all sections of the United States. He teaches in the institution and also by correspondence. YOU should learn and practice this science.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. Do not be duped by parties who pretend to sell the Weltmer Course of Instructions. Write for testimonials and fuller particulars to

S. A. WELTMER, Nevada, Mo.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Have the largest and best selected stock of

Hardware

in Fort Wayne for you to select your building material from. Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, White Lead, Threshers' Pure Boiled Oil, Varnishes, and all kinds of Paint Brushes.

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Where Women Congregate

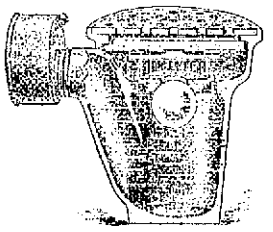
LOOKS TELL

The improved appearance of your hair will very early tell you that our preparations for promoting its growth and beauty are of extreme value. No woman's toilet is complete without them. If you do not wish to trouble about curling and all that painstaking care one of our beautiful bangs will suit your need. We have only the best and finest.

Kid Gloves cleaned, 15c pair.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

YOU WANT THIS!



IF YOUR CELLAR IS DRAINED INTO ANY OF THE CITY SEWERS.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar.

SOLD BY

EMMETT MARTIN

And all First-Class Plumbers.

An oil identical with that of bitter almonds is extracted from coal tar.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of .....
One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

HERE WE ARE!

New (1900) Apricots, 10c lb.
Whole Apricots, 5c lb.
15-pound pail Jelly, 35c pail.
Pyle's Pearline, 3 for 10c.
Best Clothes Pins, 1c dozen.
12½c Pink and Blue Chambray, 9c yard.

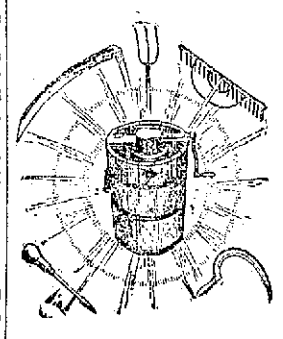
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. Grunzer, Prop.
Phone 783.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock.
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, is a friend to Rich and Poor.
Assets $600,000.

It's Everything SLAVEY'S Have It.

Ice Cream While You Wait....



Nothing beats our Triple Motion Freezer for Rapid results. The cause of this is the Duplex Malleable Iron Dasher, made of two distinct parts entirely independent of each other in their operation; this dasher, in conjunction with the turning of the can, produces the rapid freezing, triple motion found in no other freezer having the single dasher. Ice cream is a cheap luxury. Here is the actual cost of providing a family of 6 or 8 persons with delicious ice cream when made in our freezers:

Cream (ql)	$ .30
Sugar (cup)	.03
Flavoring	.02
Ice	.05
Salt	.02
	$ .42

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 AND 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS TO ALL WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN THE SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WAYS OF CHINESE PRESS

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN PEKIN IS THE OLDEST JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Karl Witte, formerly interpreter of the German embassy in Pekin, contributed to the Koelnische Zeitung a series of sketches concerning China, of which a recent one is relative to journalism in China. According to this sketch, the Pekin Gazette—if the title of the publication is freely translated—is the oldest newspaper in the world. The date of its first publication is placed somewhere during the reign of the Tang dynasty (970-1360). The paper is not an official gazette in the strict meaning of the term, but a publication authorized by the government, which acquaints the country with imperial edicts and ordinances of the higher authorities, without any editorials or other comments. The latter are not necessary, because the government accompanies all orders for reward or punishment with explicit arguments. The "leader" of this publication is always an imperial edict, even if it refers solely to some petition, which invariably accompanies the imperial utterance.

The Pekin Gazette appears daily and is eagerly read by all intelligent Chinese in every part of the great empire. Thousands of scribes in the provinces find occupation in copying parts of the publication for such readers as are unable to pay the regular subscription for the entire paper. The subscription price is about $6 per annum. The paper is printed by means of wooden types, which, like the modern metal types, are distributed again for subsequent use, and consists ordinarily of from ten to twelve sheets of thin, light brown tissue. Red lines divide each page into seven columns, and each of the latter contains fourteen characters.

ORDERS OF THE MANDARINS.

A semi-monthly issue is devoted to orders promulgated by the mandarins. One of these issues—of January 4, 1897—cites ten cases of high or military and civic officials who were guilty of glaring neglects of duty. The civil governor of Kirin placards in this issue not less than five higher officials. One of them, a general stationed near the frontier, is accused of having committed brutalities against peaceable inhabitants and of having embezzled the pay for a number of soldiers who figured only on paper and never existed in reality. A civil commissioner who was detailed to investigate this case never appeared upon the scene. A colonel of the same district is accused not only of having neglected to send soldiers in pursuit of robbers who pillaged a village but to have tolerated the sacking of houses by his soldiers. A third military official is charged with having appropriated repeatedly a number of guns and sold them, so that his men had neither sufficient arms for drill nor for the suppression of gangs of robbers infesting the district. This same official also carried a number of men on paper and appropriated their pay.

For the conduct of these three military mandarins the emperor had no stronger condemnation than that it was "undignified," and their punishment was the striking of their names from the rolls. The same issue charges a general and a major with cowardice. They were ordered to attack a mountain stronghold of the robbers. First they delayed the march in an altogether indefensible manner, and finally they did not dare to proceed to the attack. These two officers were also dishonorably discharged, "as a warning to others."

PRESS OF THE TREATY PORTS.

All other Chinese newspapers besides the Pekin Gazette are published in the treaty ports, for the simple reason that the publishers feel safer there than anywhere else from arbitrary prosecution by the viceroys and other high mandarins. These publishers frequently employ, for the sake of a freer expression of opinion, Europeans at a fixed salary, who simply furnish their names as responsible editors. A number of foreigners are also employed on newspapers printed in the Chinese language. These papers are all published in the foreign quarters of the treaty ports.

The first of these provincial papers appeared about forty years ago in Shanghai, and two others followed soon afterward in Tien Tsin and Canton. They are nominally published by foreigners, but, as a matter of fact, owned by Chinese. Since that time, and particularly since the war with Japan, the number of Chinese newspapers has rapidly increased. The "Shen-Pao," or Shanghai Gazette, is the most important, and it has an instructive history. This leading Chinese newspaper has undertaken the task to expose and to fight official abuses. It is particularly bent upon opposing the horrors of the torture inflicted by courts and officials, and more than one case is on record in which the courageous attitude of the Shanghai Gazette caused the revocation of provincial sentences by the central government in Pekin.

During its career of more than thirty years this newspaper has always been in the van of reform movements, and on this account it is the most influential Chinese publication.

More than once the Shanghai Gazette confronted the danger of being suppressed. An energetic effort in this direction was made by the governor of Shekiang province, who was attacked by the paper for having decreed a judicial murder. The governor applied to Prince Kung, who was then president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, for an order to suppress the paper, but Prince Kung called the governor's attention to the risk involved by the suppression of a newspaper published under the protection of a foreign flag in a foreign settlement. Moreover, he added, much to the chagrin of the governor: "We in Pekin like to read such things."

Besides the Gazette there are in Shanghai twenty other Chinese newspapers and periodicals, while before the war with Japan there were but four. The influence of Occidental culture is also noted in the line of purely advertising mediums. The Chinese merchant, shrewd as he is by nature, quickly realized the value of advertising, and uses this medium of success quite extensively. Advertisements appear on the front page of the newspapers, after the English style of such publications. In regard to rapidity and extent of reporting interesting events, however, the Chinese publishers are away behind their Occidental colleagues. They content themselves with translating telegrams from English newspapers, invariably giving credit to the source. This latter creditable act, however, is probably due more to the desire for protection than to any inherent sense of honesty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The column, "Answers to Correspondents," is one of the most important features of the Chinese newspapers. It follows immediately after the exhaustive editorial leader, which is the principal feature of the paper, and its diversity of subjects speaks well for the intelligence of the readers. There is also a smattering of "foreign news," and quite a display of domestic news from various parts of the empire. The "local page" is fairly well filled with accidents, fires, personal matters, and the like, but municipal affairs are scarcely ever mentioned. Public advertisements are fairly plentiful, particularly in the line of "stolen children," for kidnapping seems to be the employment of many miscreants in the big cities of China.

Journalists in China must be well read in the Chinese classics. Originality of style appears to be of far less importance to the native newspaper writers than the ability to produce the greatest number of quotations germane to the subject treated. In this respect Stewart Lockhart says in his "Manual of Chinese Quotations":

"One may well say that quoting and style are of equal importance with Chinese writers. Quoting is one of the first conditions of literary art, and a Chinese writer who does not understand to intersperse the report of the commonest affairs with phrases from the books of ancient times is on about the same level with the Occidental writer who is weak in grammar and orthography."

HATRED OF FOREIGNERS.

In the line of jingoism and hatred of foreigners some of the Chinese newspapers produce the most astounding things, and at least a part of the present troubles, which threaten to involve the existence of the empire, must be ascribed to this part of the press. Those Chinese papers which are rabid in the baiting of foreigners and foreign institutions are run in part or altogether with European capital. The Hu-Pau, a Chinese humorous newspaper, published weekly in green covers, is the leader in the agitations against foreigners. Each number contains from twelve to twenty pages of illustrations, chiefly caricatures, and a few pages of letterpress. The illustrations are designed in no mean style, and the imprint upon their rice paper is excellent. They relate mostly to scenes between Chinese and Europeans, the latter always distinguished by the silk hat, known as "stove pipe." Of course the foreigners are invariably made the laughing stock.

At the upper rim of the Chinese newspapers is the stereotype request: "Please be careful of printed paper." This appeal is pretty generally heeded by the Chinese readers. Newspapers are preserved and read and reread again until they almost fall to pieces. Then comes an employe of the publishers and carries the faded papers to the "Wen Miao," the literary temple, where they are cremated in ovens constructed for this purpose.

TONGUE IS A BAND SAW

"It is a fortunate thing for man and the rest of the animal kingdom," said the naturalist, "that no large wild animal has a mouth constructed with the devouring apparatus built on the plan of the insignificant looking snail's mouth, for that animal could out-devour anything that lives. The snail itself is such an entirely unpleasant, not to say loathsome, creature to handle that few amateur naturalists care to bother with it, but by neglecting the snail they miss studying one of the most interesting objects that come under their observation.

"Anyone who has noticed a snail feeding on a leaf must have wondered how such a soft, flabby, slimy animal can make such a sharp and clean cut incision in the leaf, leaving an edge as smooth and straight as if it had been cut with a knife. That is due to the peculiar and formidable mouth he has. The snail cuts with his tongue and the roof of his mouth. The tongue is a ribbon which the snail keeps in a coil in his mouth. This tongue is in reality a band saw, with the teeth on the surface instead of on the edge. The teeth are so small that as many as 30,000 of them have been found on one snail's tongue. They are exceedingly sharp and only a few of them are used at a time—not exactly only a few of them, but a few of them comparatively, for the snail will probably have 4,000 or 5,000 of them in use at once. He does this by means of his coiled tongue. He can uncoil as much of this as he chooses and the uncoiled part he brings into service. The roof of his mouth is as hard as a bone. He grasps the leaf between his tongue and that hard substance, and, rasping away with his tongue, saws through the toughest leaf with ease, always leaving the edge smooth and straight.

"By use the teeth wear off or become dulled. When the snail finds that this tool is becoming blunted he uncoils another section and works that out until he has come to the end of the coil. Then he coils the tongue up again and is ready to start in new, for while he has been using the latter portions of the ribbon the teeth have grown in again in the idle portions—the saw has been refiled and reset, so to speak—and while he is using them the teeth in the back part of the coil are renewed. So, I think I am right in saying that if any large beast of prey was fitted up with such a devouring apparatus as the snail has it would go hard with the rest of the animal kingdom."

HETTY GREEN'S WEALTH.

No one knows precisely the extent of Hetty Green's wealth. It consists for the most part of government bonds, railroad stocks and mortgages, according to the Ladies' Home Journal. She says she is not so fond of government bonds since the finances of the nation have become polluted with politics. Good mortgages of any kind are now her favorite form of investment. If all the mortgages she holds were foreclosed tomorrow twenty-eight churches of various denominations, in almost as many states, would become hers, and four cemeteries would be added to her real estate. Besides there would be blocks of great business buildings and splendid city houses, theaters, livery stables and hotels, country residences, farms and ranches, factory buildings and thousands of acres of valuable land in all parts of the country. Several years ago she made a tour of inspection of all the property on which she held mortgages. She spent two years traveling and stayed at forty hotels in as many cities. Since then she has added largely to her holdings of this kind. The most conservative estimates place Mrs. Green's wealth at $60,000,000, but it is probably more. She, herself, won't discuss the matter, except to say that it is overstated.

There are about 10,000 Canton Chinese in Greater New York.

WOMEN WHO TIPPLE.

Drinking as Well as Smoking Alleged to be Common Among Society Women.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

It is no secret, although the fact is not blazoned from the housetops, that scores of the women of society are habitual tipplers, and the habit is increasing yearly. It is impossible for the average society woman to endure the fatigue of the many social functions she is called upon to attend without a resort to some stimulant, which is generally of an alcoholic character. That many of these women become intoxicated goes without saying. There is, deplorably, too much evidence of the fact to admit of denial. But there are hundreds of women in society who are prone to indulgence in the delights of alcohol, but they manage their little bouts so well that their husbands do not suspect them. And it is always so easy for a woman to plead a headache and take a long, luxurious "lie down" until the momentary effect has passed away. It would be rather surprising if these gadding butterflies of fashion did not drink. The drain upon their nervous strength is terrible, and a glass of champagne or a nip of brandy gives weary beauty just the sparkle and momentary brilliance which is needed to carry her through.

Doctors know full well the progress this vice is making among the women of society, but they discreetly keep their own counsel. They frequently receive large fees for attendance upon these women while they are recovering from their debauches. There are many retreats near the larger cities whose managers could a tale unfold that would startle the community if they chose to tell it. It is an easy matter for a woman, worn out by indulgence in stimulants, to steal away to some suburban retreat for a week or two on the plea that she needs rest. None of her friends suspect the real cause of her fatigue, or if they do they keep their own counsel, for they themselves may be required to resort to the same expedient at no distant day.

Much of the revenue of many society physicians comes from the prescriptions they write for the cure of mild forms of alcoholism. A woman succumbs to the effects of drink far sooner than a man. At any rate, they are not versed in the masculine art of counteracting the effects of dissipation, and instead of taking an aperient on the morning after a "spree" they call in the family physician. He, of course, knows where the trouble lies, but instead of counseling more moderation prescribes some alterative drug and presents a large bill for payment, or, if the case be chronic, he sends his patient to some secluded "sanitarium" where recovery can be brought about by a gradual "tapering off." There are tricks in all trades, and this is one of the tricks of the society physician which he works for all it is worth.

Another deleterious habit into which the fair sex is falling with amazing rapidity is smoking. Of course there is greater secrecy in the indulgence of this habit than in that of drinking. Girls smoke in the privacy of their own apartments. They frequently begin by pilfering a "coffin nail" from their brother's cigarette case. The habit grows apace and they soon supply themselves liberally from the dealers. Women's boarding houses and bachelor girls' apartments are filled with fair smokers. One girl, who has reformed, gives an insight into the manner in which her sex becomes addicted to the habit. "I had my experience ten years ago," she says, "and while it wasn't with cigarettes, it was the same effect. I was at school then, and one night one of the girls in the crowd I went with had some cigars in her room. I don't know how she got them, but they were there, and the four of us with her concluded we would try them. Just think of trying cigars! If we had any sense we never would have done it, but some girls haven't any at first. But they can learn. At least some of them can. It was about 10 o'clock, and we thought the teachers had made their last rounds, but we had not figured on the principal. She came slipping along the hall and before we knew what had happened she was in the room. We had been smoking about three minutes, I should say, and there was plenty of smoke in the air, even though we did try to hide our cigars.

"'Ah, smoking, young ladies?' she said in the very pleasantest manner. We could not deny it, and sat there dumb.

"'How nice,' she went on. 'I have some flowers in my room that the bugs are injuring, and tobacco smoke is just the thing that will kill them. Come with me and smoke the little wretches out.'

"There was no help for it, so we went with her. And she stood over us and made us smoke those little flowers till all of us were so deathly sick she had to call the doctor up to take care of us. We didn't get over it for three or four days, and we missed lessons one day, but the principal never scolded us once, and was just as nice as she could be, and insisted on thanking us for our services to the flowers. Just the same, we didn't need any scolding, and not one of us has felt the need of tobacco since that dreadful night, either. Ugh! the very thought of it gives me the creeps yet."

NO ILLITERATE FINNS.

(Literary Digest.)

For more reasons than one the little Finnish nation has come into general notice of late, and all new information on this little-known race has only added to the esteem in which it is held. Six months ago an international committee went to St. Petersburg, bearing with them a petition signed by hundreds of leading scholars from all the lands of Europe, expressing their high appreciation of the character of the Finns and asking that the Russian government abstain from the measures it had adopted looking to a suppression of their political and national existence. The committee was not received by the czar and the Russians have continued their policy of suppression. A confirmation of the justice of the claims put forth in favor of the Finns is furnished in a book published by the Russian authoress, Mrs. O. R. Popow, of St. Petersburg. In the Allgemeine Zeitung (Munich, Nos. 51 and 54) appears a review of this book, from which we take the following information concerning Finn literature:

There is in this country practically not one person to be found who cannot read or write. There is perhaps not a single peasant's hut in Finland where a political paper is not regularly read, and scarcely a Finnish peasant can be found who cannot recite from memory large portions of the writings of Runeberg and Topelius. To an unusual extent, political agitation there is the outcome of the development of literature and especially of a higher type of journalism.

The father of the Finnish movement in modern literature was Henry Gabriel Porthan, who in the last three decades of the eighteenth century aroused in the Finns a national enthusiasm never before known. Early in the present century a society of patriotic Finns was organized to realize in active life national and literary ideals of the Porthanites. At this time the first literary journal of Finland was founded—the Turun Viikon Sanomat (Abo Weekly News). Since then the press of the country has developed in a remarkable degree. Of the thirty-five smaller villages in Finland, there are only five that have not at least one periodical, the total number of papers being 186, one to every 13,000 inhabitants. Equal enthusiasm is shown for the higher types of literature. Almost every school and class of modern literature is represented among the writers of Finland. "The Finnish Literary association," which has been at work since 1831, is the chief exponent of the learning and research of this people, and has also translated the best specimens of the literature of European nations into Finnish.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Cities ought to have the same right and power as the individual or corporation to employ the best help obtainable for the price paid, and should be enabled to recognize and utilize to the utmost special ability in the public service, and should have full power to compel an honest and conscientious day's work for a liberal day's wage. To bring to the cities pay better wages than private employers they ought to receive as good service, and should have the power to compel that service and to remove the shirk, the laggard and the incompetent.—Saturday Evening Post.

PEKIN A CITY OF INTRIGUE.

Every viceroy in China is, in theory, absolutely the creature of his emperor. By edict he may be degraded to the rank of a coolie, or brought before the board of punishments. In practice every viceroy has his party at court; his friends, who, like the undertakers of the eighteenth century, take his pay to defend his interests. In the palace, too, the imperial policy has ever been to play off magnate against magnate and never to allow any one official to become too strong. The advantages of a balance of power are well understood in the Forbidden City.—London Telegraph.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

THE CHINESE EMPIRE DESTINED TO BE THE SHOEMAKER AND CLOTHIER OF THE WORLD.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—"Fifty years from now China will be a great manufacturing country," said Prof. W. J. McGee, of the bureau of ethnology. "Her present territory will be gridironed with railroads; her deposits of coal, which are said to be vast, will be contributing millions of tons per annum to the fuel supply of the world, and the products of her iron mines will govern market prices in such commodities. She will build machine shops and ships, and in certain lines of industrial activity, where handwork is indispensable, she will be pre-eminent. It seems to me not at all unlikely that China may be the shoemaker and clothier of the world half a century hence.

"There is nothing the Chinese cannot do if they are told how to do it. Left to themselves they have no industrial future. The Chinese brain is not up to an appreciation of industrial progress, it does not know how to take hold of industrial problems. Today the empire is an immense aggregation of stored energy waiting to be utilized. During past ages it has been developing a vast population which is capable of doing one-fourth of the manual labor of the world. Add to this population one-tenth of 1 per cent of intelligent foreigners and the Chinese will soon find themselves in the front rank of progressive nations. They have the physical ability and sufficient intelligence to do what they are told, besides which they are remarkably capable of industrial organization. They can imitate any process and reproduce any product. All they need is proper instruction and requisite control and a little time."

The Chinese consider themselves our superiors on many grounds, but largely because they were the inventors of various arts which are fundamental in our own civilization. They were the first discoverers of ink, though even at the present day they employ by preference what is commonly known as India ink, which is a solid substance, composed mainly of lampblack and gum, rubbed in a saucer to make the requisite solution. In place of a pen they utilize the camel's hair brush, which is much better adapted for producing their curious hieroglyphics.

Paper was first manufactured by the Chinese in the first century, A. D. Up to that time they wrote on thin slips of bamboo, the instrument employed being not a pen or brush, but a pointed tool. The books of those ancient days were made by cutting the bamboo, after removing the bark, into thin sheets, which were strung together so as to compose a fairly compact, though clumsy volume.

Later on it was found better to pound the bamboo to a paste in a mortar, together with water, and the resulting substance was spread upon a flat surface to dry. This, in fact, was the first paper, in the modern acceptation of the term, though the Egyptian papyrus, made from a kind of reed that grew along the banks of the Nile, antedated it by several centuries. After awhile the manufacture of this paper was improved by adding to it silk and other materials. The Tartars borrowed the art, substituting cotton, which was plentiful in their country, and from them the Arabs acquired it, using linen instead of cotton. It was in this way that paper-making was first brought into Europe, being introduced by the Arabs.

About the year 900 A. D. printing was discovered in China—nearly 500 years, that is to say, before the art was known in Europe. The first step was the engraving of characters on stone, the marks being transferred to the paper in white on a black ground. Then came wooden blocks with raised letters, which are employed even at the present day in China, being preferred to movable types, inasmuch as about 24,000 characters are recognized as in good usage among people in that country.

The art of making porcelain was discovered in China in the fifth century of the Christian era, though common earthenware had been manufactured from time immemorial. Not until the middle of the seventh century, however, did the Celestials begin to produce in a large way the beautiful semi-transparent ware which excited so much admiration in Europe. Probably the process was discovered by an accident, and at first the product was known as "imitation gem ware." The name "porcelain" is of Portuguese origin. About the year 1000 A. D. were established the famous porcelain furnaces at King to Chin, in the province of Keang Sy, where all the best china is still made, employing several thousand operators.

Silk is said to have been discovered by a lady named Chang-Ti, a wife of the Emperor Hoang-Ti. Since her day the empresses of China have bred, reared and fed silkworms as an amusement, reeling the cocoons and weaving the silk. In the gardens of the palace at Pekin is a little forest of mulberry trees, and on the occasion of an annual festival the empress, with the principal ladies of the court, gather mulberry leaves for the worms. Silk in China is so cheap that even the uniforms of the soldiers are made of it.

One of the most notable of the arts invented by the Chinese was the manufacture of gunpowder. The date of the discovery is wholly in doubt, but Marco Polo, the famous traveler, who visited the far east in the thirteenth century, said of the people: "They raise tempests with flashing lightning and peals of thunder." At that period the explosive substance was used only for fireworks, however. From China knowledge of the art was carried to the Byzantines, who were the first to employ gunpowder in warfare.

THE THIRTEEN SUPERSTITION.

A German Serene Highness, one of those potentates who make up in personal dignity what they lack in territorial or political importance, has earned the gratitude of superstitious hostesses by offering a new interpretation of the old "thirteen" theory. When thirteen persons present themselves unexpectedly at the dinner table everybody knows how difficult it is to change the number by either subtraction or addition. It is ungracious to eject one of the company, and almost impossible to find a new guest at a moment's notice. The serenity in question, confronted by a crisis of this kind, solved it by deciding that the thirteen, to be malefic, must be thirteen of a kind. He is in the habit of giving very choice little suppers to members of his own intimate circle, and, being in an especially hospitable mood the other evening, invited, at the last moment, one of his cabinet council to join the party. As the minister, beaming with gratification at the honor conferred upon him, was about to take his seat, there was a cry from one of the ladies. "Gracious heavens! There are thirteen of us." Great commotion followed, but the steadfast mind of the host was undismayed. He, at least, even at his own table, was no believer in the quality of man or in the possibility of making somebody out of nobody. "Be calm," said he, with a reassuring gesture. "Herr ——," indicating the embarrassed minister, "is not one of us; he belongs to a burgher family." Supper then proceeded. The minister had lost his entity, but not his appetite.—New York Post.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

Superstition is a strong controlling motive for a Chinaman's actions. One does not realize this until one has lived in his own country and become acquainted with his pet varieties. When he emigrates he becomes in a way weaned from these. It is only in his native soil that they grow and flourish, and lay hold upon his very heart. It is on their account that a Chinaman's actions can not always be reasonably accounted for. These superstitions are as much a part of China as the people themselves. One is forcibly impressed with this in traveling through the interior provinces, where one sees a great many pagodas and tall towers. These pagodas are always situated in "threes," that is, one is never seen without two others near by, and the three are so placed as to form an equilateral triangle. The purpose of this is to bring good luck; to be propitious to "fung-shue." "Fung-shue" is a mystery, and "it" which becomes more and more so as the Chinamen themselves endeavor to explain their nazy notions to you. Literally translated, "fung-shue" means "wind and water." As understood by the Chinese, it corresponds to what we mean by "terrestrial magnetism." I once asked a district mandarin to explain to me the origin of this strange doctrine of "fung-shue." His reply was, "Because wind exists unseen, and water can not be laid hold upon." He probably meant that the term "fung-shue" was an allegorical representation of an invisible and intangible, but all-pervading force.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30; Young People's meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Sabath morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Fire Upon the Altar;" evening service at 8 o'clock; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; midweek service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; the preaching will be in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m., subject, "The Evil of Envy;" leader, James Trythall.

Mid-week services: Prayer meeting, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7:45; Ladies' Aid society will hold the monthly business meeting Thursday evening in the church after prayer meeting.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets. Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.. Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Young Ladies' Missionary band, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; annual election of class leaders will be held at the close of the morning service.

The official board will meet in regular session Monday night at 7:45; prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45, W. H. Woodruff, leader.

The Ladies' Aid society will give an ice cream social on the church lawn Thursday evening.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

"Quiet hour" meetings will be held at 6 a. m. at the following places: At Williams grove, Hiram A. Philley, leader; at Swinney park. In charge of M. S. Willson and Dr. W. T. Ferguson; at Hayden homestead, on East Lewis street, in charge of E. D. Challenger and A. D. Craig. Mixed meeting at association hall at 3 p. m.; address by Rev. J. W. Lake. The Workers' band will leave the Y. M. C. A. building at 5:30 p. m. for New Haven, holding a short song and praise meeting three miles east of the city at the Nickel Plate crossing; New Haven meeting, 7:30 p. m. J. W. Burns, secretary.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, and 8 p. m.; no service at the Masonic Temple in the evening; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 7:45 p. m., Christian Endeavor.

Bulletin of West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning August 5—Lord's day services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; sermon, evening, "Pardon, Its Means and Evidences." The regular monthly meeting of the church board will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mid-week services: Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Profit of Prayer." Job. 21:15; Matt. 7:7-11 and 21:17-22. Thursday evening the ladies of the church will give an ice cream social on the lawn west of the church. Zach. A. Harris, minister.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church. (Baptist Tabernacle), Rev. L. L. Henson pastor—The pastor is out of the city on a vacation and there will be no preaching services. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior, 1 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus Thursday evening; Boys' brigade Friday evening.

There will be no services Sunday at Immanuel Baptist church on account of the pastor's absence from the city.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

On account of the camp meeting now in progress at the driving park grove, there will be no services in the church on Sunday. Sunday will be a great day at the meeting, and a very large crowd is expected. Rev. J. Montgomery, the famous colored preacher, will preach a sermon on "The Prodigal Son and His Return." The prodigal son will be represented by a member of the local church, and the great Biblical scene will be carried out in every detail. A fatted calf will be barbecued and served free of charge to everyone on the grounds. Other services will be at 6 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Prosser, the "Colored Sam Jones," will conduct one these services. The representation of "The Ten Virgins," which was postponed last Wednesday night, will be given on Monday evening. "Blind Tom," the great singer and a chorus, will furnish music for these services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning and evening services at 10:45 and 7:45. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m. Monthly missionary concert Wednesday evening; subject, "India;" given under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary society.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; themes, "The Straight Gate" and "Nearness of God," Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior, 6:30 p. m. Special music at each service. Mid-week services Wednesday evening at 8; topic, "Our Missions in China." Ladies' aid will have their tea at the church on Thursday afternoon from 2 o'clock to 5. D. T. Williams, pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; preparatory service for Lord's supper at 10:15; morning service and communion at 10:45; Luther league at 7:00 p. m. No evening service. Teachers' meeting Thursday evening at 8:00.

Christ's Evangelical church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Lewis J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m., theme, "Jesus on the Coasts of Tyre and Sidon for Rest," the third in the series on "Summer Scenes in the Life of Jesus." The Emerson Male quartet will sing two selections at this service. Regular meeting of the church council Monday at 8 p. m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m., text: Matt. I. 13-29. No evening service or meetings.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Soul;" golden text, "Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul."—I Peter, 2:11.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The only service at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be litany, sermon and holy communion at 10:45 a. m. Services at St. Andrew's mission, South Wayne avenue, at 3:00 o'clock, in charge of Alfred Grindle. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at the Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon; 12, classes; 3:30 p. m., Junior league; 6:45, Epworth league; 7:45, sermon, subject, "Lifting Men Out of the Pit." Music. Chorus conducted by Mrs. Gesaman.

Berry street M. E. church announcements.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon by pastor, 8 p. m. Meeting of official board Monday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p. m. Special music has been arranged for Sunday. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Senior league, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., the third on the life of Joseph, subject, "A Royal Prisoner." The ladies will meet in the church Tuesday to complete the arrangements for serving meals during the encampment. Our Wednesday evening prayer meetings are very interesting and well attended. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor.—Services on Sunday will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; the pastor will preach a special sermon at 10:30 on the subject, "Sanctification Considered With Justification;" classes will meet at noon; Junior Epworth league at 3:30. Mrs. Charles E. White, superintendent; Epworth league devotional service at 7 p. m. There will be a short sermon by the pastor at 8 p. m. There will be a meeting of the official board on Monday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 11:45 a. m.; Junior Epworth league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:45 p. m.; preaching, 7:45 p. m.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Volunteers of America hold services every Sunday at No. 203 Calhoun street, in charge of the captain. Services at 3 and 8 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. W. Hayes Moore, of Santa Fe., N. M., will preach at Westminster church tomorrow morning at 10:30. Subject, "The Elder Brother."

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor—No services on Sunday excepting Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening as usual.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Why Do the Heathen Rage?" Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7:00, led by Miss Rena Nelson. After next Sabbath the pastor takes a vacation of three Sabbaths.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor. Sunday services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Rev. Seymour, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 and Sunday school teachers' meeting at 8:30. Rev. Breckenridge is on his vacation, which he is spending in Winona.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.. services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets.—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No evening service during the summer. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

F. P. Wilt transacted business in Marion Friday.

Miss Rose Runner is visiting friends in Decatur.

C. F. Cook is in Ann Arbor, Mich., on a business trip.

Rev. W. D. Parr is spending a few days in Rome City.

Miss Mattie Clark is visiting friends at Clear Lake.

Attorneys C. N. and B. F. Heaton have returned from Milwaukee.

Mrs. Adelia Taft, of Plymouth, was a vistor in the city on Friday.

Miss Sinclair Hattersley has returned from a visit in Petoskey.

Mrs. Dallas Green has returned from an outing at Pleasant Lake.

Miss Frankie Julliard leaves soon for a trip down the St. Lawrence.

Emmet Powers, of Kansas City, is visiting in the city for a few days.

Mrs. G. A. Rabus has returned from an outing at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Park Frazier has returned from a visit in Denver and other western cities.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cooper and son Brown went to Wawasee today for a week.

Judge and Mrs. R. S. Taylor went to Mackinac today to occupy their cottage.

Horace Hall and son Lewis, of Topeka, Kas., are visiting Mrs. T. E. Ellison.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moderwell and son Hiram have gone to Whitehall, Mich., to visit.

J. J. Wood and son Alex left today for Averne, L. I., to join Mrs. Wood and Miss Hazel.

Edwin Saylor, of Elwood, is in the city a guest of the family of G. B. Saylor, of Lincoln avenue.

Miss Hattie Colvin, of Crestline, Ohio, who has been visiting Mrs. B. S. O'Connor, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Henry McKinnie and granddaughter, Miss Linda McKinnie, went to Pittsburg on Friday to visit.

Fort Wayne Ruling No. 662, F. M. C., will give an ice cream social at Swinney park on Monday evening.

Miss Irene Lauternier is visiting relatives in Auburn. Her sister, Miss Clara, has returned from Auburn.

Miss Harriet Wilmington left today for Chicago to complete her studies in the musical kindergarten method of piano teaching.

Frank VanVolkenburg left for his old home in Michigan to attend a family reunion. His wife and daughter are already there.

A number of boys were at Mondamin Meadows farm yesterday, where they enjoyed the day in honor of Lewis Hall, of Topeka, Kan.

Henry Orff, one of the oldest of the bandsmen and musicians in the city, was removed to Richmond. He was adjudged insane a short time ago.

Mrs. Sara Montgomery and daughter, Josephine, left today for a visit at Toledo, Detroit and other points. They will be absent about six weeks.

Miss Della Rossell has returned from a visit in Wabash and Huntington and will visit Miss Addie Diether at the Diether farm next week.

The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Allen County Orphans' home will be held Monday afternoon at the office of Hon. T. E. Ellison.

The band concert to be given in Swinney park by the City band and also the Eintracht Singing society on Wednesday, Aug. 8, promises to be largely attended. The two organizations are rehearsing for the occasion and the music will be of the finest kind.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Thain very pleasantly entertained at their home on Baker street in honor of Miss Hilt, of Lafayette. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and roses were used as souvenirs. In the games of progressive pedro first prizes were awarded to Miss Buckley and Mr. Olive, while the consolation prizes went to Miss Lichner and Mr. Johnston. A dainty luncheon was served at the close.

JAPAN MAY ABSORB CHINA.

It is not beyond the bound of possibility that Japan should absorb China. This would be the realization of her great ambition; it so would make her supreme in the far east and permanently a power among nations. That such a thing may come to pass and the little nation take in the huge is not as absurd as it may seem at first thought. Japan is able to attend to such a matter. The meal would be more than a mouthful, but she could digest it. This is why.—New York Press.

NEXT WEEK AT THE PARK.

The theatrical offering at Robison park for the coming week will be one of the very strongest bills of the season and Manager Alter is confident it will prove most popular. Heading the list is Leo Carle in one-man comedy. Mr. Carle is the original modern lightning-change artist, musician, comedian, dancer and violin virtuoso, and in the course of his act he represents from eight to ten different male and female characters, introducing nearly twenty of the most baffling lightning changes ever seen. Henderson and Row will present their realistic novelty sketch, "Fun at Griggs' Corner;" Lotta Gladstone appears in monologue and mimicry; Purcell and Maynard give "A Prima Donna and the Bell Boy," while M. Francois, king of chapenugraphy, necromancy and finger silhouettes completes the card of the week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Henry and Maggie Vegalues to Mary and Peter Schenkel, lot 127, Archer's, for $950.

Henriette and B. S. Thompson to Christina Tagtmeyer, lot 3, Thompson's sub., for $1,000.

Regina Miller to Ella C. Dixon, lot 186, north side add., for $1,800.

Andrew J. Link et al. to Anna M. Link, lot 40, Lasselleville; lot 2, Ewing's sub., and lot 297, Hanna's add., for $1.00.

Anna M. Link to Daniel Weisenberger, lot 40, Lasselleville, for $3,000.

Wm. Rodenbeck to Louis Russell, e. ½ lot 5, Jones' add., for $1,500.

Chas. G. Chapman to Hanna H. Gallaway, e. 23 ft. lot 58, Brandriff & Ayres' add., for $625.

Stephen B. and M. Inez Fleming to Agatha Lau, lot 43, Burgess' add., for $1.00.

—Country.—

Madison and Gabell Poorman to Jno. B. and Bertha Martin, n. w. ¼, s. w. ¼, sec. 3, Monroe tp., for $1,600.

CLUB TAKES AN OUTING.

The F. C. M. N. club, a social organization of young ladies, will leave tomorrow morning for a two weeks' outing at Rom City. The club members are the Misses Katherine Rochrs, Marie Boester, Bertha Brandt, Augusta Hesemeyer, Clara Renkensmeier, Clara Miller, Alma Proegler and Sophia Thiele.

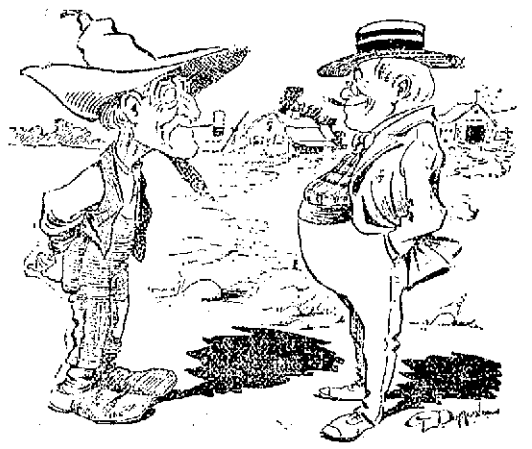
D. C. Purman is installing machinery in his mill in Monroeville for the manufacture of barrel staves and hoops.

BASE BALL TERM.



"A HARD DRIVE."

TO THE TUNE OF A HUNDRED.



Visitor—Did you take in boarders this year?
Farmer—Naw, they took me in.

Sister Reading the Offer



Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, that Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady sufferer from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give my treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A., for the Home Treatment and Full Information. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrapper.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS: I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Falling of Irregular Menstruation*, in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and *save your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHENEVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fe Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

General Passenger Office

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

CHICAGO.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GREAT PREACHER SAYS IMPURE LITERATURE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE WORLD'S WOES.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Dr. Talmage, who has been spending a few days in St. Petersburg, sends the following report of a discourse, which will be helpful to those who have an appetite for literature and would like some rules to guide them in the selection of books and newspapers: Text, Acts xiv., 19: Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together and burned them before all men, and they counted the price of them and found it 50,000 pieces of silver.

Paul had been stirring up Ephesus with some lively sermons about the sins of that place. Among the more important results was the fact that the citizens brought out their bad books and in a public place made a bonfire of them. I see the people coming out with their arms full of Ephesian literature and tossing it into the flames. I hear an economist, who is standing by, saying, "Stop this waste. Here are $7,500 worth of books—do you propose to burn them all up? If you don't want to read them yourselves, sell them, and let somebody else read them." "No," said the people, "if these books are not good for us, they are not good for anybody else, and we shall stand and watch until the last leaf has burned to ashes. They have done us a world of harm and they shall never do others harm." Hear the flames crackle and roar!

BONFIRE OF BOOKS.

Well, my friends, one of the wants of the cities is a great bonfire of bad books and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze 200 feet high. Many of the publishing houses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of goods. Bring forth the insufferable trash and put it into the fire and let it be known, in the presence of God and angels and men, that you are going to rid your homes of the overtopping and underlying curse of profligate literature.

The printing press is the mightiest agency on earth for good and for evil. The minister of the gospel, standing in a pulpit, has a responsible position, but I do not think it is as responible as the position of an editor or a publisher. At what distant point of time, at what far-out cycle of eternity will cease the influence of a Henry J. Raymond, or a Horace Greeley, or a James Gordon Bennett, or a Watson Webb, or an Erastus Brooks, or a Thomas Kinsella? Take the overwhelming statistics of the circulation of the daily and weekly newspapers and then cipher, if you can, how far up, and how far down, and how far out, reach the influences of the American printing press.

GOSPEL LITERATURE.

What is to be the issue of all this? I believe the Lord injends the printing press to be the chief means for the world's rescue and evangelization, and I think that the great last battle of the world will not be fought with swords and guns, but with types and presses—a purified and gospel literature triumphing over, trampling down and crushing out forever that which is depraved. The only way to overcome unclean literature is by scattering abrond that which is healthful. May God speed the cyclinders of an honest, intelligent, aggressive, Christian printing press.

I have to tell you that the greatest blessing that ever came to the nations is that of an elevated literature, and the greatest scourge has been that of unclean literature. This last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill insane asylums, and penitentiaries, and almshouses and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their souls are being tossed over into a lost eternity, an avalanche of horror and despair. The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has already shoveled its millions into the charnel house of the morally dead. The longest rail train that ever ran over the tracks was not long enough or large enough to carry the beastliness and the putrefaction which have been gathered up in bad books and newspapers in the last twenty years.

WHAT TO READ.

Now it is amid such circumstances that I put a question of overmastering importance to you and your families. What books and newspapers shall we read? You see I group them together. A newspaper is only a book in a swifter and more portable shape, and the same rules which will apply to book reading will apply to newspaper reading. What shall we read? Shall our minds be the receptacle of everything that an author has a mind to write? Shall there be no distinction between the tree of life and the tree of death? Shall we stoop down and drink out of the trough which the wickedness of man has filled with pollution and shame? Shall we mire in impurity and chase fantastic will-o'-the-wisps across the swamps, when we might walk in the blooming gardens of God? Oh, no! For the sake of our present and everlasting welfare we must make an intelligent and Christian choice.

Standing, as we do, chin-deep in fictitious literature, the question that young people are asking is: "Shall we read novels?" I reply, There are novels that are pure, good, Christian, elevating to the heart and ennobling to the life. But I have still further to say that I believe that seventy-five out of the one hundred novels in this day are baleful and destructive to the last degree. A pure work of fiction is history and poetry combined. It is a history of things around us with the licenses and the assumed names of poetry. The world can never pay the debt which it owes to such writers of fiction as Hawthorne and McKenzie and Landon and Hunt and Arthur and others, whose names are familiar to all.

EFFORTS OF AUTHORS.

The follies of high life were never better exposed than by Miss Edgeworth. The memories of the past were never more faithfully embalmed than in the writings of Walter Scott. Cooper's novels are healthfully redolent with the breath of the seaweed and the air of the American forest. Charles Kingsley has smitten the morbidity of the world, and led a great many to appreciate the poetry of sound health, strong muscles and fresh air. Thackeray did a grand work in caricaturing the pretenders to gentility and high blood. Dickens has built his own monument in his books, which are a plea for the poor and the anathema of injustice; and there are a score of novelistic pens today doing mighty work for God and righteousness.

Now, I say, books like these, read at night time, and read in right proportion with other books, cannot help but be ennobling and purifying; but, alas, for the loathsome and impure literature that has come in the shape of novels, like a freshet overflowing all the banks of decency and common sense! They are coming from some of the most celebrated publishing houses. They are coming with the recommendation of some of our religious newspapers. They lie on your center table to curse your children, and blast with their infernal fires generations unborn. You find these books in the desk of the school miss, in the trunk of the young man, in the steamboat cabin, on the table of the hotel reception room. You see a light in your child's room late at night. You suddenly go in and say: "What are you doing?" "I am reading." "What are you reading?" "A book." You look at the book; it is a bad book. "Where did you get it?" "I borrowed it."

BAD BOOKS.

Alas, there are always those abroad who would like to loan your son or daughter a bad book! Everywhere, everywhere, an unclean literature. I charge upon it the destruction of ten thousand immortal souls, and I bid you wake up to the magnitude of the evil.

I shall take all the world's literature—good novels and bad, travels true and false, histories faithful and incorrect, legends beautiful and monstrous, all tracts, all chronicles, all poems, all family, city, state and national libraries—and pile them up in a pyramid of literature, and then I shall bring to bear upon it some grand, glorious, inallible, unmistakable Christian principles. God help me to speak with reference to my last account, and help you to listen.

I charge you, in the first place, to stand aloof from all books that give false pictures of life. Life is neither a tragedy nor a farce. Men are not all either knaves or heroes. Women are neither angels nor furies. And yet, if you depended upon much of the literature of the day, you would get the idea that life, instead of being something earnest, something practical, is a fitful and fantastic and extravagant thing. How poorly prepared are that young man and woman for the duties of today who spent last night wading through brilliant passages descriptive of magnificent knavery and wickedness! The man will be looking all day long for his heroine, in the office, by the forge, in the factory, in the counting room, and he will not find her, and he will be dissatisfied. A man who gives himself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be nerveless, inane and a nuisance. He will be fit neither for the store, nor the shop, nor the field.

DESTROY THEM.

A woman who gives herself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be unfitted ofr the duties of wife, mother, sister, daughter. There she is, hair disheveled, countenance vacant, cheeks pale, hands trembling, bursting into tears at midnight over the fate of some unfortunate lover; in the daytime, when she ought to be busy, staring by the half hour at nothing; biting her finger nails into the quick. The carpet that was plain before will be plainer after having wandered through a romance all night long in tessellated halls of castles. And your industrious companion will be more unattractive than ever, now that you have walked in the romance through parks with plumed princesses, or lounged in the arbor with the polished desperado. Oh, these confirmed novel readers! They are unfitted for this life, which is a tremendous discipline. They know not how to go through the furnaces of trial through which they must pass, and they are unfitted for a world where everything we gain we achieve by hard and long-continuing work.

Again, abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things, have also an abundance of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which stuck to you? The bad! The heart of most people is like a sieve, which lets the small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the great cinders. Once in awhile there is a mind like a loadstone which, plunged amid steel and brass filings, gathers up the steel and repels the brass. But it is generally exactly the opposite.

TRIFLING INFLUENCES.

If you attempt to plunge through a hedge of burrs to get one blackberry, you will get more burrs than blackberries. You cannot afford to read a bad book, however good you are. You say, "The influence is insignificant." I tell you that the scratch of a pin has sometimes produced lockjaw. Alas, if through curiosity, as many do, you pry into an evil book, your curiosity is as dangerous as that of the man who would take a torch into a gunpowder mill merely to see whether it would really blow up or not.

In a menagerie in New York a man put his arm through the bars of a black leopard's cage. The animal's hide looked so sleek and bright and beautiful. He just stroked it once. The monster seized him, and he drew forth a hand torn and mangled and bleeding. Oh, touch not evil, even with the faintest stroke! Though it may be glossy and beautiful, touch it not, lest you pull forth your soul torn and bleeding under the clutch of the leopard. "But," you say, "how can I find out whether a book is good or bad without reading it?" There is always something suspicious about a bad book. I never knew an exception—something suspicious in the index or style of illustration. This venomous reptile always carries a warning rattle.

Again, I charge you to stand off from all those books which corrupt the imagination and inflame the passions. I do not refer now to that kind of book which the villian has under his coat waiting for the school to get out, and then, looking both ways to see that there is no policeman around the block, offers the book to your son on his way home. I do not speak of that kind of literature, but that which evades the law and comes out in polished style, and with a acute plot sounds the tocsin that rouses up all the baser passions of the soul. Today, under the nostrils of the people there is a fetid, reeking, unwashed literature, enough to poison all the fountains of public virtue, and smite your sons and daughters as with the wing of a destroying angel, and it is time that the ministers of the gospel blew the trumpet and rallied the force of righteousness, all armed, to this great battle against a depraved literature.

Again, abstain from the books which are apologetic of crime. It is a sad thing that some of the best and most beautiful book-bindery, and some of the finest rhetoric, have been brought to make sin attractive. Vice is a horrible thing, anyhow. It is born in shame, and it dies howling in the darkness. In this world it is scourged with a whip of scorpions, but afterward the thunders of God's wrath pursue it across a boundless desert, beating it with ruin and woe. When you come to paint carnality, do not paint it as looking from behind embroidered curtains, as through lattice of royal seraglio, but as writhing in the agonies of a city hospital! Cursed be the books that try to make impurity decent, and crime attractive and hypocrisy noble!

DIVINE VENGEANCE.

Cursed be the books that swarm with libertines and desperadoes, who make the brain of the young people whirl with villainy! Ye authors who write them, ye publishers who print them, ye booksellers who distribute them shall be cut to pieces, if not by an aroused community, then at last by the hail of divine vengeance, which shall sweep to the lowest pit of perdition all ye murderers of souls, I tell you, though you may escape in this world, you will be ground at last under the hoof of eternal calamities and you will be chained to the rock and you will have the vultures of despair clawing at your soul, and those whom you have destroyed will come around to torment you, and to pour hotter coals of fury upon your head, and rejoice eternally in the cutcry of your pain, and the howl of your damnation. "God shall wound the hairy scalp of him that goeth on in his trespasses."

The clock strikes midnight. A fair form bends over a romance. The eyes flash fire. The breath is quick and irregular. Occasionally the color dashes to the cheek, and then dies out. The hands tremble as though a guardian spirit were trying to shake the deadly book out of the grasp. Hot tears fall. She laughs with a shrill voice that drops dead at its own sound. The sweat on her brow is the spray dashed up from the rivet of death. The clock strikes four, and the rosy dawn soon after begins to look through the lattice upon the pale form that looks like a detained specter of the night. Soon in a madhouse she will mistake her ringlets for curling serpents, and thrust her white hand through the bars of the prison, and smite her head, rubbing it back as though to push the scalp from the skull, shrieking, "My brain! my brain!" Oh, stand off from that! Why will you go sounding your way amid the reefs when there is such a vast ocean in which you may voyage, all sail set?

Much of the impure pictorial literature is most tremendous for ruin. There is no one who can like good pictures better than I do. The quickest and most condensed way of impressing the public mind is by picture. What the painter does by his brush for a few favorites, the engraver does by his knife for the million. What the author accomplishes by fifty pages, the artist does by a dash. The best part of a painting that casts $10,000 you may buy for ten cents. Fine paintings belong to the aristocracy of art. Engravings belong to the democracy of art. You do well to gather good pictures in your homes.

But what shall I say of the prostitution of art to purposes of iniquity? These death warrants of the soul are at every street corner. They smite the vision of the young man with pollution. Many a young man buying a copy has bought his eternal discomfiture.

WORK OF DEATH.

There may be enough poison in one bad picture to poison one soul, and that soul may poison ten, and ten fifty, and the fifty hundreds, and hundreds thousands, until nothing but the measuring line of eternity can tell the height and depth and ghastliness and horror of the great undoing. The work of death that the wicked author does in a whole book the bad engraver may do on a half side of a pictorial. Under the guise of pure mirth, the young man buys one of these sheets. He unrolls it before his comrades amid roars of laughter, but long after the paper is gone the result may perhaps be seen in the blasted imaginations of those who saw it. The queen of death holds a banquet every night and these periodicals are the invitations to her guests.

Young man, buy not this moral strychnine for your soul. Pick not up this nest of coiled adders for your pocket. Patronize no news stand that keeps them. Have your room bright with good engravings, but for these outrageous pictorials have not one wall, not one bureau, not one pocket. A man is no better than the picture he loves to look at. If your eyes are not pue, your heart cannot be. At a news stand one can guess the character of a man by the kind of pictorial he purchases. When the devil fails to get a man to read a bad book he sometimes succeeds in getting him to look at a bad picture. When Satan goes afishing he does not care whether it is a long line or a short line, if he only draws his victim in. Beware of lascivious pictorials, young man, in the name of Almighty God I charge you.

VIVID ROMANCES.

Cherish good books and newspapers. Beware of bad ones. The assassin of Lord Russell declared that he was led into crime by reading one vivid romance. The consecrated John Angell James, than whom England never produced a better man, declared in his old age that he had never yet gotten over the evil effects of having for fifteen minutes once read a bad book. But I need not go so far off. I could tell you of a comrade who was great-hearted, noble and generous. He was studying for an honorable profession, but he had an infidel book in his trunk, and he said to me one day, "DeWitt, would you like to read it?" I said, "Yes, I would." I took the book and read it only for a few minutes. I was really startled with what I saw there and I handed the book back to him and said, "You had better destroy that book." No, he kept it. He read it. He re-read it. After awhile he gave up religion as a myth. He gave up God as a nonentity. He gave up the Bible as a fable. He gave up the church of Christ as a useless institution. He gave up good morals as being unnecessarily stringent. I have heard of him but twice in many years. The time before the last I heard of him he was a confirmed inebriate. The last I heard of him he was coming out of an insane asylum—in body, mind and soul an awful wreck. I believe that one infidel book killed him for two worlds.

BURN THE BOOKS.

Go home today and look through your library, and then, having looked through your library, look on the stand where you keep your pictorials and newspapers, and apply the Christian principles I have laid down this hour. If there is anything in your home that cannot stand the test, do not give it away, for it might spoil an immortal soul; do not sell it, for the money you get would be the price of blood; but rather kindle a fire in your kitchen hearth, or in your back yard, and then drop the poison in it, and the bonfire in your city shall be as consuming as that one in Ephesus.

TWO GREAT READERS.

Joseph Reinach, who was Gambetta's private secretary while that statesman was prime minister of France, makes some curious revelations regarding "Gambetta's Methods of Study" in an article in the North American Review. Gambetta was a voracious reader, and, as he had a retentive and capacious memory, little of the information he gained in reading was lost to him. In fact, the words, when they appealed strongly to his ear, remained with him, and he took pleasure in reciting, ore rotundo, large passages from favorite authors. As a rule, until the affairs of state absorbed his time and attention, he always took notes while reading, and M. Reinach refers to another great Frenchman who was given to this useful habit, as follows:

"Napoleon, in his laborious youth, had employed the same method of study. The Laurentian Library possesses four manuscript volumes of the young Napoleon's notes, as student at Brienne as sub-lieutenant of artillery. These papers, which came from the Libri collection, were acquired by the Italian government at the Ashburnham sale. They contain extensive summaries of history, natural history and geography. The world is familiar with one or two of these notes—for example, the description of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, which ends with the mention, since become tragic, of St. Helena, little island." In glancing over these Napoleonic manuscripts at Florence some months ago I could not help thinking of Gambetta's notes."

LARGEST OF ALL ANIMALS.

Mr. Beddard in his new book on whales reminds readers that, although the imagination is apt to picture the giant reptiles of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods as having exceeded in size all modern animals, yet in fact there is no evidence that the earth has ever contained, either on the land or in the sea, creatures exceeding the whale in bulk. The mammoth was larger than the elephant, but the ichthyosaurus could not match the whale for size, although with its terrible jaws it would doubtless have been the whale's master.

RELICS OF ANTIQUITY.

Deep excavations in nearly all parts of the western section of this country have almost always resulted in producing some relic of antiquity in the form of bones and tusks of mammoths and other animals. Scientists and antiquarians take much interest in these discoveries and believe that there remains in this country as big a field for scientific investigation as can be found anywhere. The bones of the animals when brought to the air, however, in almost every case crumble into dust. It is the tusks that maintain their hardness.

JUVENILE SMOKERS IN JAPAN.

The Japan Times of a recent date says: "It is reported that a bill prohibiting smoking by young people was presented at the house of representatives by Mr. Nemoto and four others on Wednesday. The main purpose of the bill is to the effect that smokers under 18 years of age shall be punished by a fine ranging in amount from ten to one yen and the confiscation of pipes and fittings used by the offenders. The bill is said to have been drawn up on the model of similar enactments prevailing in Germany and the United States of America."

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy pells. It is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

KING OF MOSQUITOES.

The Texas Product Is Easily Easily Ahead in the Blood-Sucking Race.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The first thing they tell you when you land in Texas is that it is a fine climate, a little warm in the day, but cool at nigh, and "be sure to tell them to give you a mosquito net." If you go to Texas see that you get your net. It will not do much good, for if there is anything a Texas mosquito holds in contempt it is a net. But see that you have one, as imagination always goes to help one along, particularly in Texas. A great deal has been written about Texas cattle, crops, climate and politicians, but nothing is ever said about the mosquito. And if anybody in Texas has a kick coming outside of those who have to listen to Joe Bailey and Governor Hogg talk it is the mosquito.

Much has been written about the Jersey mosquito. He has been caricatured until he became an eyesore. Scientists have had him magnified 10,000 times in order to find out where he gets the power to extract the human blood as cunningly and cleverly as he does. Doctors claim that most of the sickness in Jersey and New York is due to the little blood-sucking insect that lives in Jersey marshes. Then there is the India mosquito, who doctors claim causes 100,000 deaths from malaria every year. England has just sent two physicians to live in screened houses for one year in order to get at the habits of these death-dealing insects. But all this time the Texas mosquito has been compelled to do his work without getting a three-line notice even in his home papers.

With the proper kind of a press agent the Texas mosquito would today be head and heels over his brethren in New Jersey and India. And he would come by it rightfully, for he would surely earn the honor. There is nothing a Jersey or India mosquito can do that one from Texas can't beat him at. And there are a great many things a Texas blood-sucker can do that his friends in the east cannot or never dreamed of. In the first place a Texas mosquito is industrious. He is at work morning, noon and night. When his brethren in the east are filling their little pumps with malaria in the swamps and marshes of New Jersey, he is out working on the streets.

While the death-dealing member of the family in India is resting in the day (for they work only at night), his more active brother in Texas is at work with drill and suction pump. And if he gets a tip that a man from Jersey has arrived in town he will work overtime, just to show the Jerseyite that the mosquito he has bragged about for years is nothing but a common every-day selling plater compared to the stake insect, who has just removed a piece from his neck and raised a lump as large as a hen's egg. But there are several mean traits about the bug from Texas. He has two ways of working. His most annoying way is what is called "easy work."

The Jersey and India, when he is about to commence the operation that is liable to send you to the hospital or happy hunting grounds, sings a merry song that sounds something like the eight girls with short dresses who sing merrily at the coming of the prince in all comic operas. That singing is a warning that they are around and about to start something. They would not take advantage of you any more than a rattlesnake would without first rattling before getting ready to strike. The singing of the Jersey and India gives you a chance for your white alley, and if you get stung it is your own fault.

But not so with Mr. Texas. He stings first and then sings. You have no chance with the Texas stinger. He sneaks upon on like an assassin in the dark, and when you least expect it he drills lands up on a pint of your life's blood and flies away singing "They're after me" before you really know what has struck you. But Mr. Texas does not always work in the low, underhand, sneaking manner. Sometimes he sings just like an ordinary Jersey boy. When he does look out for him. He has blood in his eye and he is mean and sassy.

There is one time when Mr. Texas always sings. That is when you have got in bed and fixed the net, as you think, as mosquito-proof as armor plate. Then he gets his mad up and sings merrily "Drill, ye terriers, drill," as he flies about the net. You hear him and it's music to your ears, for you know he is on the outside, and you chuckle to yourself because you know you have beaten him. But all the time he is looking for a soft spot in the net. He always finds it and forces himself inside. Then he stops singing till he flies so close to your nose that his wings' flopping produces a draft; then he sings a note or two to let you know he is inside and ready for business. Then he worries you for a time.

You cannot sleep, for you know that you have something coming to you and you want to dodge it if you can. But you have no chance and you may as well take it first as last, for you are bound to get it. When he gets tired of annoying and worrying you he sinks his stinger into your neck and you slap at the spot, but you find that you are too late, as you hear him singing as he passes through the hole in the net.

But there is one good thing about the Texas mosquito. He does not spread disease. That is, the Texas doctors have not accused him of it, and if there is something that they have not laid on the poor, down-trodden mosquito then medical history has failed to record it. The size of the Texas mosquito varies. In the cities and towns, where they have only humans to work on, they are rather small. But in the ranch districts where they have cattle to work on they grow very large. In fact, some ranchmen and cowboys claim that a herd of cattle will become panic-stricken at the approach of these big mosquitoes, which are so big that they have to be shot in the eye with a forty-five or a Winchester before they can be brought down. This statement is not doubted in Texas. But this Texas insect will bring a fortune to the man who will invent a net that will be proof against Mr. Mosquito of Texas.

MEN WHO TIE UP SUSPENDERS.

"It's funny," said a haberdasher, "but it's true that 50 per cent. of the men are going about with broken suspenders. I've known men worth millions of dollars who neglect to purchase new suspenders until their attention is called to the fact that they need them. The other day a man came in here to buy some neckwear. While he was waiting to be served he kept tugging at a suspender button on his trousers. As the perspiration kept rolling down his neck he bit his lips and mumbled something that sounded like cuss words. He finally asked me if I could give him a piece of twine. When I got it for him he unbuttoned his waistcoat and proceeded to tie together the parts of an old suspender.

"'I'll sell you a new pair for a quarter,' I remarked, pointing to a bunch of new suspenders. Continuing, I told him we had some beauties for half a dollar and better ones for a dollar. He said nothing, but continued the work of tying up his broken suspender. Finally I thrust a box of suspenders in front of him and he reached for a pair.

"'Thank you,' he said, and he proceeded to take off his coat and waistcoat. Then he threw his old suspenders on the floor, and as he fastened on the new ones he said they felt fine. He told me that he had been feeling uncomfortable for a week and didn't really know the cause of it until he discarded the old suspenders.

"'Unless my wife buys a pair for me at Christmas time,' he said, 'I never think about it and wear those I have on until they actually fall off. I know thousands of wealthy men who are like me in this respect. The other day when I called upon a friend at the Auditorium he was engaged repairing his suspenders with a piece of wire. Strange to say he never thought of sending his valet for a new pair, although he was paying $50 a day for a suite of rooms on the fourth floor.'

"That fellow," continued the haberdasher, "is a sample of the smart business men. They'll invest thousands of dollars in stocks and bonds, but forget about investing a quarter in suspenders. Most of them wait until they get a pair as a Christmas or birthday present. German-Americans as a rule get suspenders for Easter Monday. Irish-Americans get presents of suspenders on Easter Sunday morning. Italian-Americans get new suspenders at Christmas time."

"And what about the natives," asked a bystander.

"Oh," said the haberdasher, "they get new ones when the string breaks."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

When Winston Churchill gets home from Africa he intends to make it his first business to go over his father's papers and write his life. He will be able to show, among other things, that some cruel stories about Lord Randolph Churchill's last sad days were entirely without foundation. Lord Randolph broke down under general paralysis, and the explanation of his malady is perfectly simple. It originated from the mental shock he suffered when his resignation was accepted.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

The war in South Africa has doomed the highland kilt as a fighting dress and it will now survive as a parade uniform only.

WHERE MYSTERY HOVERS

The Southwestern Part of the United States Has Been But Little Explored.

[Washington Post.]

Uncle Sam this summer is going to explore the least known region within the limits of the United States—that mysterious country in western Texas where the old-time adventurer Coronado was lost, together with his band of followers, while searching for the golden village of Gran Quivara. He was led to believe that there was such a village filled with stores of the yellow metal by the tales of treacherous Indians, who conducted him into those wilds for the purpose of losing the party and leaving them to starve in the desert wastes. They were taken by their false guides across the Staked Plains into this vast and horrible trap, but having discovered the snare, they managed to make their way out of it.

The government expedition will be headed by Robert T. Hill, of the United States geological survey. Yesterday Mr. Hill said:

"Notwithstanding the vast amount of exploration and scientific research that has been going on, some of the most elementary features of American geography are at present practically unknown. We may say, to begin with, that the most conspicuous feature of the North American continent is the great Cordillera or Rocky mountain system, with its bordering ranges of gigantic sierras inclosing vast basin deserts. This system stretches in a shape that may be likened to a canoe, from British Columbia to the drop off of the Mexican plateau south of the City of Mexico.

A TERRA INCOGNITA.

"The eastern rim of the canoe, known as the Rockies, has been mapped up to date only as far as Santa Fe, N. M. From that point on through New Mexico, western Texas and northeast Mexico are many great mountains and ranges which have never been delineated on any chart. No definite idea exists as to their arrangement, the elevations to which they rise or the details of their topography. It is known, however, that in Mexico, south of the mouth of the Rio Grande, the mountains of the mighty system run into the sea, where the great costal plain that begins in New Jersey and runs down the east shore of the continent comes to an end.

"The problem is to find out something about these mountains, with other details necessary for the mapping of this country, which at present is so completely unknown. Last summer I made a section across the east front ranges in the Great Bend region of Texas and this year I am going to reconnoiter the vast territory which lies between there and Santa Fe to the north and west. From the little that is known of the country in question it may be described as a land of peculiar conformation, mighty ranges of mountains alternating with vast stretches of waterless tablelands, bordered by precipitous cliffs and inclosing immense desert valleys called 'solsons' by the Mexicans. The word bolson means literally a purse, and hence is applied to these inclosed areas which have no drainage outlet to the sea. Among the mountains one may mention the Sacramento group, the highest peak of which, El Capitan, is said to be over 13,000 feet in height above sea level, and is covered with valuable pine forests.

SOME OF NATURE'S FREAKS.

"This region has many very remarkable natural features, among which I might speak of Howard bolson, on the line between Texas and Mexico, with its strong lake or crystal salt. It is quite a large body of water and is always covered with a thin layer of salt, which up to very recent times was the chief source of salt supply for all of northern Mexico. The natives used to come hundreds of miles to get it. But the railways arrived, civilization was introduced and an American named Howard took possession of the lake under the settler's rights. That was about ten years ago. Inasmuch as the aborigines had always considered the lake the common property of all, they resented the monopoly and murdered the new owner. Of course the salt is derived from the rocks of the mountains surrounding the lake, being carried into the latter by streams. There is no outlet and evaporation being very rapid the saline element steadily accumulates.

"I ought not to forget to mention the wonderful Desert of White Sand, which covers several hundred square miles. Over all of its area there is nothing but the purest white sand, which is not quartz, like beach sand, but composed of grains of gypsum or alabaster. As you may imagine, it is very beautiful. Contrasting with this are the equally interesting Malpais lands, the surface of which is made up of lava. This lava makes a broad ribbon running forty miles southward from a crater situated midway between the Sierra Oscura and the Sacramento range, the volcano itself rising from the center of a bolson desert. The lava is bubbly, ropy, and cinderlike in different parts, and has the appearance of having been discharged in a molten condition at a very recent period.

WONDERFUL LANDS.

"Again, there are the wonderful vermilion lands—vast stretches of blood-red landscape, broken only by occasional stripes of snow-white gypsum. They are an outcrop of the times 1,000 feet or more above the desert plains are the superb escarpments of which are often so sheer and vertical that the traveler is obliged to follow the edge for many miles before he can find a place where it is practicable to descend. These tremendous cliffs are called by the Mexicans in their picturesque nomenclature 'Cejas' or 'Eyebrows,' and of this character is the magnificent Ceja de Galisteo, not far to the southward of Santa Fe.

"Hardly any water reaches the ocean from this weird and uninviting country and only two rivers lead out of it—namely, the Pecos and the Rio Grande. But these two streams are not at all like ordinary rivers, which all along their course gather fresh contributions from every creek and rill. The Rio Grande and Pecos can scarcely said be said to have any tributaries; they are merely canals passing through the country, as one might say, their waters being derived from the snows of the mountains of Colorado. On a large map of western Texas you will find a great many streams of various sizes, but they are all head and no tail, being absorbed eventually into the sands of the deserts. It was a great volcanic country once—the territory I am describing. Its volcanic craters are not mere necks or cores, like most of the so-called craters of the United States; they are gigantic heaps of cinders and preserve their contour so perfectly as to convey a vivid notion of their recent activity.

HEICS OF FORGOTTEN RACES.

"In the vast stretch between the Pecos and the Rio Grande are many ruins left behind by an ancient aboriginal population. Some of them, such as that of the Gran Quivira—not to be confused, by the way, with the mythical golden village of Coronado—show evidences of having been occupied by a once numerous people of which there is no record in history or tradition. There are remains of extensive irrigation works where now there is no water, and the only reasonable theory seems to be that the population was driven away by the drying up of the water supply which formerly existed.

"Not the least interesting point about this mysterious region is that its settlement and development have preceded its exploration by geographers. Railroads are being built through it, its vast pine forests are being attacked by sawmills and prosperous towns are growing up in those portions of it which are habitable, and yet almost nothing about the country is authentically known."

THE SCOTCHMAN'S TOAST.

The Glasgow Weekly Mail publishes the following verbatim report of the chairman's speech in giving the toast of "The Queen" at a recent agricultural show dinner in Scotland: "Noo, gentlemen, will ye a' fill your glesses, for I'm about to bring forrit 'The Queen.' Our queen, gentlemen, is really a wonderfu' woman. If I may say it; she's nae o' the guid auld sort. Nae whigmaleeries or falderals about her, but a douce dacent lady. She's respectable beyond a' doot. She has brocht up a grand family o' weel-faured lads and lasses—her auldest son being a credit to ony mither—and they're a' weel married. Ane daughter is nae less than married to the duke o' Argyll's son and heir. Gentleman, ye'll may be no' believe it, but I once saw the queen. I did. It was when I took my auld broon coo to Perth show. I remember her weel—such color, such hair!" (Interruption and cries of "Is it the coo or the queen ye're proposing?"). "The queen, gentlemen. I beg your pardon, but I was talking about the coo. However, as to the queen, somebody pointed her oot to me at Perth station, and there she was, smart and tidy-like, and says I to myself: 'Gin my auld woman at hame slips awa', ye needna remain a widower anither hour longer.' Noo, gentlemen, the whunley's guid, the night is lang, the weather is wet, and the roads are saft, and will brim nae body that comes to grief. So aff wi' yer drink to the bottom! "The Queen!"

TOOK OFFENSE AT THE SPIRES.

A Rome correspondent describes the pope as particularly grieved at the destruction of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in Pekin, toward the erection of which he was a generous subscriber. It seems that the building was an object of offense to the empress dowager by reason of its spires overtopping those of the imperial residence. To satisfy her scruples the archbishop of Pekin acquiesced in various architectural alterations, but apparently these were not sufficient to avert the antagonism of the lady and the boxers.—New York Post.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

NATIVE FILIPINO PLAY.

The Performance Lasts Three Days and Three Nights and Is Very Interesting.

A letter from San Isidro, in the Philippine Islands, gives an interesting description of a native theatrical performance. It follows:

"That Filipino audiences are in many ways like those that support 'one night stands' on the mainland of the United States is not difficult to believe when one has seen and heard a fair or market place comedy such as we have viewed at San Isidro during the week just ending.

"There was in evidence the same impatience at delay, the same little hushes of deep interest, broken by ripples of laughter or by murmurs of appreciation, as telling lines were delivered. The same craning of necks as hungry eyes followed the gorgeously costumed players, and then, as a final bit of proof of similarity, there came a burst of jeering laughter when a trouserless boy of six, who had strayed away from father or older brother, appeared at the back of the improvised stage. The little fellow stood gasping helplessly while a hundred voices shouted what was evidently Tagalo for that word so dear to gallery gods at home, 'Supe! Supe!'

"We are in the provinces, and the open air theatre suffers sadly in comparison with the gay Teatro Zorilla in Manila. But the performance was free, and, moreover, the audience was with the players from the beginning. For was it not the story of Christian and Moor done into Tagalo from the Spanish of last century by some local and native adapter? The Christian triumphed after three days and nights of continuous dialogue, jest, and combat, and the visitors from Gapan, Jaen or other nearby pueblo have driven away satisfied dramatically and inwardly by the offering of the stallkeepers in the market place—made in honor of the patron saint of all givers of good bargains and full measures.

"We went to the second installment. It was the first night, but the play had begun at an early hour of the afternoon. Seats were provided for General Funston and his staff, but the others of a thousand spectators stood or squatted while they gaped at the bewitching Christian maiden, Mariana, or admired the valient prince who slew whole armies of the infidel Moors with a gilded bolo of wood.

"Tall bamboos supported the elevated stage of split strips of the same material. Lashed to the same uprights at a higher level was a roof of matting and buna leaves. The light was furnished by a score of tumblers of cocoanut oil hung in a frame and suspended from the roof—each tumbler with one of those curious floating wicks of pitch. A dingy and much frayed drop, showing the Eternal City, was at the back for all the scenes of city, while a background of green boughs placed vertically replaced the drop when the armies fought or the court left the grand palaces and went afield. A huge prompter's box sheltered the author from our sight, but did not shut out the steady sing-song of his voice as he read line after line of the three days' play. Heroes, princesses, and clowns stalked, posed, or stood listening while awaiting, not cues, but the actual lines. At intervals the prompter beat upon a little drum to give the tempo of march or battle music, and then, as the orchestra sawed vigorously, knights and infidels fought valiantly. Oftentimes the Christian princess was engaged in the combat, and was rightly nearly often victorious. It may be remarked that it did not please the American soldier element of the audience to see the men players at combat with the women of the cast, and they took occasion to so express themselves. After a brief exposition in Spanish by the manager that the play called for such action the affair proceeded. Since every word had to be read to the players by the prompter the play dragged miserably. Even the combats were not continuous, but consisted in part of fantastic posings and turnings, while the bolos, or swords, were twirled and brandished.

"Acrobatic performances were introduced and were creditably performed. Nothing can exceed the nimbleness of the Filipinos. Then, too, the are the most supple jointed beings imaginable. Young and old can sit squarely upon their heels while working or eating. Hence it follows that any acrobatics that call only for an ability to twist grotesquely or bend at astonishingly acute and difficult angles are possible even with the amateurs of this race. I have never grown accustomed to the sights that one may see at any hour in the market places or around the tiny boat's where most of the business of these islands is carried on. A woman comes shuffling along on those high-heeled wooden sandals that are made of sycamore wood brought all the way from the United States. She, like all Filipinos, is unable to buy even 2 cents' worth of betel nuts or sugar without bargaining for five minutes, so she steps out of her wooden slippers, tucks her flapping skirts snugly around her person, and then sits down on her shoes. Imagine a seat but two inches in height!

"To return to the 'comedy,' as the market play was universally called. Following its completion the whole town has given itself over to the Santa Cruz de Mayo (Holy Cross of May). Night after night hundreds of children have marched through the streets with tapers and wreaths. Dressed in their simple best, and guided by whole families of their elders, the little ones have straggled and crowded along to the music of that most faithful band. It is the same scene and the same music over and over again. Each night the procession passes our headquarters, as it goes shrilling to a new rendezvous. Soon it halts before one of the better houses, and then the children crowd beneath two suspended frames, from which hang gifts of mangoes, bananas or little packets of 'dulce,' neatly wrapped in the clean, green strips of banana leaf. Oftentimes near at hand has been erected a long, slender bamboo, thoroughly coated with cocoanut oil, and bearing at its top some simple gift wrapped in gay colored paper. This afforded great amusement for the crowd of small boys in the procession, who sought industriously to pluck the gift from the dizzy height, succeeding only at a sacrifice of their one garment—a shirt.

"For half an hour after the arrival of the crowd at the rendezvous the band played lively airs, while anxious mothers sought advantageous positions beneath the gifts for their eager-eyed little ones. Then the frames were quickly lowered and a great scramble for the fruits and what-not followed. We have sought diligently for an explanation of these ceremonies, but to no purpose.

"'It is the Santa Cruz de Mayo, an old custom, senor.' That it is a religious ceremonial is evident from the cross and tapers that are carried, but it seems to be more largely a mere matter of making gifts to children—a midsummer Christmastide. Why the elders should troop along and stand gaping while the children scramble for a score or more of mangoes or bananas is incomprehensible. They can give no reason, nor can we guess one.

"The most recent addition to the machinery of administration in the Philippines is the court of first instance in each province. Corresponding to the courts of common pleas of the states, and with judges, prosecutors and clerks, all of native birth, these courts are already administering justice and in a manner that is a strange mixture of the New York code and Spanish formality. The army has had much said as to its multiplicity of papers; but a Filipino court is fairly crimson with its red tape and huge seals of wax. Our judge at San Isidro is a shrewd, well-educated man of forty-odd years. He is fully impressed with the dignity of his position, and is also properly cognisant of the amount of his salary, but he has ridiculously attired himself in American clothing.

"He explained that he believed it to be his duty to dress in such garments, since he was now an integral part of the judiciary of the great United States.

"The various courts, civil and military, native and American, are rapidly filling the penal institutions throughout the archipelago. Bilibid, the great Spanish prison of Manila, is fairly bursting with dishonorably discharged soldiers and native criminals. Fortunately for our good name, the latter class greatly predominates. Pangasinan and Zambales each has its Carcel Publica, and Nueva Ecija's prison is here at San Isidro. In this latter place are confined more than 300 convicted guerrillas, Ladrones, ordinary malefactors and nearly 100 of the girls from the various courts-martial throughout the department of northern Luzon. It is the provost court that, however, tries the greatest number of offenders. These courts are judge, jury and lawyers all combined in the person of one army officer. The limit of punishment by the provost court is one year's imprisonment at hard labor, and, in addition, a fine of $1,000 (Mexican) may be imposed. If the fine is not paid it is to be worked out at a rate of one day's labor for each fifty cents of the amount. Thus it is seen that nearly seven years of incarceration may be awarded to Juan or Pedro if they cut the telegraph line, or commit assaults or rob friends or aliens and have not the funds to pay off the money part of the sentence.

"The Carcel Publica of Nueva Ecija, as this prison is officially designated, is in charge of Major Alfred Reynolds, of the Twenty-second infantry. For guard and overseers a company of the major's regiment is available.

"Within the four brick walls, with strong, grated windows, have been established tailor shops, a smithy, carpenter shop, and the great kitchen for the prisoners. Work begins at 6:30 o'clock, and with an intermission of one and one-half hours at noon, continues until 5:30 o'clock. It is work, too, and not a mere shuffling pretence. Many of the prisoners have sought to complain of the difference that prevails in our methods and those that obtained under the Spanish regime. They say, 'When the Spanish had a prison here they did not require the prisoners to labor as do the Americans. Why do you not allow us our feast and holy days?'

"Already the prison has become a terror throughout the province. Rice and canned salmon, with an occasional addition of canned roast beef, while plentiful in amount and quite identical in components with the food of the common people, does not seem inviting fare on which to build roads, dig deep drains through swamp lands, or on which to do twelve hours' work a day in the great rock quarries. No prisoners of war are confined in any of the carcels. Men of that class are kept at the various garrisoned points and are not put at labor.

"It is not difficult to see that confinement is even more irksome to the case-loving Filipinos than to the American prisoners. Certainly it is a sad-eyed lot of men that greets a visitor when he passes through the heavy barred doors and enters into the great whitewashed courtyard. On Sundays, when visitors are allowed to have brief interviews with the prisoners, come from all the provinces troops of the women and families of those confined. Many bear little wicker baskets of mangoes; some carry clean and stiffly starched shirts, or perhaps a bowl of cooked fish or chicken. A half hour is the limit for visitors, and most of that time is usually devoted by the prisoner to the delicacies that have been brought him. Then back he must go to the companionship of his 400 fellows, an humble 'hombre,' and the wife and little family are left to patter off down the dusty streets to wait in a roadside cottage for one more week to drag its tiresome length around."

ART OF BREATHING.

"It may seem strange enough," said a doctor the other day, "but really over 900 per cent of the population do not know how to breathe. Nature kindly enough adapts herself to imperfect methods of respiration, as she adapts herself to the unnatural quantities of tea, coffee or alcohol a man floods his system with during his lifetime, but all the same she does not approve. Why, one of the first things an actor or a singer has to do is to begin to learn how to breathe before they can learn how to produce the voice properly. The first point is to fill the lungs. Very few people take the trouble to do that. As a rule they distend them until the lungs are about three-quarters full and then they stop, leaving the base of the lungs unemployed, and naturally ready for any mischief, like most idle things or persons.

"If people would only take the trouble to breathe properly consumption would no longer be heard of. Why is exercise so beneficial? Simply because in running, rowing or cycling people are obliged to fill their lungs to their utmost capacity to breathe—in short, as nature meant them to breathe. I have frequently recommended those whose business will not permit of any outdoor exercise to practice breathing for an hour in the morning and at night; exercise is not a necessity—breathing properly is. How to go about it: Watch an infant lying on its back if you want to see breathing done as it ought to be; or if you have got out of the habit of proper respiration, one of the first points to remember in learning to breathe is to keep your shoulders down; they are inclined to go up long before the lungs are filled. Another part is to get control over your lungs; fill them slowly, lying on your back if possible and feeling them fill; then empty them at will—sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly. Unless the mind has control of the muscles which distend and empty the lungs, then it is no use trying to breathe. An hour's practice daily will do you more good than all the gymnasiums in the world. Yes, breathing is undoubtedly a lost art, and, if we are to remain a healthy nation, it must be recovered."—Boston Transcript.

HIGH ALTITUDES IN COLORADO.

The highest village in Europe is Avers Platz, in Switzerland (7,500); the highest inhabited point in Europe is the hospice of St. Bernard, in Switzerland (8,200 feet). In Colorado the mining town of Leadville, with 15,000 inhabitants, is over 14,200 feet above sea level; other mining camps are still higher and some gold and silver mines are worked at an altitude of over 12,000 feet.—New York Evening Sun.

IT HELPED WIN BATTLES.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

TO WATCH THE MAGNETS

Three New Government Observatories in Which to Study the Magnetic Currents.

(Washington Letter.)

Near this city, at Honolulu and at Sitka, Alaska, Uncle Sam has just selected sites for three of the most unique scientific workshops you ever heard of. They are to be occupied by corps of specialists, who will make a careful study of old earth's magnetic climate.

Every minute of every day there are thrills of this strange influence called magnetism coursing this way and that, through the sky above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth. Such is the case. It is also certain that the pulsations have an important bearing upon human economy, comfort and safety. The magnetic climate of this huge spinning top upon which we dwell is one of storms and calms. A magnetic storm may be at its height when the sky is cloudless, the winds hushed, the sea calm. A magnetic clam may occur during rain, hail, snow, tempest, lightning or tidal wave. To probe deeper into the many mysteries of magnetic climate is the purpose, then, of these projected institutions.

Near the national capital will be erected the most important of the three. It will be known as the "standard magnetic observatory." Its foundations will be straightway dug at Cheltenham, a Maryland town, sixteen miles southeast of here. Its architectural eccentricities will astonish the villagers thereabout. It will be a square, box-like, flat roofed house, with no windows and but one door. It will be a house within a house. Between the inner shell of the larger and the outer shell of the smaller structure will be left a space three feet wide all around and over top. This will be filled in with sawdust tightly packed. Against the front end of the building will be a smaller square house about half as high. This will be a large vestibule divided into three compartments, each shut off by a door.

During this hot weather the thought of living in a house without any windows and only one entrance is appalling. Yet this freak building will in summer be the coolest of Uncle Sam's government institutions. The absence of windows, the sawdust layer and the great vestibule with its three compartments were designed for the express purpose of preventing outside air from mingling with that inside. Thus will the interior atmosphere the year around be kept at an even temperature somewhere between 40 and 50 deg. Fahr. The nervous compass needle, which will play the all important part in the investigations of the observatory, is extremely sensitive to heat and cold. As it grows warmer its magnetism diminishes. Hence it cannot be depended upon to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, unless protected from heated currents of air.

Automatic scientists, actuated by clockwork, will do all of the routine work of this queer institution. Machinery is not only doing the work of man's hands, but of his brains, in these progressive days. Just as the new census machines will be depended upon to perform the drudgery of counting and classifying our millions of fellow countrymen, these new automatic magneticians will be expected to look out for magnetic storms and keep a record of every fickle current which distracts the compass needle.

The last of the three doors leading into the innermost portion of the observatory building will open into a central hallway separating two pitch-dark rooms. One will contain the self-actuated instruments, the other various complicated compasses and other magnetic needles, to be studied by the observers employed at the institution. These savants, as well as those at Honolulu and Sitka, will be under the direction of Dr. L. A. Bauer, chief of the coast and geodetic survey's magnetic department.

To the popular mind, the most fascinating work to be performed in these observatories will be the study of magnetic storms. At the approach of an ordinary storm of wind and rain, the weathervane whirls and cuts various capers, which tell the lay weather prophet that the elements are preparing to pour forth their wrath. Similarly as to the magnetic storm. His eye riveted upon his delicate compass, the magnetician in one of the new observatories will see its needle suddenly jerk to one side, swing rapidly back and forth for a while, and finally come to rest to one side or the other of its true north and south line. Here it may remain displayed for several hours, or several days. These the manetician will at once recognize as the symptoms of a magnetic storm. At such times the earth's magnetic currents often form into whirls and funnel-like vortices in the upper atmosphere, just as do currents of wind.

Magnetic storms are the opposite of thunderstorms, in that they increase in intensity as we approach the colder regions of the earth. In August, 1894, a magnetic storm lasting two days affected telegraph wires running east and west. At the same time there occurred brilliant displays of the aurora borealis, or northern lights. Dr. Bauer tells me that there is an unquestionable connection between sun spots and magnetic storms. Every eleven or twelve years old Sol's face breaks out with a serious eruption. At the same period the storms are most numerous. The next season of greatest sun-spot activity will occur in 1903-4. We may then anticipate severe disturbances of the compass needle and telegraph wire.

As if entering a Mohammedan mosque, visitors at the projected observatory must doff their shoes at the door. This taboo will, however, apply only to footwear having iron nails in the heels. Before passing the threshold the guest must also remove all iron or steel buckles, buttons or clasps from their garments and empty their pockets of keys, knives or such articles liable to attract the magnetic needles. The magneticians employed at the building will wear special clothing. Their slippers will be sewed rather than nailed at the soles and heels. The automatic observers in Germany are so sensitive to iron or steel that a small sewing needle will detract them from their sensitive work. Recently a sudden and serious magnetic storm was indicated by the record of the instruments now temporarily installed in a room of the coast and geodetic survey. The cause of the phenomenon was traced to laborers who had been carrying iron pipes through the building.

The trolley car is the arch enemy of the magnetician. It is on this account that the new standard observatory must be placed sixteen miles out of town. The delicate German instruments will show the effect of trolley car movements eight miles away. Were the observatory near an electric railway system the instruments would daily experience a storm lasting from the time the power house current was turned on in the morning until turned off again at night. The kaiser has decreed that no electric tramway shall be built nearer than twelve miles to his magnetic observatory at Potsdam. The car with the single trolley and current creates much greater havoc than that with the double trolley. An electrical railway with the latter could operate within a half a mile of the new observatory without doing damage.

The three new observatories will from time to time issue maps showing the mariner and surveyor the exact changes which have occurred in the magnetic climate.

Another interesting bit of work in which our magneticians will cooperate is the re-location of the north magnetic pole and the discovery of that to the south. When first discovered seventy years ago by Captain Ross, of the British navy, the north magnetic pole was at or about Boothia Felix, in British North America, above Hudson's bay. At this spot the dipping needle stood on end, its north extremity pointing down toward the center of the earth.

Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer who recently reached latitude 75 degrees, 50 minutes south, and thus came nearer to the south geographic pole than any other explorer, claims to have passed a point where the south end of his dipping needle pointed straight downward, or toward the center of the earth. This spot, whose location he has not yet disclosed, may be the south magnetic pole.

Through the German ambassador here, President McKinley has promised Emperor William that our magnetic observatories will be ready on September 1, 1901, to co-operate with the great German-English Antartic expedition now fitting out to explore the south geographic and magnetic poles. The north magnetic pole is known to be always on the move, and there is every reason to believe that that to the south is none the less restless.

HOW TO TIE SHOE LACES.

It is well to remember that there is a way of securely fastening the laces of shoes. Proceed exactly as if you were to tie an ordinary bow, but before drawing it up pass the right-hand loop through the knot, and give a steady pull on both sides. You may walk, dance or ride a bicycle all day, and the knot will remain intact. In untying, be sure to pull the right-hand string, and you will have no trouble, but if you pull the other you will only strength the knot.

DIVIDED SKIRTS BARRED.

Paris is greatly disturbed over the action of the archbishop of Rouen in denouncing the wearing of the divided skirts by women. The archbishop has sent letters expressing his views to all the clergymen of his diocese and has delared that no woman "in unwomanly clothing" will be admitted to the cathedral.

WEIGHT OF THE EARTH

A German Technical Scientist Figures It Is 11,913,000 Trillion Pounds.

The earth weighs 11,913,000 trillions pounds, or written in units, 11,913,000,000,000,000,000,000 lbs.

Dr. B. Borchardt a German technical scientist, has arrived at this conclusion after years of study and numerous delicate experiments. Modern technology deals with the most infinitesimal as well as the most enormous quantities. The tremendous masses of stone piled upon each other in the majestic pyramids of ancient times dwindle almost to naught, in point of weight, compared with the masses of iron and steel bolted together in the modern skyscraper. The Eiffel tower in Paris required 900 tons of structural iron. In the Masonic Temple 3,700 tons of iron and steel were used, in the Monadnock building 5,800 tons, and the new federal building will require 11,000 tons. But there are other uses for the ore dug from the earth. Locomotives and railroad cars, modern steamships, and the big fighting machines of the navy require thousands upon thousands of tons of iron.

All these enormous weights are taken from the earth and yet still belong to the earth. Even the balloon with all it carries departs not one moment from the earth, if the latter is considered as a planetary unit. How much, then, does the earth weigh? Is it at all possible to arrive at any satisfactory answer, and if so, how is the result reached?

Dr. Borchardt has made some interesting experiments in this direction. In his measurements he used the zentner, or hundred-weight; the kilo, about two pounds; the meter, about three feet, and the liter, about a quart, and for simplicity's sake these designations may be retained here.

ERROR IN THE QUESTION.

In the first place, the German scientist maintains that the question, "How much does the earth weigh?" is, in form not quite correct, because weight is no quality which is unalterably attached to any body independent of its surroundings and independent of any relations to other bodies. The pressure which a body exerts upon its support, or the pull it causes when suspended, is its weight, but this weight is changeable though the body remains the same. For instance, the ordinary spring scale used in the household, if taken by the arctic explorer to the polar region, will register a heavier weight than in this latitude, and if taken to the tropics each kilo will show a loss of two or three grammes. The body to be weighed remains the same, but the surrounding conditions differ. Thus, a kilo of the earth would weigh only one-fifth on the moon, but 27½ on the sun.

Hence, if the question of the weight of the earth is asked it can be only in the sense that the entire globe could be weighed; that this globe were subjected to the influence of the earth and hence would exert pressure upon its support and a pull upon the beam of the scale. But this is not the case. The question should be: "How many kilograms does the entire mass of the earth contain?"

Nearly one-half of the earth is oxygen. About one-fourth is silicum, which causes the stone formation, and the remainin fourth consists of numerous metals, among which the silvery aluminium and iron occuy first place. The density and mass of these substances are known; form and contents of space of the earth are also known to a reasonable degree of exactness, hence the layman would think it a rather simple problem to figure out how much mass there is to each of these substances and hence to the entire earth.

PERPLEXITIES OF PROBLEM.

But the problem is not so simple as it looks. The component parts named have reference only to the crust of the earth which is known to scientists, while the red-hot interior of the earth is altogether beyond their knowledge. Hence there must be a different method to answer the question at issue.

The movements of celestial bodies have shown that all bodies in the universe attract each other; the gravity of earthly bodies is only a specific case of the general attraction, which is proportionately greater than the larger masses are, and is less, in an augmented ratio, the farther distant from each other the masses are. If the distance is doubled the masses exert only the fourth part of the original force upon each other. If it is trebled the attraction has decreased to the ninth part. If the distance is ten-fold it is only one-hundredth part. Now, knowing how heavy a certain mass, a kilo for instance, is on the surface of the earth, you may imagine the earth as a globe which acts exactly as if its entire mass were united in the center, and the effect of this enormous mass upon its surface, that is for the distance of its radius of 6,378 kilometers, is still so great that a kilo attracted by it presses a spring with a certain force. This force is measured in the simplest way by the product of the attracted mass and the velocity which it assumes in its descent to the earth in each second which, in the middle latitudes, is about 9.81 meter in each second.

If it were possible to ascertain the force with which a known mass, say a bulk of lead of 1,000 kilo, attracts a body, it would be easy to calculate how much of this force would remain at a distance of 6,378 kilometers, the radius of the earth. As many times as the known effect of the attraction of the earth surpassed the effect of the bulk of lead at this distance, so many times would the mass of the earth surpass that of the 1,000 kilo of lead. The entire problem, therefore, culminates in the attraction of a known mass on any smaller known mass.

But this is easier said than done. The mutual effect of the masses on one another cannot be ascertained exactly, because the effect of the earth, the gravity, surpasses everything else and attracts all bodies uniformly.

SOME EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

The first scientist who tried to master this problem was the English astronomer Maskelyne, who died in 1811, while director of the Greenwich observatory. Nearly forty years prior to his death he made the measurements which come into play in ascertaining the weight of the earth. He established the proposition that a formidable mountain might exercise an effect upon a free swinging pendulum and deviate the latter from its usual direction toward the center of the earth. Maskelyne chose the Shehallion peak in Scotland and found that on each side of this peak there was a slight deviation in the direction of the pendulum, which could be ascribed only to the influence of the mountain.

The amount of this deviation shows the attractive force of the mountain. The mass of the latter can be calculated if its form and dimensions as well as its component parts are known. The measurements made for this purpose resulted in a reasonably exact product, whereupon the mass of the earth was ascertained in the manner already indicated. The enormous figure which results is usually not stated; it is preferred to divide it by the contents of space of the earth, 1,083 trillions, cubic meter, and thus is ascertained the mass which on an average comes upon each liter on the earth. For this medium density of the earth Maskelyne found the surprising result of 4.71—that is, each liter contains on an average five times as much mass as a liter of water, 4.71 kilogram.

This result was so much the more surprising because the solid parts of the earth crust are on an average scarcely half so dense, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that measurements of the earth's density were tried after other measurements, so much th more because the result ascertained could not be considered to be exact, for the mass of the Shehallien was in many respects only an estimate. Of the different methods which were possible and which were tried a direct weighing promised the best results. But how should such a scale be constructed to suffice for the desired purpose?

The usual scale appeared, at first sight at least, to be in no way fit to ascertain the influence of a larger mass on a smaller because both scales would be uniformly influenced. It was necessary, therefore, to construct a special apparatus, the so-called Cavendish scale. From a horizontal arm a light horizontal stick with a small leaden ball at each end is suspended by a silk thread. To turn such a stick on the horizontal plane but little force is required, because the gravity has to be combatted in no manner, but only the infinitesimal resistance of the silk thread, which in this experiment has to overcome a torsion or twist. If upon the turntable of the scale two large bodies, lumps of lead, are placed close to smaller ones, however on different sides, one before the other behind the smaller ones, the insignificant attraction exercised by the larger will suffice to bring the turning scale out of its equilibrium. The scale will turn slowly against the larger mass until the resistance of the twisted silk thread prevents further forward movement. Then follows the retrograde movement until finally the turntable stops. It will be found then in a position slightly different from the original one. From this difference the attractive force which was at work can be calculated, and from this force in turn the force which would be exercised at a distance equal to the radius of the earth.

This turning scale was used for the first time by Lord Cavendish in 1798. This eccentric genius is known in chemistry by a number of meritorious works. It was he who applied a turning scale, measuring a one-hundred-millionth of burden, with absolute accuracy, for the measurement of the attraction of the masses and the density of the earth. For the latter he established a much larger product than Maskelyne—namely, 5.45—and a series if subsequent experiments after the same method, made later on, led to the same result, so that it can be taken as provided that a liter of earth mass contains on an average 5½ kilo.

The more delicate geometrical instruments and methods of measurement of modern times, however, led to the desire to ascertain the result with greater exactness. Particularly the scale has become an instrument of precision which promised the best results.

How important this instrument is in astronomy may be learned, for instance, from the fact that the mass of the earth is the unit after which the masses of the other planets and of the sun are fixed. Of the various experiments which have been made in this respect in recent times there is one the principle of which is of a positively startling simplicity. Imagine a so-called double scale—that is, a scale from the bowls of which others bowls are suspended by a stick a little more than two meters in length. If two masses of equal weight, a kilo, are placed on the bowls, one in each, either the two upper or the two lower, the scale will balance, but if one of these masses is placed in the upper bowl of one side and the other in the lower bowl of the other side, there will be a small difference, because the upper kilo is farther from the center of the earth than the lower, and therefore lighter. The difference is an insignificant one but still it is a difference perceptible with a delicate scale.

Now, if a heavy mass is brought between the upper and lower bowls it increases by its attraction the weight of the kilo above and lessens in like manner the weight of the lower. Hence if the kilos are placed, one on an upper, the other on a lower bowl, they show another difference than the one mentioned, and these two differences combined permit the calculation of the attraction of the heavy mass upon the two kilos.

For the last thirteen years measurements after this principle have been made in the fortress of Spandau with a mass of lead 100,000 kilograms (100 tons) in weight. The fortress was chosen on account of the amount of lead required and because other conditions, such as isolation, assistance, etc., were perfect. After thirteen years of arduous work and painstaking experiments it was found that the medium density of the earth is 5.505—reasonably close to the work of Lord Cavendish, if the latter's crude instrument is considered.

The contents of space of the earth are figured at 1,083 billions cubic kilometer, that is 1,083 trillions cubic meters. Each cubic meter having 1,000 liter, and each liter averaging 5.5 kilo, it follows that the entire mass is 5,956,500 trillions, or nearly six quadrillions kilo. In numerals this figure would be 5,956,500,000,000,000,000,000 kilograms, or nearly 120,000 trillions hundred-weight, or 5,596,500,000,000,000,000 tons.

Nobody can have any adequate conception of this enormous mass. If, as many suppose, the earth resulted from the gradual concentration of meteors, and if it is supposed that in every second a meteor of 100 pounds had aggregated, then it would have required 400 billion years before the earth would have assumed its present mass.

ARE NATURAL MERCHANTS.

When the outside interference which is now inevitable shall have removed or modified the existing bars to trade China will leave Japan far behind from the industrial standpoint. The Chinese are as remarkable for their commercial morality as the Japanese are for the opposite; they are more solid, better balanced, take longer views, and are, in short, more merchants and less peddlers than the same class in Japan, and the natural resources of their immense country are such as Japan can not hope to compete with, poor as she is in mineral wealth and subject to the most disastrous natural convulsions.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

DO PLANTS REASON?

In order to find the true answer to this question a daughter of a prominent Mexican planter tried the following experiment: This young lady drove a nail in the wall some distance from the tendril of a morning glory plant. The tendril began at once to grow toward the nail. The nail was shifted and the tendril shifted its course. Finally a cord was hung up to tempt the tendril, and it shifted its course toward the cord, and left the nail, which it had five times persisted in following.—New York Times.

A BARCELONA BULL FIGHT.

At a recent bull fight in Barcelona the audience came to the conclusion that the bulls were not fierce enough and the fighters were cowards, whereupon a number jumped into the ring and drove the animals into their pens, while the fighters fled and boarded a train which happened to leave conveniently.

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

A BRUTAL FATHER.

"Dollars ain't everything, marm," said Mr. Elijah L. Poggson. "I've made my pile, and it ain't perhaps a small one. But there's nothing but trouble ahead. There's my daughter; she's a fine girl. It's her clear duty to me and her country to marry a British lord. There's Lord Telfer and Lord Bulper and the Earl of Hurley to select from. They'll all jump. But she says she's rather have no truck with lords. She don't vally them a cent. She's rather marry a man she really loves and live in a cottage. Did you ever hear such gall? It makes me downright sick. What's the good of my slavin' all my life and going down-town every day if my daughter's going to keep house in a cottage?"

"It is only an expression, you see," she says said Lady William Nowell, with a compassionate smile. "It does great credit to your daughter's heart, but I expect the cottage she contemplates would be one standing in extensive grounds and with all the latest improvements, including the electric light."

"A cottage at Newport, maybe," said Mr. Poggson. "And a lord. But she says she hain't no use for lords. And then there's more gall. My secretary—he was real cute, down to every trick in the game on the other side. This side he seems to have developed into a puffect fool. This old country is too local for him. He don't understand. The all-fired fool got a letter asking me to subscribe to a local institootion, signed 'Bletchingdon & Denton,' and he mailed back a refusal, beginning it 'Dear Sirs' and addressing it 'Messrs. Bletchingdon & Denton'—and it was from the dook himself all the time."

"Why don't you have an English secretary to manage your English correspondence?" said Lady William, with animation. "One who would know the ropes exactly—steer you clear of all these—er—contretemps—and help you in many ways?"

"Local man to run the local business?"

"Exactly. Now, it happens that by a curious coincidence I happen to know of just the kind of young man who would suit you exactly"—rude people said that Lady William by a curious coincidence always did happen to know of the very thing that people wanted, and that this knowledge was of value to her. "He was not too young, thoroughly up-to-date, of very good family, and very good looking."

"Sounds a bit dangerous. I reckon Marry Antinette is just the sorter girl to fall dead in love with him, specially if he hadn't a cent."

"But, surely, Mr. Poggson, you could then exercise your parental authority?"

"Certny, I could exercise it; but I ain't certn that drivin' is the safest way of keepin' girls on the straight, and I wouldn't bet much that Mary Antinette mightn't bolt in the opposite direction."

"I can assure you, my dear Mr. Poggson, you need have no cause for alarm. When I have told you all about the young man you will see how exactly suited he would be, and that you need have no anxiety whatever. It is quite providential that you told me just now—

This was how it was that Mr. Charles Newton became private secretary to Mr. Poggson, the American millionaire, for the English department, so to speak. He was engaged at by no means an excessive salary, but, on the other hand, he was to board and lodge with his employer.

Mr. Poggson chuckled over this to his daughter, the romantic Marie Antoinette.

"It don't cost me a rent more to put him in one of the guest rooms that ain't used and to let him eat what the servants would waste. And it saves me a clear hundred a year. Besides, I have him always at hand."

Marie Antoinette was one of those remarkably brilliant blondes whom America seems to have the monopoly of producing. She owed her designation to her dead mother's devotion to the memory of the unfortunate queen of Louis XIV. Never was there a more glaring contrast than between the name and its owner. The American beauty's most striking features were a pair of big, China-blue eyes, and a retrousse nose with a scornful tilt that was all-impertinent and not in the least suggestive of imperial dignity or queenly hauteur. She had a great deal of fluffy, fair hair, which was more reminiscent of the hairdressers' advertisements than the coiffure of the martyred queen. The one thing that could be said to be in common between Miss Poggson and her namesake was the inclination for romance which proved so disastrous to the reputation of the Austrian lady and was so strongly disliked by the father of the American belle.

Miss Poggson's nose acquired an extra scornful tilt when her parent informed her of his arrangement with Mr. Newton. She dubbed him "the hired man" forthwith.

"Lady Nowell says he is of thoroughly good family," observed her father.

"Oh, yes; that's your style, pop. Lords and good family. I've no use for lords, and these old Britishers with pedigrees as long as Fifth avenue and about a dime to their names make me tired."

"I reckon you won't see enough of him to make you tired. I ain't hired him to beau you around town, but to write my letters, and see that the next duke that applies here ain't sent away shartin'."

"Beau me round the town!" said Miss Poggson, with deep disdain. "A hired man."

"'Sides, he ain't that style at all," continued Mr. Poggson. "No use for women. Not taking any. Had a good time and wants to square. When you come on he'll skedaddle, you bet."

There was something so unusual, not to say unnatural, about such a view of life in Marie Antoinette's opinion that she became possessed with a violent desire to inspect the strange being who held such horrible sentiments. This did not prevent her firing a parting shot at her father.

She saw the secretary for the first time from the stairs and was surprised. Really, for a hired man and the author of such reprehensible notions, he was rather attractive in appearance. If he had not given his name in the perfectly audible voice which is one of the characteristics of the day, she might have thought it was some fresh one or other of the gilded youth come "on the hunt," with herself as quarry.

She made his acquaintance at lunch and dinner and found him agreeable. She soon perceived that the feeling was reciprocated. This at first amused her. Then she presumed on it to interrupt him at his work. She found that there were quite a number of things which she wanted to know and when the thirst for knowledge came on her she marched ruthlessly into the secretary's room, sat down, with an apology, in front of him, and encouraged him to converse with her.

Mr. Poggson, catching her in the act, objected strongly.

"I don't pay my secretary to gas to you, but to write my letters," he said, with parental frankness.

"You pay him so much!" retorted Miss Poggson, with scorn.

"I pay him what he asks," replied her father, firmly. "If he's worth three times that salary to me, so much the better for me. But don't you come blandishing around disturbing him. There's Lord Butler and the earl of Hurley dyin' to pop if you didn't choke them off with both hands. It's your business to go and blandish to them."

"Which?"

"I would prefer the earl myself. It's more toney. But if you're not stuck on the lord I give you a free hand."

"Thank you for nothing," replied Marie Antoinette, disdainfully. "I wouldn't take them if they were sold at a dime a dozen. I'm told that Hurley's generally known as 'Early-Purly' because he drinks, and Bulper's known as the 'Bull-pup' because he's so hideous."

"Well, you might cure Hurley, or you needn't look at the 'Bull-pup'—he is blamed ugly; but as you've got to marry one or the other—"

"I'm an American girl," said Miss Poggson, with decision.

"I'm an American father," replied Mr. Poggson, darkly, though he could have scarcely explained his meaning.

The result of this passage of arms was that Marie Antoinette, in defiance of her father, persisted in making inroads on the secretary's time and showing a very agreeable side of her character to him, while she proffered nothing but thorns to the noble suitors whom Mr. Poggson favored.

The millionaire stormed in vain about this disobedience.

Matters came to a climax at the ball which Mr. and Miss Poggson gave to the elite of London society, with the kind assistance of Lady William Nowell. By the bye, it was whispered that Lady William's kindness made a difference in her banking account to the extent of four figures.

Now, Lord Hurley, otherwise "Early-Purly," was really very much in love with Marie Antoinette Poggson, and at the same time in awe of her. He wanted to marry her, but whenever he approached the subject she contrived to chill him to the marrow, so that he was quite unable to proceed. Yet he received the most warm encouragement from her father, who made no secret of his wishes. The result of the various spurs to action was that Hurley determined that come what might, he would propose at the Poggson ball.

Unluckily for him, when the night came his tremors arrived also, and he adopted the injudicious plan of keeping his courage up by trying to fix it with repeated "pegs." The result naturally was that he became a trifle more lively than was altogether well.

Marie Antoinette did not discover that there was anything amiss until she danced with him. Then she thought his steering bad even for a young peer. Lastly, the exaggerated tone of his conversation showed her what was wrong. She was so disgusted at the discovery that she shook him off at once, and, leaving him there, seized the arm of Mr. Newton, who was standing near.

"Take me away," she said; "that wretch is tipsy."

The hired man quickly danced her round the room, and they disappeared into the sitting-out places.

Now the whole of this had been witnessed by Mr. Poggson. He did not refer to it that evening, but in the morning he gave Marie Antoinette a solid lecture on her misconduct. She had insulted a peer of the realm; she had made a show of herself with a mere common secretary.

"He's not a common secretary!" cried Marie Antoinette angrily. "He is of just as good family and a far better man than that wretch Hurley; and he is a gentleman, too, which Hurley will never be."

"One would think you were in love with him to hear you talk!" cried her father with rough decision.

"Well, then, perhaps I am in love with him," retorted the daughter, with flashing eyes and flaming cheeks.

"Oh, this must be stopped at once," said Mr. Poggson with determination; and he rang the bell which communicated with the secretary's room.

"What are you going to do?" cried his daughter in alarm.

"Wait, and you'll se," he replied grimly.

When Mr. Newton arrived his employer attacked him at once, charged him with having misused his position of trust to entrap the affections of his employer's daughter.

The secretary replied in a manly and straightforward manner. He denied the charge entirely. As for his own feelings, they were purely private. He was not insensible to the attractions of Miss Poggson—no one could be. If this was an offense, it was an irremediable one.

"You hear, Marie Antoinette?" said Mr. Poggson, with a huge laugh. "My hired man actually has the assurance to say that he is in love with you. Now, then, my girl, show your spirit; stamp on him."

"No, no; you're quite wrong; wrong all the time!" cried Marie Antoinette, in a pained, low voice, putting out her hands as if in search.

The next minute, somehow, she was in Mr. Newton's arms.

* * * * *

"I don't think," said Mr. Poggson to Lady William Nowell, on the day when Mr. Newton and Miss Poggson were married, "that Marry Antinette has quite got over my brutality. She hasn't an idea that you had told me that only two old men of eighty or thereabouts stood between him and the earldom of Finchley, and she don't guess that we may have reckoned that the best way to induce a girl to bolt in a certain direction is to drive her hard all in the opposite. But she'll come round in time. I suppose, marm', we are all as pleased as I am."

"These diamonds certainly are lovely," said Lady William, without apparent relevance, as she contemplated a very handsome bracelet on her wrist.—London World.

THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

The English language, according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list with the enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words. German comes next with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,500, and Spanish, with 20,000.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

DISPUTES THE SPEAKER.

The man who asks questions and insists on their being answered is a familiar presence at all party meetings. One of England's many debts to Scotland is the loan of the expressive word used to describe him. He is known as the heckler. The speaker is not allowed to disregard him. If a statement is disputed it is the orator's place to make it good. Any member of the audience may rise to his feet and shout out a contradiction whenever feels like it, and by the custom of English public life the speaker is expected to make some reply on the spot. He is not, of course, bound to, but unless he has forgotten all the impromptus that shrewd men carry about with them for such emergencies he usually does. Mr. Chamberlain was always a dangerous man to cross in debate, but the personal feeling against him was so bitter for years after his withdrawal from the ranks of the separatists that many an unhappy man was driven to tilt against his shield. It was delicious to watch Mr. Chamberlain's handling of the situation. He would pause when the interruption grew serious and give the heckler a chance to make himself well heard. "Now, if you will allow me, I will ask that gentleman to get upon a chair, that we may all have the pleasure of seeing him." A dozen anxious hands would hoist the objector into unwelcome prominence. "Now, sir," came the clear, passionless voice, "will you kindly speak up? I should be sorry if anyone missed what you have to say." The heckler, now quite unnerved, would stammer out something, and Mr. Chamberlain, listening with a malicious smile, would quietly readjust his eyeglass, and, turning to the audience, fling out a reply—cool, cutting and decisive.—Harper's Magazine.

BRYAN'S OLD TEACHER.

One of the most picturesque figures in the convention hall at Kansas City was Miss Ida Boarman, the old school mistress of William Jennings Bryan. She was accompanied by Miss Ruth Bryan, the young daughter of the democratic leader. In spite of her feebleness and advanced age Miss Boarman had traveled forty miles by stage to Lincoln, where she took the train for Kansas City to see her former pupil nominated for president. Miss Boarman is the type of the old school southern gentlewoman. Her rather tall and spare form is perfectly erect. The old style black silk and the bit of ancestral point lace at her throat tell of better days, before the civil war. Her hair, as white as snow, is parted on the brow and falls in soft curls around her wrinkled face.

"I am a very old woman now," she said. "I was an old woman when I taught William the rule of three and the boundaries of the states, of which I hope he will soon be ruler. It was always hard for him to remember the different positions of the states and territories, and I remember that on one occasion, when I threatened to whip him for missing his geography lesson he told me that he didn't think it was at all necessary for an American boy to know which way the rivers ran and how many miles Maine was from Florida. It was enough, he thought, for the American boy to know what states there were. I don't believe he ever did know the geography lesson in his life.

"But he never failed in arithmetic. Perhaps this is the reason he has calculated on 16 to 1. I do not understand the platform or anything pertaining to political standards, but I am sure that what William Bryan does will be done from a sense of duty and not from any selfish motive. I don't believe he has done many things in his life without weighing the results and following the line which his duty dictated."—Washington Times.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Shooting, hunting, and fishing are obvious survivals of our wild days. At one time this was the only way people could procure food for themselves and their families. Of course, the most skillful man in the tribe, who came home with the greatest number of fish or birds or beasts, was the most respected. And so now, when sporting fishermen never eat their catch, and when the sporting shot does not even sometimes pick up his game, the man who makes the best bag or kills the biggest basket gets most honor. The love of sport is merely a savage trait which civilization has not yet blotted out.—New York Telegram.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL Notary Public
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
9-8-1f Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE GREAT OUTING POINT,
THE OLDEST
WESTERN CHAUTAUQUA,
ISLAND PARK,
ROME CITY, IND.

The Chautauqua program opens July 25 and will continue 21 days, closing Aug. 16. The very low rate of $1.00, with one-day assembly privilege on ground, is made from this station.

J. E. ROSS, Agent; G. R. & I.
Ju21tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS AND THE CHILDREN, SHOWING THAT THE SAVIOR USED THE LITTLE ONE AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, August 5, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus and the Children."

Text—Matthew xviii., 1-14.

INCIDENTS IN LIFE OF JESUS.

The portion of scripture now to be studied and the incident in the line of Jesus now to be surveyed we may name an object lesson for all kinds of gleaners who would lend a higher life. There was what we may call a surprising circumstance which occasioned the blessing of the children. To catch the run of events which lead up to it we recall the Transfiguration—last lesson—and remember that Peter, James and John were the honored witnesses on the mount of the amazing glory of their Master, when His face and form were flooded with spiritual splendor. Then departed saints descended on the high summit of the mount and the higher summit of communion with God to hold converse with Christ. To crown all, there came a voice from the invisible, saying: "This is My Son, My chosen, hear Him."

When the master and the three members of His apostolic class went down from that altitude of opportunity and experience Jesus led the way back from the region of Cesarea Philippi, where we have seen Him in the last two lessons, toward Galilee. Galilee, and especially the city Capernaum, had of all places the most powerful attractions for Jesus. When He and those with Him arrived there now the Jewish authorities tested His professed loyalty to law by (Matt. xvii., 24) calling upon Him for the temple tax. Addressing Peter the officials asked: "Doth not your Master pay (the half shekel) tribute?" He said, "Yes." When Peter submitted the matter to Christ the Lord showed reasons why He should not be thus taxed. Nevertheless, "lest we cause them to stumble," it shall be paid, and it was paid.

This episode being out of the way, and He was, as Mark (ix., 33-34) writes, "in the house"—in privacy, where the eager outside crowd could not hear what He might say to His disciples—there He had an interview with His chosen which culminated in the act of blessing the children. If we may paraphrase the accounts in the gospel probably it would be like this: "Brethren," said Christ, "on your way hither after the transfiguration event I heard excited tones in your talk with each other. What topic were you discussing so warmly?" He waited for an answer, for they held their peace, being ashamed to face the facts. Possibly they supposed He had not heard them; and possibly imagined that unless He were within earshot He could not have known, thus making the mistake which we are likely to make, of thinking that as we do not see Him He does not see us. So "they held their peace," "for they had disputed one with another on the way who was the greatest." Ambition! ambition! ambition! the vice of both weak and strong men, the plague of the peace of both high and low, essential to those who would succeed in life, and at the same time an enemy of the best success. Again and again had contention as to rank risen among Christ's little company. Nor had it been cast out of them as an evil spirit up to the very last night before He was crucified. Possibly in the present juncture, after He and the other three came down from Hermon and joined the rest, the three favorites indulged in some airs of superiority. They had beheld their Master's glory as those left below never had seen it, or could expect to see it. Hence their self-satisfied tones might easily excite the envy of the others.

CHILD AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

To meet these conditions the Master first administered a solemn admonition and then set before them an object lesson, the blessing of the children. The admonition is in Mark ix., 35: "He saith unto them, If any man would be first he shall be last of all and minister of all." Let us be careful not to misread the meaning of that remark. Jesus did not intend to say those in this world who "would be first"—first in popularity, first in property—shall be, it is decreed they shall be, "last of all." The truth is to the contrary, for the ambitious among seekers for celebrity, rank and riches are usually those who obtain them. It is those who have a hot ambition to be rich that become rich. Certainly those who care nothing about money rarely accumulate. Then what did the Master intend to teach? This—that in the new kingdom which He came to establish past conditions and conditions then prevailing would be reversed. For in the kingdom of heaven, when it shall be set up on earth, they will be most honored and crowned who will be "minister of all." This has partly come to pass. Such as have studied and striven to serve their God by serving their fellow-men rank higher than titles, talents, or attainments of any sort have uplifted others to enjoy. Thus talked Christ in (possibly) Peter's house in Capernaum concerning the relative greatness of men. But He did not stop at that. There may have been a little child running about the room, and that furnished Jesus with an object lesson which He promptly set before them (lesson verse 2). He not only gave His estimate of a child, but gave all adults to know that if they will have any part in the kingdom of heaven, here and hereafter, they must have the child spirit developed in their lives. This virtuous possession is not common to mankind. Indeed, it is necessary, in order to secure it, that we "be converted" (lesson verse 3), or turned around from what we are by birth to which we must become by a new birth.

SIMPLE NATURE OF A CHILD.

The characteristics of a little child are many, and while we do not suppose the Master meant to have us carry out a comparison between a little child and one who would be a citizen of the kingdom of heaven, there are yet little traits which must appear. A little child is teachable. So must one be who would belong to the corporation of Christ's kingdom. A little child is trustful of others whom it has had reason to trust. A little child lives in the confidence of care from those who are its natural caretakers. No solicitude does it feel for food and clothing and defense. It looks to the parent to take all such precaution and make all such provisions. Assurance of our heavenly Father being pledged by His very nature to do for us where we are incapable is another grace that belongs to the child of God by faith in Jesus Christ. Thus may we go through a list of traits, tempers and tendencies which are found in a little child and hear Jesus say: "If you would become a citizen of the kingdom of heaven these things that characterize the child must become yours."

What is the meaning of the Master's dictum: "Whoso shall receive one such little child (lesson verse 5) in my name receiveth me?" This, as I suppose: That whoever accepts one as Christ's child because of the child's traits in him accepts in that act Christ himself. How to accept of Christ is a question of questions. Some seem to think accepting Christ is done by joining the church. Joining the church is a becoming and highly beneficial thing to do when done in the right spirit. But too often have people united with the church and then shown by their unchristian traits that they were never joined to Christ. What they lack is a new life begun within, which new life manifests itself in the tempers and dispositions that mark a little child.

THE MASTER'S ADMONITION.

According to Mark's account (ix., 38) there was a diversion at this point caused by a question which the disciple John propounded. Said that disciple: "Master, it occurs to me to inquire whether we treated a certain man as we should have done. We saw one casting out devils in Thy name and we forbade because he followed not us. Were we right in so doing?" Jesus said: "Forbid him not on such ground. The fact that he does not associate with us may be due to various and sufficient reasons. Possibly he has not been properly taught. Possibly he may have heard of the squabbles between you who are following me, and he naturally revolts from communion with those who are contentious. The mere fact that he declined to join your company should go for nothing to his discredit, provided that his conduct is all that it should be." Then as we have it (lesson 6-7), the Master widened his word of admonition to say, put no hindrance in the path of any one who has the child spirit in him. So sacred to me is every "little one," every one who is possessed of my spirit, that to harm such is a capital offense. Better to have a great stone hung to the neck and be cast in the sea than to cause one of my true but inexperienced one to stumble and fall. Mark here the difference between what people often consider to be the only thing deserving to be called wrong and what Jesus Christ calls wrong. The popular idea is that to murder, or steal, or lie, or indulge low passions, is sinful.

Jesus decides that one who causes a dear child of His to miss his footing and fall would be well off if he were sunk out of sight before penalty is inflicted, so disastrous will that penalty be. And having opened the matter of the sinfulness of sin, our Lord enlarges (lesson v., 7-9) in truly terrible terms. He enjoins upon them, and by this gospel still enjoins upon us, to regard what the world might esteem a small matter of evil as a vital matter. If thine eye, or foot, or any member cause thee to sin, better pluck out and cast off the offending member than to let the evil evolve and spread over the whole person. Better use the surgery of self-discipline and denial to an extreme extent than to allow the whole being to be defiled. Of course, we understand that Jesus spoke in figurative language here. How do we know He did? Because He was too wise to talk nonsense; and it would be stark nonsense to suppose that chopping off a foot or gouging out an eye would effect any change in one's choices of good or evil.

LANGUAGE IS FIGURATIVE.

Jesus used the language in our lesson (verses 7-9) figuratively, and He intended to teach us that so destructive is evil, whether evil dispositions or evil desires, that wisdom would decree to conquer and cast them out at whatever extreme cost of effort, or expense of pain.

Having laid down these penetrating precepts concerning evil, he returns to the gentler instruction as to the treatment that should be given to the "little ones," the undeveloped ones, the partially instructed ones. Let them not be (lesson verse 10) despised on account of their imperfections. For, as the Master adds, these which some despise are in the dear care of God, who appoints angels to watch over them. For the most part, I suppose, this provision of guardian angels for the "little ones" is understood to belong only to little children—in infancy and youth. But if it does refer to such, it as certainly pertains to those who are Christ's of any adult or riper years, who are, notwithstanding their age, but inexperienced in religion. Furthermore, the Master, by adding a bit of a story of a stray (lesson 12-14) sheep being sought for and found, and greatly rejoiced over, beautifully illustrated the truth that outside the circle and company of those who are recognized as His, even as His "little," undeveloped ones, there are the wanderers who are the objects of God's searching love.

WHERE KIPLING LIVES.

Rottingdean is a tiny and primitive place, a mere hamlet nestling in a small hollow in the down on the edge of the sea, about four miles away from the enormous and fashionable town of Brighton. The original village lay about one-eighth of a mile from the sea, out of the wind and in the sun—the south coast of England is a fairly bright region. It consisted of a few houses and an ancient little stone church, clustered about a small green with a tiny pond in it. One of these houses, a simple and unpretentious one, belongs to Mr. Kipling, another, across the green, to his cousin, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, son of the celebrated painter.

The original village supported itself nominally by agriculture, actually by smuggling, and all the old houses have cellars bigger than the houses themselves. Now the village has crept down to the very edge of the sea by the addition of some rather ugly modern cottages which have occasional lodgers when Brighton grows too full and overflows into the neighboring hamlets. There is now an omnibus line between the city and Rottingdean, and on Sundays and holidays come a good many "trippers," a great part of whom are attracted doubtless by the prospect of "seeing where Kipling lives."—Saturday Evening Post.

TWO WIVES BUT NO QUARRELS.

J. N. Rickles, proprietor of a carriage establishment at Chanute, Kas., enjoys the unique distinction of having two wives who do not quarrel, although they are frequently in contact. He was visited recently by Mr. Broadhead, of St. Louis. While the two men were talking in Mr. Rickles' office Mrs. Rickles came in and was introduced.

"This is my wife—that is, one of my wives," said Mr. Rickles. "She is wife No. 2. My first wife is over there in the corner."

Mr. Broadhead considered the remark a most unusual one. Noticing his perplexity Mr. Rickles volunteered to explain. He led the salesman to a pine box in one corner of his establishment. Lifting a lid off the box, he displayed to the astonished salesman the form of a petrified woman. The form was perfect and the features almost as natural as one could expect to see in life. Mr. Broadhead says that Rickles explained to him that his first wife had died nearly a quarter of a century ago, while he was living in what is known as the "bad lands" in North Dakota. Several years later he had the body exhumed for removal and found that it had turned to stone. He then concluded to keep it in his possession and since then has taken the body with him wherever he went. In this instance Mrs. Rickles No. 2 is not the least bit jealous of having Mrs. Rickles No. 1 in the house.

Millions have been spent in civilized countries in futile efforts to preserve grapes. The Chinese have known the secret for many centuries and millions more have been vainly used in the effort to drag from them the recipe.

ALL THE OTHER TICKETS

Presidential Candidates Who Are Neither Republicans Nor Democrats.

[New York Herald.]

In all the furore attending two great political conventions it must not be forgotten that there are several very earnest gentlemen outside of the two great parties who have been duly nominated for the highest office in the gift of the American people. In their own communities they are persons of consequence, for their neighbors will to their dying day refer to them as "So-and-So," who was the candidate for president in such and such a year. Among the presidential impossibilities this year are men of character, who stand for their own peculiar views and those of a small following.

Their followers believe if they keep on voting that eventually the time will come when they may have their own particular kind of a president in the white house. One party wishes to have a chief executive who will serve no champagne to foreign diplomats when he gives state dinners. Another party would be happy if it had a president who believed that all wealth should be distributed equally, and that "the money power" should be forever silenced. There is a vice presidential impossibility on the list who might wish to convince the senate that after all Thomas Jefferson did not have much to do with the declaration of independence, as there is evidence of an internal character to show that it was a practical joke and was written by George III.

All the presidential impossibilities have been busy for weeks preparing to manage their campaigns. They are perfecting their organizations throughout the country as methodically as though Wall street were laying even money on the possibility of their being elected. Their followers do not for a moment believe there is anything in the talk that they are merely throwing away their votes. They point to the despised abolitionists, who were once in a hopeless minority. They expect by persistent voting to force their "isms" and theories upon the attention of the American people, and who knows but that they may eventually succeed?

The presidential nominee of the populists this year, for instance, is a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, while the socialist labor party has named for the office of president a machinist, and for vice president a glass blower.

Joseph H. Maloney, the socialist labor party's candidate for president, is here in New York under the watchful eye of his managers. He is a machinist, whose home is in Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Maloney is thirty-seven years old. He was born in Providence, R. I., where he learned the trade of machinist. He went to Lynn fourteen years ago, where he worked for an electric company. He was elected president of the Lynn machinist's union. He took the stump years ago in behalf of the socialist labor party. He was, in 1898, the candidate of his party for congress in the Seventh district of Massachusetts.

One of the interesting characters of the campaign is Valentine Rummel, the running mate of Mr. Maloney. He was busy at his trade in a Pittsburg glass factory when a telegram was brought to him which contained the information that at the convention of his party held in the Grand Central palace, in this city, he had been nominated for the office of vice president. He put on his coat, for the glass worker wears as little as possible when at work, and went to the office of the factory, where he wrote a message accepting the nomination. He then went back to blowing glass. He had been blowing glass until a few days ago, when the Pittsburg factories shut down. Mr. Rummel's specialty is lamp chimneys.

Mr. Rummel is now about forty-six years old. He was eleven years old when he entered the employ of Evans & Co., his present employers, and he has been there ever since. He has for years been interested in socialism and is one of the most enthusiastic leaders and workers in his party. He is the chairman of the socialist state executive committee of Pennsylvania. He was at the last city election a candidate for mayor of Pittsburg. In the last presidential election the socialist labor party polled 36,274 votes.

Prohibition has for many years had a large following in this country. The party at the last election polled 132,007 votes. The favorite emblem of the prohibitionists of recent years has been a fountain of bubbling water.

John G. Woolley, the candidate of the party of the fountain, is from the president making state of Ohio. He was born near Cincinnati, in the little town of Connellsville. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan. Mr. Woolley has been for many years one of the leading speakers in temperance and religious conventions.

Harry B. Metcalf, the prohibitionist candidate for vice president, is seventy-one years old. He lives in Providence, R. I. He is president of a savings bank, the superintendent of a Sunday school and a trustee of the Church of Our Father, at Pawtucket, R. I.

Wharton Barker, the first presidential nominee, was chosen at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the "middle of the road" populist ticket. He said that his nomination made that of Mr. Bryan "clearly impossible." In this matter he was mistaken, however, for Mr. Bryan was nominated by the populists, whose fetich was not in the center of the highway.

Mr. Barker is well known as a banker throughout the world. He was born in Philadelphia in 1846. Mr. Barker visited Russia in 1880, where a contract for developing the coal resources of that country was offered to him. He also obtained large telegraph concessions from China. Mr. Barker objects to trusts and is opposed to the concentration of wealth. In an interview Mr. Barker said:

"It may seem curious, but the people who made the abolition party in the north and those who supported secession in the south are alike working for my election. I expect to see the people's party state ticket elected in Georgia on October 6, and that will show that the party is not the mere cipher that some persons seem to think it. We will get at least 40,000 votes from the democrats in Kentucky and 10,000 from the republicans. Then who will carry Kentucky? We will get 50,000 votes in Missouri and 60,000 or 70,000 in Indiana."

Ignatius Donnelly, Mr. Barker's running mate, is one of the quaintest characters in politics. He is about sixty-eight years old. He originally came from Philadelphia. He went to Minnesota in 1856. He was once a republican. When he was younger he was an indefatigable campaigner. He traveled for hundreds of miles in the wilds of Minnesota during his campaigns, and in many cases was obliged to swim swollen rivers. He is principally known to fame for his theory that the works of Shakespeare were in reality written by Francis Bacon.

Charles A. Towne, nominated with Mr. Bryan on the populist ticket, is from Minnesota also. He was born in Michigan in 1858. He was educated at the University of Michigan. He is strongly opposed to the gold standard. He was elected a member of the fifty-fourth congress as a republican.

PROMOTES GOOD ROADS.

I think the future of rural free delivery is bright with promise, not only for the farmers whom it directly benefits, but for the country at large, writes First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in the Saturday Evening Post. Wherever it has gone it has brought good roads. These, in fact, are made a prerequisite of the establishment of the service. It is causing a revolution almost as marked in its influence on the people as that of the establishment of the great trunk railroads across the continent. It is welding city and country together, and will in time turn the tide of emigration, which now sets in from the country into the cities, back from the overcrowded purlieus of the cities into the free air and wholesome vocations of the country. Of course, like all great changes, it removes old landmarks and disarranges long-established habits. There were sentimentalists who complained that the Pacific railroads had exterminated the buffalo and driven the blanket Indians from their happy hunting grounds. But where the buffalo once roamed descendants of the finest blooded cattle of Europe now graze in countless numbers, and where the buffalo grass once sprouted waving fields of wheat now make Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas the granary of the world. With well-built agricultural roads traversing every part of this great country, and the free delivery of the mails brought to nearly every farmer's home, I confidently believe that a social revolution will be effected the benefits of which will be felt for generations to come.

DIDN'T WISH TO BE A GIRL.

Everett Prior, of Jersey City, N. J., rebelled against his father's orders to wash dishes, cook meals and perform other duties about the house and ran away from home. He was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem police court. When questioned by the magistrate the boy said he had left home because his father abused him and wanted to make a "girl" of him. Magistrate Zeller told the boy he had done right.

A NEW YORK TREE.

A towering elm tree which used to stand in St. Paul's churchyard, New York, and which was said to be 160 years old, has been cut down. The tree used to stand on a line with Washington's pew, and was one of the picturesque landmarks of lower Broadway.

THE SIBERIA OF TODAY

It Is No Longer to Be Known as the Land of Torture and of Horrors.

[London Spectator.]

It is six years short of a century since Mme. Cottin published "Elizabeth; ou Les Exiles de Siberie," and during all this time children have drawn from its pages their first notions of Russian government and Russian life. Apart from whatever merit the book may have—a point on which the recollections of few people, probably, are clear enough to speak—there was something about the penalty of banishment, and banishment to Siberia, which took an extraordinary hold on the imagination. The enormous distance which the exiles had to travel, the Arctic climate and surroundings in which they were supposed to be doomed to drag out what remained of life, the impossibility of escape except at the cost of untold risk and suffering—all helped to make a picture of appalling cruelty. The horror was heightened by the circumstance that the whole body of exiles was popularly invested with an interest which really belonged to a single, and that a small, class. No one remembered the crimes of which the majority had been guilty; they were all assumed to be sufferers for conscience sake. Siberia, in the imagination, at all events, of western Europeans, was peopled by political prisoners. It is quite conceivable that the French inities who sent conspirators against the Second empire to Cayenne, with a comfortable conviction that they were doing a service to society, discoursed to their children when they went home on the wickedness of the Russian system of political punishment.

It is possible that if the popular idea of Siberia and its exiles had been nearer the truth the czar's latest reform might not have been proclaimed. Had Siberia resembled the north pole as closely as we thought when we were children, it would have mattered very little by whom it was peopled. Had all the exiles been sent to Siberia for political reasons, they might have gone on living there without the Russian government taking any further thought about them. But the true Siberia and the real exiles brought in a different set of considerations. The Siberia of fact has very little in common with the Siberia of fiction. It has been the fate of many countries to be judged entirely by their winter climate, and this has been specially the case with Siberia. For many years past geographers and men of science have known the value of some, at all events, of the vast provinces which go under this general name, and the slow development of Russian policy in the far east has of late turned the mind of the government in the same direction. The great Siberian railway has not been constructed merely to carry prisoners. If it has its political end in Manchuria, it has its economic end on the road to Manchuria. The vast plains over which the new line is carried have agricultural possibilities yet to be developed, and in the combination of farming and mineral industry the Russian government sees, or thinks it sees, a future of unexampled prosperity. But how is the country to be peopled? That is a problem which presents no difficulty to a Russian statesman. He is confronted by the spectacle of poverty never home, and the simplest way to remedy this is to move the Russian peasants from land where they are too thick upon the ground to land which is waiting for some one to cultivate it. Russia, like Ireland, has her congested districts—congested in point of proportion of population to means of subsistence if not in proportion of inhabitants to the square mile—but Russia, unlike Ireland, has ground enough and to spare for her whole population, with no sea to cross in order to get to it, and no change of life or administration to encounter on their arrival.

As soon as this state of things came to be realized the Russian authorities could not but reconsider the contribution they have hitherto been making to the provinces in question. They have managed to associate Siberia with crime, and with the punishment of crime. It has been the empty space into which the criminals of the empire have been shot like so much rubbish. The transportation system may have more advantages than Englishmen are accustomed to seeing in it. It may give men a chance of making new lives for themselves which no other way of disposing of them can give in the same degree. It may plant a population in regions which, though no one would go to them of their own accord, yet can be made habitable and even profitable, if inhabitants can once be got there. But there is one thing which a transportation system will not do. It will not dovetail into a system of voluntary labor. Emigrants do not care to work side by side with convicts, or to see their children intermarrying with the children of convicts. Consequently, as the future of Siberia grew in importance, as its possibilities as a field for emigration became better known, as the center of gravity for the empire tended to move eastward, and the Asiatic provinces played a larger and larger part in the dreams of Russian politicians, the question how to relieve Siberia from the convict taint must have often presented itself to the czar and his advisers. The result of their meditations on it is visible in the news that has come to hand this week. The czar, we learn, has abolished exile to Siberia.

One of the most striking incidents of exile has been abolished at the same time, and nothing perhaps could so forcibly bring home to us what Siberian exile meant to the sufferers. In future a criminal sentenced to imprisonment—the penalty which is to take the place of that which is to be done away with—will lose his freedom for the term of his sentence and nothing more. When he comes out of prison he will resume the ordinary relations of life, which have only been suspended during his detention. But the sentence of banishment to Siberia carried with it civil and social death. The property of the criminal went to his heirs; the wife or husband of the criminal was free to marry again; whatever provision he had made for the guardianship of his children came at once into effect. The sense of impassable distance lay at the root of all these provisions. Family relations imply the possibility of physical contact, and Siberia was so far off and the means of intercourse with its inhabitants so wholly wanting that it seemed natural to assume that the criminal had actually passed out of the world. So long as the conditions of life in Siberia lent themselves to this view of the criminal's position, the punishment was deterrent in the highest degree. But with railways and population it must have soon come to be regarded in a very different and much less serious light. In that case the objections to using Siberia as a place of punishment would have retained all their force, while the supposed advantages of this method of punishment would have disappeared.

There can be no question, therefore, even in the minds of the most conservative Russians, as to the wisdom of the step the czar has taken. It must, so to say, have been taken for him by the opening of the railway and the growth of population. That it marks an advance in the treatment of prisoners may also, we think, be assumed. The hardships of the journey, often very terrible, and the completeness of the consequent separation from every earthly tie, must have been a great undesigned addition to the severity of the punishment. Though Russian prisons may have terrors of their own, they are less remote as regards situation, and, so far, less removed from the possibility of inquiry and improvement.

SUGAR IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

Sugar is a substance that dissolves easily and in considerable quantity in water. When in solution it easily passes through an animal membrane by osmosis, and so the question of its absorption seemed simple enough. The disease, diabetes, showed, however, that sugar might exist very plentifully in the blood, and yet the nutrition of an individual suffer very much for the lack of it. Something else beside its mere presence in the system was necessary to secure its consumption by the tissues. Bernard thought that the liver was active in the consumption of sugar, and that disease of this organ caused diabetes. He therefore secured some of the blood going to the liver of a living animal and some of the blood that was just leaving it. To his surprise the blood leaving the liver contained more sugar than that entering it. After assuring himself that his observations were correct, he tried his experiment in different ways. He found that even in the blood leaving the liver of an animal that had been fed only on substances containing no sugar, sugar could be demonstrated. Even in a fasting animal the liver itself and the blood leaving it showed the presence of a form of sugar. The only possible conclusion from this was that the liver was capable of manufacturing this form of sugar out of non-sugar-containing material, or even from the blood of a fasting animal.

This was the first time in physiology that the idea of an internal secretion was advanced. Glands within the body that gave off a secretion always possessed a duct by which this secretion was conducted to where it was to produce its effect. The idea that glands exist which poured their secretion directly into the blood stream had not occurred.—Catholic World.

Two of the greatest literary productions of the Chinese are a dictionary in 5,020 volumes and an encyclopedia in 22,937 volumes.

The first Protestant missionary in China was Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, who was sent out by the London Missionary society in 1807.



THE ARIZONA KICKER

Some Specimen Ads From the Wild West Weekly.

By M. QUAD. —Copyright, 1898.

Ho! For the Coroner!

This is to notify the public that I, Charles F. Davis, have been appointed coroner for Giveadam Gulch and surrounding country, and that I shall hold myself in readiness at all hours of the day or night to whoop up business for those needing anything in my line. No delay in ascertaining cause of death. No blunders made in identity or burial. Everything found in the pockets of deceased persons promptly handed over to friends or the authorities. I am jolly, good-natured, and sympathetic, and it will be a pleasure even for the dead to call for my services. If I am asleep at night, one warwhoop under my window will arouse me. Don't waste your breath to whoop twice.

If You Want Law

Come to Maj. Hopkins to get full satisfaction. Office over Brown's drug store, and office hours from sunrise to sunset. No objections to turning out at midnight to do business. I am entitled to practice in every court in Arizona, and I win nine-tenths of my cases. If you want to sue—if you have been sued—I am the man to take your case. Embezzlement, highway robbery, felonious assault, arson and horse stealing don't amount to shucks if you have a good lawyer behind you. My strong point is weeping as I appeal to the jury, and I seldom fail to clear my man. Out of 11 murder cases in hand last year I cleared nine of the murderers, and would have made a clear sweep if the other two hadn't begged to be hung in order to get out of the territory. I have at the present time five libel suits against the Arizona Kicker, and am the only lawyer in town whom the editor can't bulldoze. My charges are reasonable, and when I take a case I push it for all it's worth. Having been in jail no less than four times myself, my experience cannot fail to prove of value to my clients. Come early and avoid the rush.

Reward..........Reward.

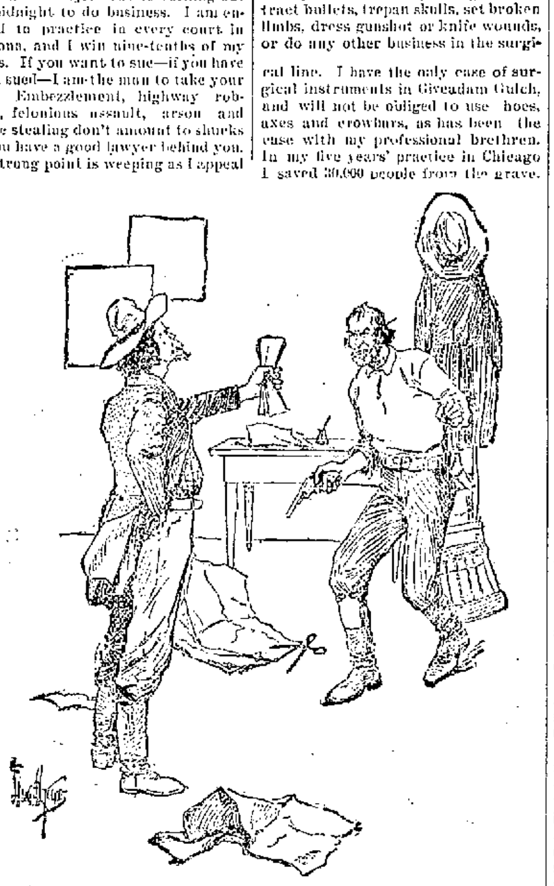
I, Henry Dean, will pay a reward of $50 cash for the arrest of the critter who stole my cayuse from pasture near Panther creek last Sunday afternoon or evening. The thief is a short, heavily built man, lame and cross-eyed, and he took the road leading north. The cayuse had no shoes on his front feet, and carries his head to the left when loping. Should anyone encounter the man and think it too much trouble to arrest him, he can be otherwise disposed of, and I will pay $25 for the return of the beast. The fellow has a gun, but being cross-eyed it is not believed that he can do any straight shooting. A letter or telegram will reach me at Devil's Elbow.

A Few Plain Words.

I am known to everybody for 50 miles around Giveadam Gulch. My name is John Hastings and I am the only undertaker in this whole territory who knows his business sufficiently well to pull off a funeral in A 1 shape. I never reach the graveyard a half an hour ahead or behind the deceased, nor do I let him get away from me en route. I have buried 155 people in the last six years, and I do defy my most vindictive enemy to find where I have made one single blunder. I understand that the critter down the street who has lately set up in the same line of business, and proposes to sell grindstones and washing machines as a side issue, is finding fault with my methods and trying to break in on my trade. Pay no attention to him. I have traced back his record and found that he knows as much about the undertaking business as a Digger Indian does about politics. He paid 50 per cent. higher for his coffins than I did, and so must charge you higher prices, and he is as apt to leave a dead man on top of the ground as under it. I have no hesitation in pronouncing him a galoot at the business, and in warning my old patrons that any dealings with him will be to their detriment. Come to the reliable old house when you want to be buried. No misfits—no blunders—no extortionate charges. I always weep with the mourners, and make no extra charge for it. Do not give your business to a man who will guy the driver of the hearse all the way to the graveyard, and figure on the profits all the way back home.

A New Arrival.

This is to inform the public of Giveadam Gulch that Dr. Henry Jackson has arrived from Chicago to take up his permanent residence among you, and has fitted up an office three doors below the Kicker office. I am a graduate from Edinburgh university. I have six diplomas as a doctor and a surgeon. While I shall pay particular attention to family practice, and my charges will be very reasonable, I shall stand ready at any hour of the day or night to extract bullets, trepan skulls, set broken limbs, dress gunshot or knife wounds, or do any other business in the surgical line. I have the only case of surgical instruments in Giveadam Gulch, and will not be obliged to use hoes, axes and crowbars, as has been the case with my professional brethren. In my five years' practice in Chicago I saved 30,000 people from the grave. I do not stick to any of the "pathys," but give medicine to cure, no matter what the ailment. I never diagnose a case of bilious fever for smallpox, and when a patient is able to sit up in bed and hold a gun on a straight line I pronounce him cured and my visits cease. I shall work in connection with Mr. Hastings, the popular undertaker, and will answer all calls left at his establishment. Come and be cured and resolve that life is worth living.



"The Only Lawyer in Town Whom the Editor Can't Bulldoze."

TOLD BY M. QUAD

The Humorist Tells Two Funny Stories—Joe Had Got Too Peart.

—Copyright, 1898.

At the little railroad station of Bell River there was a young man lying on the platform with a broken leg and a dislocated shoulder, and as we inquired what sort of an accident he had met with, an old man who was supplying the victim with water to drink, explained:

"It's my son, Joe, and it was the bullgine on that other train what laid him out. Jest picked him right up and histed him 30 feet away, and he won't git over it fur months."

"He got in the way of the engine, did he?" was asked.

"Yes, sah, and he got thar' on his own account. I told you not to do it, didn't I, Joe?"

"Yes," was the faint reply.

"He reckoned no bullgine could buck him off the track, but he didn't stand no show. If it had been a elephant he might have got hold of his trunk, or if it had been a bull he might hev got hold of his horns, but thar' wasn't nuthin' to ketch on to. Joe was too rampageous. I knowed he was goin' to be, and I says to him:

"'Joe, don't go to makin' a fule o' yourself. That bullgine is machinery, and no man can't tackle machinery. You'll git histed, fur suah.' I said them words to you, didn't I, Joe?"

"You did," replied Joe.

"But you thought you was earthquakes and whirlwinds rolled together, and you jest throwed down your hat and whooped and dared that bullgine to come on. Joe was too peart, gentlemen—a heap sight too peart."

"And he's badly injured, is he?" asked one of the passengers.

"I reckon he is," replied the father. "You'd call it badly injured, wouldn't you, Joe?"

"Yes."

"That leg is broken, shoulder all out o' shape, and he seems busted up all around. I knowed he would be, but I couldn't hold him. When a young man gits too peart the sense all goes out o' his head. He'd tackled b'ars and bulls and men, and he thought nuthin' on airth could stand agin him. That's what you thought, didn't you, Joe?"

"Reckon I did," replied the victim, as he opened and closed his eyes.

"Yes, that's what you thought, and you was knocked 30 feet high and all busted to squash as a consekence."

"If he gets well he'll probably know more," said the conductor, as we were ready to proceed.

"That's what I'm thinkin'," replied the father, as he sprinkled on more water. "He's a rip-roarin' young man, Joe is, but he was gittin' altogether too peart. He'd got to that pass whar' nuthin' had too many claws and teeth fur him to tackle. I'm thinkin' it was the doin's of the Lawd to bring him to his senses. Do you feel that it was good fur you, Joe?"

"I reckon."

"Yes, I reckon so, too. If you'd whopped that bullgine you'd hev turned on your father, and your own father would hev driv you out o' sight into the airth and bin a murderer. Yes, it's all happened for the best, and if any of you folks kin leave me a chaw of terbacker and a leetle whisky, I'll git him home and see that he don't tackle nuthin' bigger'n a landslide arter he gits well."

AFFECTS THE VISION.

For several months past I have been making the rounds of our large tobacco factories in Cincinnati making examinations among the employes to determine how many of them were affected with tobacco amblyopia, as well as to collect such other statistics as were available in regard to this subject. Some years ago I spent a year or more in making a similar series of these examinations in our tobacco factories. Findings in my recent examinations correspond in most particulars with those in the first series. The factories examined into employ collectively over 2,000 people, of whom something over one-half are females, ranging from 16 to 45 years of age. Out of this number 153 males were examined and 50 females. Of the males, 23 were more or less affected with tobacco blindness; of the 50 females only two were found to be affected. The males examined were between 35 and 65 years of age, and they were all known to be heavy smokers or chewers of tobacco. Some of them both chewed and smoked, but as a general thing the heavy smokers were not heavy chewers and vice versa. None of these men drank to any great extent.

The majority of those examined showed evidence of a contracted condition of both pupils. This was present in many who showed no other evidence of tobacco poisoning, but it was marked and persistent in those who showed other well-marked evidence of tobacco infection. Twenty-three out of the 153 complained of a gradual failure of vision. Three-fourths of the men examined were over 35 years of age, and the oldest man examined was 65. Some of those examined smoked as high as 25 cigars a day. Many of them declared that they were compelled to stop smoking for a month or so at a time on account of unpleasant feelings in the head and a difficulty in reading, from confused vision. When I commenced my examinations in the factories, I was under the impression that the constant inhalation of the dust, and the odor of tobacco in the workshops would tend in itself to bring about symptoms of tobacco amblyopia. I am inclined to think this hardly takes place, for in my examination I found that those who did not smoke nor chew were, with two exceptions, free from troubles of vision of a toxic nature.

As a result of all my investigations in this department, the following would be a fair resume of the principal symptoms which characterize chronic tobacco poisoning, affecting both the general system and the organ of vision. The subjects are light eaters, and the appetite is easily satisfied; a large number have a decided antipathy to meat. Constipation is usual. The sleep is usually disturbed, often by disagreeable dreams. They usually go to bed late, as they claim, in order to be able to fall asleep. They often lie awake for some time. They usually complain of more or less palpitation of the heart, and the pulse usually ranges at about 90 or over.

There is almost always a gradual but progressive failure of visual acuteness in both eyes. This was noticed more or less in a large number of all those I examined. Luminous objects dazzle the eyesight, and a bright light is worse for reading by than a subdued one. These patients see better in the evening than in the middle of the day. In addition to this patients often complain of a glimmering mist which covers all objects, especially in a bright light. These subjects almost always confound colors for central vision. First in order comes red; this is generally taken for dark brown, pink or black. Then in order comes white, which is taken for dark gray or black. Pink to these subjects often looks like blue. It must be remembered that it is only for the central visual field that these colors are confounded; the periphery is usually seen all right. Persistent contraction of both pupils is generally present, and this was the most frequent of all the symptoms noticed in the cases examined.—Francis Dowling, M. D., in the Journal of the A. M. A., Chicago, and Condensed for Public Opinion.



HOMELESS HARRY.

Tragedy in a Young Life and How Amends Were Made for the Wrong Done.

Two days before Christmas, and asleep in the chilly air where the snowflakes were flying, was a 12-year-old boy, a vender of Christmas greens. A dark, handsome, neglected child, he lay with his unsold bundle of mistletoe and cedar beside him on the steps of a brown stone house, and there two homecomers found him.

The carriage drew up, out jumped Laura Webb, and more slowly came Mrs. Webb, and the coachman set on the steps a basket of champagne. He set the basket close to the sleeper.

"Why," cried Miss Laura, "there's a boy! Wake up, boy; you'll die sleeping here in the storm. Why don't you go home?"

He was in a second broad awake and alert; he was used to waking on the defensive. "How can I go to what I ain't got?" he said, crossly.

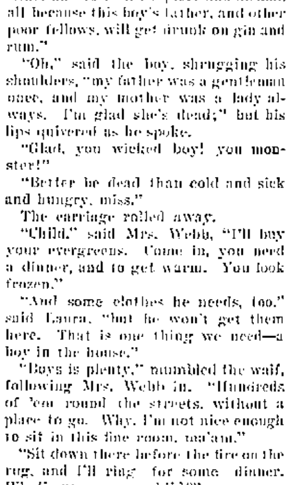
"Haven't any home, and your age! Why haven't you any home?" rattled Laura.

The scowl on the boy's face darkened. "Long o' that," he said, and he hit the champagne basket with his foot.

"What is that, my son?" asked Mrs. Webb, turning from the parcels in the carriage.

"What! Why, I'm like a thousand other boys—rags, barefoot, hungry, no home but an empty box or bin, sellin' Christmas greens an's such, long o' the poison rich people take such a shine to, and poor folks as well. Killed my mother, too." And he was far from a pleasant-looking boy, then, grief, hate and woe contending in his face.

"Laura!" exclaimed Mrs. Webb, with a new decision in her voice, "my mind is made up; to please you I did agree to wine for Christmas and New Year's—agreed after all my old lesson, but



"I'LL BUY YOU EVERGREENS."

it must not be. Here, James, carry back the champagne to Mr. Sill, and I will call there and explain about it."

"Oh, aunt," expostulated Laura; "no wine, and to look so queer and dismal, all because this boy's father, and other poor fellows, will get drunk on gin and rum."

"Oh," said the boy, shrugging his shoulders, "my father was a gentleman once, and my mother was a lady always. I'm glad she's dead;" but his lips quivered as he spoke.

"Glad, you wicked boy! you monster!"

"Better be dead than cold and sick and hungry, miss."

The carriage rolled away.

"Child," said Mrs. Webb, "I'll buy your evergreens. Come in, you need a dinner, and to get warm. You look frozen."

"And some clothes he needs, too," said Laura, "but he won't get them here. That is one thing we need—a boy in the house."

"Boys is plenty," mumbled the waif, following Mrs. Webb in. "Hundreds of 'em round the streets, without a place to go. Why, I'm not nice enough to sit in this fine room, ma'am."

"Sit down there before the fire on the rug, and I'll ring for some dinner. What's your name, child?"

"Harry, but I don't like to tell the rest. I makes up a name for some, but I don't like to make up to you."

"Shocking to tell stories," volunteered Laura. "Aunt, if he won't tell his name there's something wrong about him."

"So there is something wrong," asserted the boy, defiantly.

"But I shall feed him all the same, poor boy," said Mrs. Webb.

"Just as like as not he's a pickpocket, or helps housebreakers, like that boy in Dickens—that 'Twist boy,'" said Laura. She laid the loss of her wine to the boy, and was angry.

The hot temper of the forlorn child boiled over; he leaped from the rug. "There is something wrong," he cried, turning his back on Laura and holding out his hands towards Mrs. Webb; "but it isn't that. I'm ashamed of my name, ma'am, for it was my father's, and he's in the state prison for life. I am ashamed, for my mother said my grandfathers were as nice as any, and I've seen the good house where they used to live, and rich folks live there, while I run like this. It was drinking did it, ma'am; my father went wild on drinking, and his name—my name, ma'am, was Harry Livermore Richards."

"Harry Livermore Richards, and in state prison for life!" said Mrs. Webb, faintly, and quivering as in a palsy, as she sank back in her chair. "God forgive me! Your father was my cousin, and his first intoxication was at a party at my house." And she began to sob hysterically.

Then Laura came to the rescue. "Why, you boy, what was your mother's name? Aunt went to your father, after he was sentenced, and he said you and your mother had died in a hospital. She had not heard of him for six years before."

"Mother's name was Annie Lynn; she died," said the boy, in a passion of tears; "but I got out. I wish I hadn't; oh, oh, dear, oh, me!"

"His mother," protested Mrs. Webb, to Laura, "never forgave me because I first put temptation in Harry's way. I don't wonder she felt so. I tried often to find them all after I came from Europe, and then the first news was his sentence. Oh, poor boy! poor boy!"

The dinner had come, and the servant retired wondering. Harry was crying bitterly. "I'll go," he said; "I can't eat—I'm not hungry any more. I'm sick or something." And he stumbled to the door.

"Go!" cried Mrs. Webb, running after him; "go! never; not so long as I live. If I ruined your father I can save you. And maybe your mother will forgive me, now she is dead, for your sake."

People said after that that Mrs. Webb had an adopted son—a bright boy, named Harry Richards. The story of his father no one ever knew, and in three months after their first brisk encounter Harry and Laura were the best friends in the world, and she was his teacher in English grammar and deportment.—Mrs. J. McNair Wright, in National Advocate.

Two Kinds of Statistics.

"I suppose," said the man who was going east to promote a Cripple Creek gold mine, as he looked at the St. Louis drummer on the opposite seat, "I suppose you have been traveling for a number of years?"

"About 15, sir," was the reply.

"And during that time you have carried a knotted rope in your grip to lower yourself from a hotel window in case of fire?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"In 15 years," said the promoter after a little figuring, "there are 5,475 days and nights. We'll say that for 5,000 nights you have taken that rope from your grip and placed it on a chair where you could grab it in case of alarm."

"You are certainly correct," replied the drummer.

"Now, then, turn it about. In 15 years you have stopped at perhaps 3,000 different hotels. Would you say the number was about 3,000?"

"Fully that."

"But not one of them ever caught fire while you were a guest?"

"No, sir."

"Then, sir, you have lugged around an old rope for 15 years—you have taken it out of your grip 5,000 times—you have taken a needless precaution more times than you have got hairs in your head, and what has it all amounted to?"

"My friend," said the drummer after a moment's thought, "you are a man about 50 years old?"

"Yes, sir—just 50."

"You have probably traveled 50,000 miles by rail?"

"Fully that."

"And have encountered perhaps 1,000,000 different people."

"At least 1,000,000, sir."

"Did any one of them ever call you an ass?"

"Never, sir—never!"

"Then, sir, you have lived half a century, traveled 50,000 miles, talked with 1,000,000 people, been selected to promote a Colorado gold mine, and what has it all amounted to?"

The promoter looked out of the window for three or four minutes without winking, and then he pulled a flask from his pocket and asked the drummer if he wouldn't take something to keep the cotton from growing in his throat.

An Anti-Tobacco Congress.

The second International Congress Against the Abuse (which is here synonymous with "use") of Tobacco will be held in Paris during the summer of 1900. The work of the congress will be divided into seven sections, dealing severally with (1) history, statistics, various methods of the employment of tobacco; (2) chemical and physiological researches on tobacco; (3) diseases caused by tobacco; (4) hygiene and sociological questions; (5) education as a means of restricting the use of tobacco; (6) the morality and criminality of tobacco users; (7) miscellaneous. Papers may be read in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Russian. Those desiring to become members of the congress are requested to signify their intention to the president of the committee of organization, M. E. Decroix, 20 bis, Rue Saint-Benoit, Paris. The subscription to the congress, which has been fixed at five francs, should be sent at the same time.

Her Announcement.

Medium—The spirit of your dead husband is present, madam.

The Widow—Tell him I am engaged.—Up to Date.

Double Ethereal Prospect.

La Fiancee—I can't bake bread, but I can make angel's food.

Le Fiance—How nice!—and we'll live in one of my air castles.—N. Y. Herald.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS. SUGARS.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6½c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 6c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 15c lb.
Old Government Java Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb. packages, 25c lb.
Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Ceylon Tea, 65c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.
California White Cherries 25c can
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 11c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots 15c lb.
California Prunes 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 16c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 23c lb.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Family White Fish ½bbl., $1.60
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 90c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 85c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 82c gallon
Castor Oil, 10c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Lard Oil, 60c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 30c per gallon.
Best New Orleans 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.
Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 35c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.55 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 5c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 20c lb.
Golden Star Smoking, 28c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb. 9c
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 28c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 28c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 85c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.
Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good 27c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 45c yard.
Ingrain Carpets good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Super, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK

Coffee injures growing children, even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

CELERY KING

A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation, and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. 4

The German Association for Saving the Shipwrecked rescued last year 207 persons, the largest number since its establishment.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago....	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago.....	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 1 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Washington.	* 5 10 am	* 3 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg.	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.........		†12 00 m
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago....	† 7 30 am	†10 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago....	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg....	†12 25 pm	* 3 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago.....	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.......	† 7 00 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington.	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia...	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia...	* 9 30 pm	* 4 10 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia..	* 1 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 15 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago......	*10 15 am	* 4 10 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry,
In effect June 17, 1900,

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north.........	11 55 p.m
" " " "	5 58 a.m
" " " "	4 15 p.m
*From Richmond arrives............	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati.......	7 07 a.m
" " " "	6 45 p.m
" " " "	12 55 a.m
*From Grand Rapids arrives..........	6 50 p.m

*Daily |Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily......	5 50 a.m
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily...	11 15 a.m
No. 2) Atlantic Express daily.........	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive.........	9 37 a.m
No. 50 Toledo Accom. Sunday's only.....	7 10 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express daily.....	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily.....	5 10 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily...........	8 20 p.m
No. 51 Peru Accom.—Sunday's only....	11 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)..	7 05 a.m
No. 72 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	8 50 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.).................	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.).	3 0 p.m
No. 71 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	5 20 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only	10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

[illegible]

EASTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
[illegible] Express, No. 6	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 15
[illegible] Express, No. 4	7 50
Local Freight	12 25

WESTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
[illegible] No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	8 35
Local Freight	12 10

[illegible] A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thro. Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight...................	2 50 p. m
No. 450 Cin. Express and Mail....	11 25 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 p. m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 462 Way Freight..................	3 53 a. m
No. 456 Through Freight & Mail...	11 55 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)............	7:35 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)............	4:25 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only).............	0:30 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight...................	5:30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday)..	11:40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)............	10:25 p.m
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives............	10:15a.m
No. 170 Local Freight....................	4:45 p.m

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

It Is a Singularly Silent Fot, But It May Be Detected by Balloon.

(London Mail.)

Experiments made in good light and on a smooth sea have resulted in fixing the distance at which the submarine, running on the surface, would become visible at about seventeen hundred yards. To be on the safe side it has been decided in practice to make it one mile. This is, therefore, described as the "maximum range of visibility."

It is thus obvious that beyond a distance of one mile the submarine can navigate on the surface of the water without fear of its being discovered; to approach any nearer it must sink below the waves to ensure safety.

But should it happen that in sinking the submarine is deflected from its course, the compass would not show the deviation, providing the vessel kept parallel to the course decided upon Therefore some time before arriving at the distance decided upon as the best for launching the torpedo (270 yards), the submarine will come rapidly to the surface, verify or correct its position, and then, again submerging itself, it will move up to within 270 yards of its object, launch the torpedo, and hastily retire, not coming to the surface again until quite a mile away.

The one weak point in this maneuver is the return to the surface at a distance of four or five hundred yards, that is to say, within the radius of visibility. If the sea was very calm the optical tube, or conning tower, could be employed up to within 500 yards. At that distance, however, the tube would begin to be visible to those on board the object of attack.

A more interesting case presents itself in an attack on a moving object—for example, a war vessel maneuvering in the open or changing its position in a squadron. Then we have an exhibition of somewhat more complicated tactics.

The submarine must first of all estimate the speed of the moving object. Calculating upon this basis, it will take a course which will enable it to intersect that of the warship at a given point. That is a very common problem in navigation and in artillery work, and one that causes a sailor little trouble. Difficulty, however, may arise by the warship modifying its course or its speed while the submarine is submerged. Therefore, besides coming to the surface at the usual distance of 500 yards, the submarine will have to repeat the maneuver at 270 yards just before launching the torpedo.

One curious fact must be noted in fixing the military value of the submarine. It has been asked, while admitting the invisibility of the submarine during naval operations, whether it is not possible to be otherwise advised of its approach and avoid attack. As is well known, all battleships are furnished with microphones, which receive the sound of the waves and notify, especially in the night time or during a fog, the presence and approach of other vessels. However, while at a considerable distance the approach of ships of even small tonnage is notified by the microphone, this apparatus remains mute as far as the submarine is concerned. The explanation of this fact is to be found in the absence of oscillation from the submarine's electric motor, the motion of which is a continuous rotation and not the spasmodic jerk of the ordinary piston which so much affects the microphone.

It has, however, been remarked that while from the bridge of a ship a submerged object can be discovered when it is quite near the surface of the water, if observations are taken from a greater height the depth at which an object may be perceived is greatly increased. It is, therefore, probable that the progress of aerostatics will before long have a considerable effect in modifying the invisibility of the submarine. Experiments made by means of captive balloons attached to the warships have established the important fact that at a height of 200 or 300 yards submerged objects can be seen at a depth of from 30 to 40 yards and at a radius of more than 200 yards around the balloon. The higher the balloon goes the wider becomes the range of observation, and naturally the greater the security of the aeronaut. It has been thought of adding to the equipment on every war vessel a balloon for the purpose of keeping a watch in the depths of the surrounding sea, and it may well be believed that if aerial navigation becomes a practical reality it will prove to be the most formidable adversary of the submarine. This is a possibility which requires to be noted.

At a distance of from seventy-five to eighty-five yards from the object of attack the explosion of the torpedo is quite harmless to the submarine and its crew. On account, however, of the great elasticity of water, which is an admirable conductor of sound, the noise of the explosion is heard in the submarine and sometimes causes the crew to experience a temporary deafness.

SWISS NATIONAL INSURANCE.

In a report to the state department, Consul General Dubois, at St. Gall, gives some interesting facts about the proposed Swiss accident and military insurance law. This law, which was recently defeated by a two-thirds vote, prescribed obligatory insurance in cases of sickness and accident. The government's share of the expense of the entire premium of the insurance was to be 20 per cent., the labor 20 per cent., while the employers of labor were to bear 60 per cent. The text of the proposed law contained 400 articles, among which was the military insurance clause, which met considerable opposition by the military classes. The project was defeated this time by 195,000 votes. Glarus was the only province out of the twenty-two cantons which gave a majority in favor of the proposition. There are various causes which helped to defeat this measure. In agricultural districts it was considered to be of advantage to the industrial centers. Great dissatisfaction was shown by the people engaged in house industries, because the law was made compulsory for some and optional for others. Strong opposition was met with among the large manufacturers, especially those of the silk industry, because they were convinced that the law would tax them heavier than they were being taxed under the compulsory system which is at present in existence.

SECRET COMMISSIONS.

Lord Russell of Killowen was thought to be exaggerating the evils of secret commissions in the business world when he first tackled that question two years ago. His first speech on the subject drew forth many indignant disclaimers. In particular the medical profession was highly affronted by the statement that doctors received commissions for recommending undertakers. Truth has within the last few days published the information that certain west end caterers, who trade as a limited company, have placed the greater part of their shares with butlers and cooks in private families, securing thereby the certainly of recommendation. A more ingenious scheme of indirect bribery it would have been difficult to devise. Again, a gentleman writes to the paper to say that his eyes have been opened with regard to the cost of his garden by a chance perusal of his gardeners catalogue. The catalogue was intended solely for the man, and not for the master; it contained the offer to gardeners only of a commission of 10 per cent on any order amounting to £10 and upwards.—London Correspondent.

ROTH CLASSES BENEFITED.

There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark which might with advantage be copied here. During the summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country exchange places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country and receive in exchange country children. The result is that the town children are strengthened and gladdened with country air sights, while the little rustics enjoy the pleasures of town life and the festivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holiday, and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.—Chicago News.

PRAIRIE GRASS MATTING.

Prairie grass matting is a fragrant floor covering manufactured out of the long, sweet scented grass that grows on the western plains. Some think that it bids fair to more than compete with Chinese matting. The Commercial Tribune explains how it is made. The grass is wrapped by means of fine twine in ropes the thickness of a man's finger; these are colored and tightly woven together. The natural color is green, but both red and blue tints appear, which are said to be produced from the roots of the white walnut and the wild indigo.

Grass baskets are also coming in in novel shapes, such as little trunks, ice chests, etc.

The prairie grass industry aims at modern styles in shapes and patterns. The material seems so suitable for the purpose to which it is applied that one wonders it was never thought of before.

WHEN RUSSIANS WED.

A most peculiar thing about the Russian marriage ceremony is the fact that when the couple enter the church both groom and bride make a dash for the platform on which is the pulpit. It is believed that the one whose foot touches the platform first will live the longer and the children will take after that one in size, health and beauty.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BOGUS GEMS COMMON.

They are So Well Made as to Defy Detection Except by Experts.

[New York Press.]

In the lavish display of jewels affected by women of fashion there is a barbaric magnificence that is impressive, whatever one may think of it from the point of refinement. Fortunes are invested in rings, collars, tiaras, pendants and every sort of jeweled ornament that can add to the splendor of a woman's toilet and dazzle the beholders. The wearing of conspicuous gems is not confined to the ball room or the opera, but everywhere, on the street, in promiscuous gatherings, by day as well as by night, the flash and glitter of gems and precious stones are seen. A few years ago such display would have been considered the height of vulgarity; today it passes unchallenged.

But although jewels of fabulous prices are worn with reckless profusion, all the stones that sparkle are not diamonds. There are many poorer kinsmen of the aristocratic gems that have come into favor along with the rage for display and help to augment the gorgeousness in which their superiors take the lead. Moreover, the most lordly of precious stones are imitated with a cleverness that has not been approached heretofore, and even those who are rich enough to own the real thing do not hesitate to mingle the pretended article with that which it seeks to imitate.

One of the things that always has been considered the most difficult to counterfeit is the pearl, the only substitute that resembled the original enough to deceive anyone but the merest tyro heretofore being the Roman pearls, which were beautiful at first, but did not wear well owing to the wax in their composition that causes them to melt from the heat of the body. Recently, however, a new process has been perfected by a French manufacturer which turns out pseudo pearls of such quality as to defy detection by any but experts, fish scales and silver being used in their composition. So closely do they resemble the genuine that they have been strung in alternation with them without betraying their secret.

Pearls are so highly prized and so many can be worn without overdoing the matter that even those women who can afford necklaces and collars costing thousands of dollars are fain to add to their collection a few additional strands at a more moderate price. These French pearls are not so very cheap, either. A string of them of no great pretensions costs about $150. If it were of real pearls it would cost at least ten times that amount, however. In a great many cases the pearl eardrops that my lady wears are these clever imitations. If the stone has been pierced for the setting one may be pretty sure that it is the counterfeit, for the real pearl is seldom pierced, the aim being to preserve it intact and to show that it is so.

The same firm that imports these remarkable French pearls brings over rhinestones of great brilliancy and beauty which easily may be mistaken for diamonds. They are used extensively for belt buckles and other clasps, for brooches, for combs, for the little pins for catching up stray locks at the back of the hair and even for rings. A popular fancy is to mix imitation and real stones, for example, a well counterfeited pearl with real diamonds or pseudo diamonds and real pearls. This is only carrying to the extreme the tendency to enrich an already profuse decoration of expensive ornaments by deftly arranging among them ornaments of a less costly character that will not suffer by contrast with the precious stones and will add to the richness of the effect. The whole front of a rich evening gown may be emblazoned in this way without giving a hint of the economy practiced.

Among the recent importations by the most prominent dealer in semi-precious and high-grade imitations of real gems are some magnificent dog collars, consisting of six or more strings of medium-sized pearls with clasps of brilliant stones set in silver or platinum, the whole making a rich and effective collaret costing from $100 to $300, whereas if it were what it seems to be it would cost from $15,000 to $20,000. The pendants to be worn on a small gold chain, which are much approved by fashion, are imitated skillfully, even to the pear-shaped pearl of conspicuous size which is seen in many of them.

Some new belt buckles are extremely beautiful, having a morning glory or some other flower design in natural colors inclosed in a circlet of "diamonds." These buckles cost from $25 up and are warranted to keep their brilliancy and color indefinitely. Similar designs are shown in slides for neck velvet or ribbon.

Large hearts composed of small imitation diamonds are popular and can be bought for as little as $25 or as much as $150. Scintillating butterflies can be had for about the same price. Emeralds can be imitated excellently, but opals, with their elusive lights, have baffled the most cunning counterfeiters of gems.

Turquoises are creeping into fashion again, both in combination and other jewels and by themselves in strings for the neck and similar uses. Brooches consisting of fine, small miniatures painted on mother of pearl and set in imitation diamonds are finding their way here from Paris, where they are much worn.

OF MARVELOUS STRENGTH.

The death of "Val" Kraushaar removes a character who was as well known in Louisville as almost any man in a more public position. As a strong man his reputation extended throughout the middle west. About twenty-five years ago, when he was in his prime, he was the peer of any man in this section of the country. His hands were large and possessed great strength. He had as much power in one of his fingers as the ordinary man has in his arm. The story of how he mastered a mule is still going the rounds. A farmer stopped in front of his saloon at Twenty-fifth and Market streets one day and tied his pair of mules to the hitching post. Kraushaar went out to admire them. Suddenly one of the mules kicked at him. The animal was large and powerful and the hind leg shot out with the rapidity of lightning. Kraushaar dodged and with one hand caught the beast's hoof as it passed his head. With a jerk he then threw the animal on his back.—Louisville Courier Journal.

SWEET PEAS.

The sweet pea in America is just beginning a new era in its development. In 1876 there were only six known varieties of the flower. As the result of the most careful cultivation there are today seventy different kinds, each with an individual name more or less significant of its peculiar characteristics. Within the next few years an infinite number of new and even more beautiful varieties will be cultivated. It is an essentially American flower, which first attracted attention in its natural growth, and has since been cultivated for its fragrance. Among the more prominent and most beautiful of the many varieties of sweet peas now in existence are the Queen, the Mrs. Gladstone, the Senator, the Indigo King, the Duke of Clarence, the American Belle, the Adonis, the Alba Magnifica, the Apple Blossom, the Invincible Black, the Butterfly, the Blushing Beauty, the Cardinal, the Carmine Invincible, the Empress of India, Miss Hunt, the Captain of the Blues, the Orange Prince, the Rising Sun, the Royal Robe, the Purple Prince, the Violet Queen and the Lilie.

WOMEN'S LETTERS.

Here is a wail from a suffering father who publishes his plaint in the Chicago Chronicle." Instead of trying to convert his daughter in the seclusion of their home. Perhaps he hopes, by taking the world into his confidence, to influence the sex at large. He writes: "Why do women of sense in writing letters mix up their pages in such an idiotic manner? The letter is begun on the first page, it is continued on the second page? No, for some fashionable reason (or lack of reason) continued on the fourth page, afterward skipping about the other pages in a way to make a man whose time is of value a raving maniac, if he thinks the letter worth the trouble of puzzling it out. My only daughter has the habit, and of course affection and duty are potent to compel me to puzzle it out, but at times when she is absent I feel that I prefer to wait her return and learn the news without the use of a chart."

CHINESE BUCKLES.

The latest fad of the modish girl is to wear a silver buckle representing Chinese hieroglphics.

Chinese characters, both large and small, are used in a variety of ways. There are curious hat pins with the long life-like character in silver for their tops, and cuff links and watch fobs.

The Chinese belt buckles are many and artistic. Some are of green jade, China's lucky stone, and mounted in rose gold. Others are of exquisitely carved white jade, and equally attractive ones are made of dark oxidized silver, decorated with applied Chinese flowers in bright yellow gold.

Highly polished green jade bangles are supposed to bring the wearer the best of luck; and by the superstitious jade watch charms are not to be despised. Some of the oddest of these charms are funny looking little Chinese dogs.

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.
Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

U. S. Stamps choice goods coming. 1-4t

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

A WAR OFFICE SECRET

"Wallingford shoot?" said Sergeant Harding. "Of course he can. A man on the staff at Hythe has a rifle in his hand all day and every day. Even you could shoot under such—well, perhaps not you, for you never know what you can't do until you try. Do I know the school of musketry? I do know it—lock, stock, barrel and cleaning rod; or, I should say, in these Lee-Metford days, clearing rod, for the cleaning rod's as dead as Queen Anne or the pigtails for which the Welsh Fusiliers still wear the 'flash,' though the powder and pomatum from which the 'flash' protected the cortee has been gone for the best part of a century.

"Now, you all know why foreign military attaches are in England. They are here to see the rights of all improvements in the army—in men, in tools, in the handling of either. They notice a new explosive or a new drill movement, and if the Horse Guards gave me a commission, I reckon they would notice that, and would tell their respective war offices that they had better look out now. Our military attaches are abroad for the same purpose. They're just spies in peace times. Why, I remember when cordite came out how one of the continental war offices sent a gunner officer over here—they said to learn English. I know the man at Woolwich who gave him the cordite, and how much he got of it. But would I breathe the name of that continental power to make international complications? Not me. I know better what's due to my country. All which leads up to this. When I was at Hythe qualifying for two guns and a crown over my stripes there was a great mystery about the Maxim; in fact, we who were undergoing instruction as instructors were never shown the mechanism of the block. The instructor of the Hythe staff used always to take that out of the gun and hold it behind him while he explained the other parts. And that was what made me curious to see the block. I was working very hard in the evenings, yet for my health's sake I had to walk now and then into Folkestone and along the Leas. And there I met a young foreign person, who told me she was a lady's maid. How did I make her acquaintance? If you don't know a simple little thing like that you ought to. We learn in the army the art of mixing gracefully in female society. And the young foreign person, who spoke English beautifully, said to me one evening, as we were sitting in a quiet spot away from other people and from gas lamps:

"'I do love to hear about all that concern you. Tell me all about what you do at the School of Musketry.'

"'Oh, it's all very simple, Mamzell,' said I. Then just to show her what a clever fellow I was, I began to give her a full account of all the difficult things we had to do. And, of course, among othert hings, I spoke of the machine guns.

"'Those are the horrid things that go erk-erk-erk-erk, are they not?' asked she, as she imitated perfectly the venomous spit of the beasts.

"'That's it.'

"'Tell me about them. I think they are wonderfully interesting. How well educated a soldier has to be nowadays to understand such things!'

"'It's quite true that a first class certificate of education, which a sergeant is now bound to have, is not got for the asking.' Then I went on to tell her the mechanism of the Maxim.

"'But the funniest thing about it all is that they won't let us see the works of the block, although we are to qualify for musketry instructors.'

"'And of the most important part of the gun you know nothing?'

"'I have a general idea.'

"'A man who is as clever as you in mechanics and mathematics ought to know all about it. I should be curious to know, if I were you.'

"'I could easily find out all about it if I cared to take the trouble.'

"'Trouble! What is trouble to a scientific man? If I were you I should think nothing of any little trouble. Now, I will spur you for your own good and to advance you in the service. I am curious, for your sake, to know about this gun. I'll bet you what you like you don't explain the mechanism of the block to me within a month. Your explanations make even dry old figures interesting.'

"'And I can name the stakes?'

"'Certainly.'

"'A kiss, then.'

"'I can't bet you that.'

"'But I was to name the stakes.'

"'Oh, I couldn't think of it.'

"'There's no need for you to think of it, Mam'selle. You've only to do it. I have your word, you know. If you are honorable——'

"'Sir!'

"'Then the bet is off?'

"'No. I gave you my word. It is annoying. But I will keep my word.'

"'And I can give you my word that I shall win. So, perhaps, in case you change your mind, I had better have the kiss now.'

"The rest of the evening has nothing to do with the story.

"Now, I had been working hard at the mechanics of guns before I went to the School of Musketry, so that I might do well. And I had a natural taste for such things in the blood, probably because my aunt married a smith, to whom I was to have been bound apprentice, only I would none of him and his smithy. So you only had to show me the cocoanut in gunnery mechanics and I tumbled to what kind of milk was inside. The next Maxim day we were gathered round the instructor, who was reeling out his Maxim yarn. He had taken out the block, and was holding it in his fingers behind his back. I had my notebook in my hand, and I slipped behind him. In a very few moments I had a sketch of all that appeared on the surface, and a very good idea of what was beneath it.

"That evening I was sitting among a lot of other men who were swotting or the exam. I had a sheet of foolscap and was busy making a sketch of the action in India ink.

"'Hallo, young man,' said the instructor, who had been looking over my shoulder unbeknown to me, 'what have you got there?'

"'You ought to know as well as if not better than I, sergeant instructor.'

"'I do know. But where did you get it?'

"'That's my business.'

"'Well, you must give it up.'

"'Oh, no, I shan't.'

"'But you must.'

"'It's mine, and you can't take it away from me.'

"'We'll see what Lieutenant Brown says about that.'

"'If Lieutenant Brown says I must give it up, I will. But not unless.'

"'Come along, then, to his quarters.'

"'This is Sergeant Harding, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, sir,' said the sergeant instructor, when we reached Lieutenant Brown's room. 'He has a sketch of the Maxim secret action, and refuses to give it up.'

"'How's this, Sergeant Harding?' asked Lieutenant Brown.

"'The sketch is my own, sir. I refused to give it up to the sergeant instructor, but said I would give it up at once if you ordered me. I've it I have made one sketch, and, if you take that away from me, I have the action in my mind, and can always make another sketch.'

"'That's quite true. Yet such things had better not be knocking about. You will destroy the sketch, Sergeant Harding?'

"'Yes,' thought I, 'when I have shown it and won my bet.'

"'And how did you get hold of it?'

"'Must I tell you, sir?'

"'Yes.'

"'I took it down in my notebook while the sergeant instructor held the block behind his back.'

"The sergeant instructor looked foolish, and Lieutenant Brown drawled:

"'I think, sergeant instructor, you had better have settled this little matter without appealing to me. Good-night, both.'

"The sergeant instructor was too upset to want to see the sketch destroyed. I lost very little time in strolling down to that quiet spot where I might chance to light on Mam'selle. Not that, in view of what is to come, I wish in any way to say, or to hint, or to imply that she was French. Far from it. I used the name 'Mam'selle' as meaning young foreign person, as a sailor uses 'Dutchman' to mean a foreign sailor, usually a Norwegian or a Swede. She was there.

"'Good evening, Mam'selle,' said I. 'Had you any idea of going on the pier this evening, or do you prefer to stop quietly here?'

"'To stop here. I think; that it,' she said hurriedly—I wonder why—'if you're going to behave yourself properly.'

"'Well,' said I, 'as I've won my bet, I think I may as well collect the stakes.'

"'You've won? You know all about the Maxim?' asked she, so excitedly that her words tumbled one over the other.

"'I have told you so.'

"'Yes; but you are sure?'

"'Quite. I have an Indian ink sketch of it on me.'

"'Let me see it. let me see it,' she repeated. And her eyes gleamed.

"'Quite so,' said I. 'Seeing's believing but—I should like to collect my stakes.'

"No longer coy, she flung her arms around my neck and kissed me, till I had no breath with which to repay the kisses. But she herself had breath enough to gasp:

"'Give me the paper.'

"I put my hand in the breast pocket of my serge, which I always used to wear under my great coat. I began to pull out the drawing. Just then I heard the drawling voice of Lieutenant Brown come from the darkness—for we were in a very quiet and cozy corner:

"'I thought as much, Sergeant Harding. You are under arrest. Follow me to quarters.'

"I turned toward the voice, and then toward Mam'selle—or toward where she had been, for she was gone.

"I rose and saluted.

"'May I ask you, sir——?'

"'You're a lucky man that I had a suspicion of the facts. You're fool enough to do a lot of harm, but too big a fool to know you're doing it. You Cornish chough, do you believe one of the prettiest women in the world is in love with you? You were just on the point of giving a drawing of the secret action to the smartest unofficial military attache—and that is a spy—of—'

"Shall I name the country which he named to me? Not I. No strained relations, no wars and rumors of wars, shall come upon England through me. I want no secret dossier—whatever that may be. But so long as I live it shall be a secret for which war office Mam'selle was collecting information.

"Her profession was bad; but her kisses!—ah, they were good."—Cornhill Magazine.

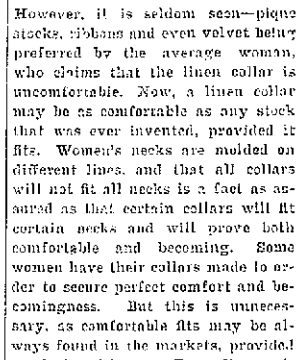
COMFORTABLE COLLARS.

A linen collar is the ideal neck finish for the summer shirt waist. However, it is seldom seen—pique stocks, ribbons and even velvet being preferred by the average woman, who claims that the linen collar is uncomfortable. Now, a linen collar may be as comfortable as any stock that was ever invented, provided it fits. Women's necks are molded on different lines, and that all collars will not fit all necks is a fact as assured as that certain collars will fit certain necks and will prove both comfortable and becoming. Some women have their collars made to order to secure perfect comfort and becomingness. But this is unnecessary, as comfortable fits may be always found in the markets, provided one looks with care. But a linen collar should be tried on at the haberdasher's or bought on approval, and the various makes tried until one is entirely satisfied, if one would secure real comfort.—Minneapolis Times.

ELASTICITY OF THE SYSTEM.

Lady Sarah Wilson, with the besieged at Mafeking, wrote: "Our breakfast consisted of horse sausage and lunch of minced mule and curried locusts. All well." These last two words confirm the belief that whether eating ants in South America, basting at the north pole, railway restaurant sandwich everywhere, or mule in South Africa, the human system can rise superior to its material surroundings and make almost a holiday task out of the apparently impossible. The Mafeking garrison has been under fire for six months and on short rations for at least half that time. By surrendering, both soldiers and civilians would have lost nothing except what might follow out of temporary encouragement for the Boers and the release for other work of the latter's forces before the city. But rather than give the moral effect of a victory to the enemy, the besieged pluckily held on through the trials of shot and shell and threatened starvation.—Detroit Journal.

The average height of an Englishman is five feet eight and three-quarter inches.

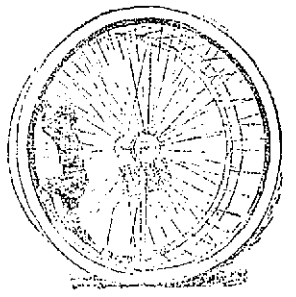


HUNDREDS of women are allowing a deadly disease, known as womanly ills, to sap their health, beauty, eye, life itself. They think there is no cure, but in fact they have been deceived. How foolish! They do not know the real remedy. That is all. Bradfield's Female Regulator will help you just as surely as you breathe. It will stop the pain and ache and drain. It will make a new woman of you. It is absolutely the best medicine on earth for curing irregularities of the menses, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, headache and nervousness. It is a harmless vegetable remedy. This is true. Get it from your druggist.

$1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Perfect Health for Women."



Large Wheels

are going out of date. The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

WAYNE BUGGY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—49 E. Columbia St.